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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 10*th January* 1885.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding.*
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. A. Phillips, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. A. P. MacDonnell.
Colonel the Hon S. T Trevor, R.E.
The Hon. C. B. Garret.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. A. B. Miller.
The Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose.
The Hon. Kumar Boykantonath Dey.
The Hon. Rai Joy Prokash Lall Bahadoor, and
The Hon. G. Irving.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds introduced the Bill to enable the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta to provide docks within the port, and moved that it be read in Council. He said:—When I moved for leave

to introduce this Bill, I gave a brief account of the circumstances under which the Government had been induced to sanction the scheme for the construction of docks at Kidderpore. I explained the pressing want which had been felt of extended accommodation in the Port, and the discussions and enquiries which had eventually led to the conclusion that this accommodation could best be provided by the arrangement recommended by the Port Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce. But I did not, upon that occasion, enter upon the financial question; and as the Bill before us to-day is essentially a financial measure, the Council will naturally expect that I should offer some remarks upon this aspect of the proposals, and should explain not merely how it is intended to raise the money, but what expenditure is likely to be incurred, and what receipts may be looked for from the outlay. The Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 11th March last, has distinctly laid down the principle that the ultimate charge for these works is not to fall on the General Revenues, and is not to involve any increase of Imperial or Provincial taxation. I hope to be able to show that this condition can be fully complied with; that the docks will be not merely self-supporting, but remunerative; and that, so far from involving any increase of taxation, they will enable the Port Commissioners to lighten the burdens upon trade, and will help Calcutta to compete, on more favourable terms than before, with places possessed of greater natural advantages.

The Report of the Committee of 1883 gives a careful analysis of receipts and expenditure, based upon the actual trade of the Port for the previous year. Assuming the capital debt to be incurred for the construction of the docks to be Rs. 2,30,75,000, the report shows that the charge for interest would be Rs. 10,38,000, and that the working expenses would be about Rs. 7,38,400, making a total of about 17¾ lakhs a year. On the other hand, the receipts would be about 18½ lakhs, giving a surplus of about Rs. 75,000. This estimate of receipts, however, is based upon the actual figures of the trade of 1882-83; it allows for no expansion of traffic, and no increase of tonnage; it assumes that, on the completion of the docks, perhaps four or five years hence, there will be no greater demand than existed two years ago. But the facts not merely warrant, but require, the belief that the trade and the demand will continue steadily to increase. The proposed docks will accommodate 804 ships in the year, in addition to the 200 ships now berthed at the jetties, and the Committee were of opinion that it might safely be anticipated that the whole of the dock space would be utilized, and that consequently the receipts from 289 additional ships might fairly be added to the estimate of income. This would, of course, involve some further outlay for working expenses; but the outlay would not exceed 2½ lakhs, while the additional receipts might be taken at 8¾ lakhs. On the whole, it was the view of the Committee that, taking the docks and the jetties together, the income would be very nearly 34 lakhs, while the entire expenditure would be considerably below 26 lakhs, leaving a surplus of about 8 lakhs and Rs. 12,000, a surplus which would be available towards reducing the general charges of the Port. These figures are, of course, only estimates, and I need not remind the Council that in a work of this magnitude the cost is apt to exceed—and sometimes considerably to exceed—the original estimate. In the present case some of the details of the original plan have been modified in deference to the opinions expressed by the professional advisers of the Secretary of State; and these alterations, together with the charges for establishment and for interest during the construction of the docks, will probably increase the capital outlay to a total of nearly three crores of rupees. But on the other hand, some saving will be possible in the estimate of working expenses; and I believe that the Council may safely accept the conclusion of the Committee, *viz.* that "the present trade of the Port will give much more than a sufficient return to cover all working expenses and interest on capital expended for the construction of the works proposed, and, if the trade of the Port increases as it has hitherto done, and to such an extent as to utilize fully the accommodation which the proposed expenditure will provide, the receipts will be very much increased without adding anything to the expenditure for interest, and only a comparatively small amount to the working charges."

Coming now to the Bill before the Council, I believe I have already explained that it is merely an enabling measure. It empowers the Port Commissioners to construct docks at Kidderpore and to raise loans for that purpose, a power which they are not now authorised to exercise under the law as it stands at present. Sections 4 and 5, which relate to loans, are purposely worded in wide and general terms. It seems quite unnecessary to provide in the Bill what rate of interest should be paid on loans, and under what conditions the loans shall be raised. These are questions the answers to which may vary from time to time, according to the state of the money market and the financial condition of the country. I may mention that the intention at present is that the Port Commissioners should invite public loans on debentures bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and that those loans should be secured in the manner explained in section 5, first, on the security of the docks themselves, and then (subject to the charges already created) upon the other property of the Port Commissioners. The interest on these loans will be guaranteed by the Government, and in section 6 provision has been made, in accordance with the precedent established by the wording of the Act relating to the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, that in the event of the Commissioners making default in the payment of interest, the interest shall be paid by the Accountant-General, and section 7 provides for recovering the money so paid with interest at 4½ per cent. Section 9 refers to the advances which have been already made by the Secretary of State for expenditure incurred for the preliminary part of the work which has been already taken in hand, and which has been paid for from public funds as a temporary measure until a loan can be raised under the Act. These advances amount at present to 15 lakhs of rupees, and it is possible that further advances of this kind may be made. In that case the provisions of section 9 will apply to any such further advances in the same way as to the advances already made. Then with regard to section 10, which is mainly based on the existing law, the principal difference is in the third clause, which gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to reduce the rates in case he considers at any time that the Port Commissioners are charging more than what is reasonable and proper. The last two sections of the Bill deal merely with the power to make bye-laws. I do not think it necessary for me to offer any further explanations, and I therefore move that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds also moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Hon. Mr. Irving and the Mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to *Saturday 17th January*.

PROSPECTS OF CROPS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

No. 92—15F., dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

From—A. P MacDonnell, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 900G., dated the 23rd December 1884, with enclosures, reporting on the condition of the people and the state and prospects of the crops in the different parts of your division, I am directed to express the Lieutenant-Governor's thanks to you for your report, and to the Collectors of Gya and Durbhunga for the completeness with which they have carried out the orders of Government on the subject.

2. I am also to convey the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to a grant of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Durbhunga Road Cess Funds for expenditure on relief works.

3. The Board of Revenue have been authorized to suspend the collection of rent in those Government estates in the district of Gya in which distress is anticipated by reason of the failure of crops.

No. 95—18F, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Board, copy of a report* from the Commissioner of Patna, regarding the state and prospects of the crops in the Nowada, Durbhunga and Behar sub-divisions, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes the Board to suspend, for such time as may be deemed necessary, the collection of rent in those Government estates in the district of Gya in which distress may be found to exist in consequence of the failure of crops.

* No 900G., dated the 23rd December 1884, with enclosures.

No. 900G, dated Bankipore, the 23rd December 1884.

From—F. M. Halliday, Esq, Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to the concluding portion of Government Resolution dated the 18th ultimo, published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, on the reports of the Commissioners on the state and prospects of the crops in the several divisions, I have the honour to submit the further report therein called for. The only parts in this division in regard to which any anxiety is felt are the sub-divisions of Nowada in Gya, the Sudder sub-division of Durbhunga, and the Behar sub-division in Patna.

2. Mr. Macpherson, the Sub-divisional Officer of Nowada, has been all over the bad parts of his sub-division, and the Collector, Mr. Boxwell, has been in the worst parts himself. The result of their observation and enquiries is given below.

3. Mr. Boxwell says that all that has been already reported is completely confirmed, both by his own observations and abundant testimony.

4. Along the banks of the Falgoo, there is fairly good rice. From within a mile and a half of the Falgoo, along the line marched by Mr. Boxwell, there is hardly any rice up to Govindpore.

5. Between the two ranges of hills which enclose what is call Utri, there is some fair rice. Except for this, the rice crop in that part of the district is a total failure.

6. There are degrees of badness. The Government estate of Sansihari is a sample of the very worst. There the rice-fields are as bare as a road. There is nothing but brown tufts of coarse grass nibbled as short as possible by the cattle. Near Pukri Barawan the case is the same. Mr. Macpherson reports at the north of Sansihari, as far as the Behar border, things are as bad as this.

7. Next to these come places where the rice grew but could not seed, where there is a short straw for fodder. Of such there is not very much. Apparently where the rice grew at all it had some advantage of moisture which

is now much better than it was at the corresponding time last year, when neither so good a *bhadoi* nor rice crop had been reaped, and certainly not near so good a *rubbee* crop was growing in the field as we may fairly expect to reap this season if rain falls in the end of this month or beginning of next: even without any rain there will be an 8-anna *rubbee* crop, a larger area of which has been planted this year than in any previous year. It is hoped that there will be rain soon, but under any circumstances the Collector takes the entire responsibility upon himself of affirming that there will be no distress at all in Padaree or Benua. In the annexed statement, marked A, is given a list of the number of people in each village of these and other pergunnahs who will be in need of employment; but such is the normal condition every year, and the zemindars who cultivate large tracts of land within the pergunnahs of Padaree and Benua will themselves be able to give ample labour to the people, who, besides cultivating a little land of their own, work regularly for hire as day labourers.

28. Regarding pergunnah Chakmani, the statement referred to in the last paragraph will show that the names of only two villages are given where people will be in want of labour Mr. Price has carefully inspected Chakmani; a large area has been planted out in *rubbee*, and if rain falls soon there will be no cause for anxiety If rain keeps off, the outlook will be serious: the late *bhadoi* and rice crops were poor, and there will not be sufficient employment in harvesting the scanty outturn of *rubbee*. It must not be understood that there is no suffering even now in Chakmani. Ordinarily beggars of either sex, who are always in existence as the waifs and strays of the lower orders, are more frequently observed, and more unfortunate under the existing pressure of high prices than they generally are, where the economic equilibrium is not so greatly disturbed; but if these pitiable objects of humanity betoken distress, then it will have to be conceded that distress prevails everywhere throughout the district. As the result of the Collector's own personal observations, he is satisfied that the present state of Chakmani need occasion no anxiety.

The same may be said of pergunnah Hirnee.

29. The next pergunnah for consideration is Tarson, and here the condition of affairs has already assumed a grave appearance. The last *bhadoi* was a poor crop; the rice crop was nil owing to deficiency of moisture, and the country is totally unsuited to the cultivation of *rubbee*. Almost throughout the pergunnah there are no signs of any future harvest to be reaped, and there are yet eight months before the next *bhadoi* can be realized. The people are in a bad way. But most of the labouring classes have left the pergunnahs for Alapur and other places in the district, in search of employment, taking their families with them. It is said that a great many have returned unsuccessful. If this is the case the gravity of the position is still further heightened. At the same time the Collector admits that there is no distress apparent yet and that we are a long way still from entertaining the necessity of gratuitous relief; but Mr. Price considers that the time has come to open out work on village roads for those who will come to seek employment in this way. It is more economical to begin now than later, when the labouring classes become too debilitated and are in a stage of too great prostration, especially the women and children, to be able to give satisfactory outturn of work. Unfortunately the sums of money at the Collector's disposal from District Road Funds are limited: there is only a small margin left from village road allotment, provision having already been made in the last budget estimate for the expenditure in different ways of the remaining income of the District Road Committee. The Collector states: "I will not be able in my own responsibility to alienate any of this income which may still be unexpended, for the Committee are a very independent body and are impatient of any interference with their assignments of road cess money. They openly expressed their opinion some months back that it was not their province to find employment for people who are in need of work; that it was for Government to find means to support those who were in distress. Under these circumstances I should feel much obliged for any instruction or advice you may be pleased to give me."

Under the circumstances stated I strongly recommend that Government sanction a special grant of Rs. 5,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Collector for expenditure on relief works.

30. The Government have asked why Tarson should differ in its condition in respect of outturn of crops from the adjacent parts of the Monghyr district which are said to be comparatively well off. The answer is quite plain. Tarson is in the main a rice-producing country only. The rice crop for the last two seasons has been a failure, and the land is not adapted for the production of any other kind of crop. The further south one travels the better the difference between the two districts is realized. In the adjacent parts of Monghyr the *rubbee* crops are in excellent condition, and the Collector was given to understand that a very fair *bhadoi* had been reaped. Tarson had very little *bhadoi* and has no *rubbee*, besides being utterly deficient in the outturn of rice crop this season. The southern boundary of the pargunnah Tarson is the river Kase Even before its banks are reached from the north the aspect begins to change, and after the river is crossed the face of the country wears an appearance quite dissimilar to what it does in Tarson. In this latter pergunnah, besides the consideration that the land is suited for the production of rice only, the inhabitants put off the preparation of their fields in hopes of rain falling to bring the rice to maturity. When that hope was given up, it was too late to prepare the ground for *rubbee*, as it had hardened beyond recall. To the south of the Kase *rubbee* is one of the staple crops, and though land is high the early preparation secured retention of the necessary degree of moisture. To the south of the Kase "soothnies," "aluas," and other root crops have afforded chief subsistence to the people, which has been entirely denied to those living in Tarson.

31. The Collector is not sufficiently acquainted with the condition of Ahish pergunnah to hazard any remarks regarding the wants of the people living in that pergunnah, but he intends to visit the pergunnah almost immediately. There is no reason to believe that its condition is worse than that of Himee, which lies immediately to the south-west of it.

There need be no apprehension of any scarcity of fodder for cattle: there is abundance of it in the country, and if rain falls the supply will be still further augmented.

32. In pergunnah Tarson and parts of Chakmani and Padaree the want of water is very much felt, not so much for drinking or culinary purposes as for purposes of ablution and for the wants of cattle. The tanks are nearly all dry, most of the wells are running dry, the old beds of the rivers which have always run with water at this time of the year contain only stagnant pools of dirty water here and there. Doubtless the digging of tanks would be of considerable benefit to the people, if not so much in this as in future years, and suitable employment could be found for day-labourers, for there is at least one tank in each village—often more Mr Price has noticed that fresh water can always be found a very few feet from the surface, more particularly in the old beds of rivers. But no part of the income of the District Road Committee can be legally expended in the excavation of tanks and wells; and if the Collector is to operate in this direction at all, he should be supplied with the necessary funds. He has tried to induce petty maliks and others to take loans for the purpose of digging and enlarging tanks, but has not been successful hitherto. People seem to think that the Government ought to do every thing for them—even that which they ought to do for themselves.

33. The Collector sums up by remarking that there is no substantial distress at present apparent anywhere, and certainly no occasion to dispense gratuitous relief In only one pergunnah of the six affected (Tarson) the labouring classes and the poorer ryots only are very hard pressed owing to loss of rice crops in two successive seasons and to the high prices prevailing. Mr. Price proposes to give them work in renovating certain village roads. This measure will operate as a test to discover whether the people are in want of work to support themselves. If they do not come it will be accounted as a sign that they are better off elsewhere, and the work will be stopped. A full day's work will be exacted for a full day's wages, payment being made in cash. The Collector has no reason to believe that grain will not be brought in

let it seed. By this it is meant that, considering the vast extent of rice land which has borne not even straw, the quantity which has borne *only* straw seems small.

8. Gobindpore is safe. There is a much better supply of water from the hills than in any other place. Again, south to Rajowli, the rice is as good as about Gobindpore.

9. The places where rice has failed are also naturally worst off, both for fodder and water. A Brahmin whom the Collector met on the road near Warisallygunge, in answer to his question, "who are now the worst of," said at once "the cattle."

10. Mr. Boxwell states that, though what Mr. Macpherson says is true that so far the cattle are not dying, and do not even look unusually thin, still in the worst parts they must have a very bad time before them. He says that he has seen the village cattle grazing where even a "kurpi" could only scrape up earth.

11. In this same region there is also a complaint that the wells easily run dry.

12. Warrisallygunge, though not itself the worst spot, may be taken as the centre of the worst region, the region of worst rice, worst fodder, and least water, furthest removed from any hills where jungle can help.

13. The bright side of the matter is that so far *rubbee* prospects are very good. The District Superintendent of Police asserts that less than the usual quantity of *rubbee* has been grown this year. Mr. Boxwell differs from him on this point. He says all other testimony goes to prove that much more *rubbee* has been sown this year. The patwarees in Government estates prove it so far by their papers. The Sub-Deputy Collector of Nowada, zemindari servants, and the villagers themselves, all report that the area sown this year in *rubbee* is much larger than usual.

14. Moreover, so far the condition of the *rubbee* is better than it was this time last year The state of the crops last year at this time was very unfavourable, and there was every fear of a very serious scarcity. The early *rubbee* last year was very bad, but the late *rubbee* saved people. This year the early *rubbee* varies from middling to very good, and the late *rubbee* prospects are better than last year.

15. Beggars are numerous, but not more than last year. Most of them are the ordinary professional beggars

16 Everything depends on the *rubbee*, and the *rubbee* depends on rain within three weeks. The whole country seems to be outdraining every drop of water that can be had on to their poppy and other *rubbee* crops

17. Prices are low and importation abundant. The difficulty is with people too poor to buy, who at this season live on their labour in the rice harvest.

18. Mr. Boxwell proposes to suspend collection of rent. On this subject he writes as follows:—

"I now come to our proposed action, which, indeed, has already begun It is chiefly to urge one point on you that I write before I am quite ready.

"I think far the easiest and best way of giving help is to suspend collection of rent. The arguments in favour of this measure seem to me axiomatic in their strength. The Board have already permitted me to suspend collections in Sansihari till after the *rubbee* harvest. I have taken the responsibility of ordering that in all our Nowada estates no pressure shall be put on. But I would ask you to do this, to request Government to put this notice in the next Gazette:—

"'In the Government estates in Gya, east of the Falgoo, no rent shall be collected till after the *rubbee* harvest.'

"The ryots everywhere are waiting for the next opium advances, and the landlords are waiting to get their share. Now, if Government lets this kist hang over and says so loudly, it will both encourage ryots and set the best possible example to every zemindar who can afford to follow it.

"We have very little *bhowli*, but in our estates of Belarna I saw the rice on the Khalihan. There are 100 maunds of 28 bighas, somewhat less than 4 maunds a bigha—fair for this year, very bad for any other.

"In such a season we ought not to take one-half to sell. We should leave it and debit the ryots with the price against better time.

"I hope you will pardon my dwelling so long on this. When a crop fails largely *there is no rent to pay*. If any is paid, it comes out of savings of wages. Large tenure-holders can average of course and pay for bad out of the proceeds of good years, but small, poor cultivators cannot. They have no savings."

19. I support the Collector's recommendation that no rent should be collected from the ryots in the Government estates in Nowada until the *rubbee* harvest is gathered.

In regard to other measures adopted for the relief of the people, the Collector reports as follows:—

"We are giving work on the Nowada road, paid for out of the road cess fund. This is not on a large scale. The work is bad and very uneconomical. The District Engineer does not think the work done worth anything.

"We have selected a tank in Pakri Barawan Bazar as a Government relief work. The tank is large and clean and now perfectly dry Even in wells dug in the tank, water is eight feet below the surface. The maliks are poor and unwilling to spend a penny on it They say it will do them no good."

20. A relief register under the Famine Code has been opened at Nowada.

21. Mr. Boxwell has ordered kutcha wells to be dug in the Government estates wherever they are wanted for the irrigation of the poppy and *rubbee*, irrespective of all budgets. A good many have been dug.

The Collector is also arranging for metal-breaking and kunker-picking near the road.

22. While driving from Nowada to Gya and back, the Collector states that west of Tongi, about half way, the improvement in the crops was well marked. He saw several khalihans well filled, and the rice field showed either rice or stubble with a little green grass in places. There were still very bad patches, but nothing nearly so bad as in the east.

23. The Collector says that his chief reason for thinking his action sufficient for the present is the fact that in all the Government estates the one request of the ryots is to spare them the present collection of rent and dig them wells. Every well dug not only waters so much land, but employs from two to seven men. He therefore encourages everyone to dig wells, and offers loans of money freely to whoever will take it.

The ryots of Sansihari are satisfied. They say they will get on to the *rubbee* harvest with very little more help.

24. The area of bad failure is estimated at about 250 square miles, or a triangle with a 30-mile base passing through Nowadah and an altitude of 16 miles up to the Behar boundary. A map showing the affected tracts in the Nowada sub-division is enclosed.

25. The Collector of Durbhunga submits the following report on the state of crops and condition of the people in pergunnahs Chackmani, Tarson, Padaree, Benua, Hirnee, and Ahish, which may be said to comprise the only tract of country in this district at all seriously affected by the deficient rainfall of the past season. In the accompanying sketch map the Collector shows the relative position of these six pergunnahs; this sketch, for purposes of comparison with other parts of the district, should be laid on the copy of the district map of Durbhunga printed after the survey, which continued from 1846 to 1849. This sketch only shows the principal villages, the district roads, and the rivers.

26. During the last two weeks the Collector travelled in every direction in all the pergunnahs abovementioned, save Ahish, which he visited in October last, and no signs of distress were discernible there; but Mr. Price is informed now that there will be scarcity there in the future, and he will therefore thoroughly inspect it within the next few days.

27. As regards Benua and Padaree, there is not the slightest reason to apprehend future distress. The *bhadoi* was a 12-anna crop, the rice an 8-anna crop, and the prospects of the *rubbee* are excellent. The outlook

sufficient quantities for sale. Petty dealers in grain abound throughout the country, and the railway will pour in the necessary supplies. The prices of the commoner sorts of grain are not high. Rice of course is very dear, and will be dearer till the next crop is reaped; but very little rice is eaten here. Mr. Price adds as a passing observation that rain, independently of other reasons, is very much wanted to loosen or soften the ground to admit of digging and excavation being carried on. The surface is extremely hard even in the low lands. Even taking an optimist view of things the Collector thinks, however, it will be necessary for him to watch closely this part of the country for the next six months. It should be remembered that the *bhadoi* will not be reaped till August, and in pergunnah Tarsoon there is no hope of any crop till that time.

34. The Collector wishes personally to verify the accounts that he had received, most of which were exaggerated, and others did dot adequately illustrate the position. Besides the Collector says the later a report of this kind is submitted before a crisis actually supervenes, the more full and accurate is the information it imparts. Mr. Price hopes, however, that matters will never become really critical in Durbhunga.

35. The Collector of Patna has not yet submitted his report; but from the cold weather tour diary of the Sub-divisional Officer of Behar, I am glad to find that the general condition of the sub-division is satisfactory.

A.

Statement showing persons who are in need and willing to work for hire on roads, &c, in Outpost Singhia.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah	1				2				3				4				5				6				7				8				9				Total.	10 Remarks.
		By caste Muhans				By caste Bantor.				Khatwah				Doosadh				Dhanook Ke way				Mallah				Goallah				Kandoo				Muhalmans.					
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls		
Chakmoni	Soosa	20	30	22	17					2	2	1	1																					7	5	7	6	162	
	Karhi					15	79	60	65					3	4	3	2					12	12	10	9	10	10	13	10					4	3	4	2	332	
Tarson	Barhal													7	5	7	7					7	5	5	4	16	20	12	15	9	7	5	5	10	10	4	5	165	
	Bharryá	10	10	5	3					6	4	2	1					50	17	15	12	20	10	7	6	6	3	3	1					10	10	7	6	223	
	Semaila	10	12	4	4					10	9	7	6	7	6	5	5					3	3	4						3	1	1	1	9	10	5	4	134	
	Mahradhanná	15	11	2	2					5	4	6	5	6	5	4	4					2	2	3						2	1	1	2	7	7	4	3	107	
	Thúmrah	20	22	17	15																									1	2	1						73	
	Tommani	20	15	10	7																					2	2	4	2									62	
	Kanjra	4	4	6	5																																	12	
	Manithhá	5	4	7	3	7	10	4	7									2	1	1										4	3	2	1	4	7	4	5	81	
	Tarson Bharson																	3	4	3	1	10	12	10	5	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	20	20	10	7	114	
	Khúmra Baladúrá	35	40	30	25																																	135	
Banwá	Ithar	75	75	20	25													40	50	20	15									2	2	1						330	The remainders will find employment for these persons.
	Gainá	25	27	20	15													7	6	5										4	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	119	
	Tilkeswar	28	30	7	7	12	12	4	4					2	2	1	1	6	6	2										3	4	4	3					126	
	Dilakpore	25	30	9	7																									1	1	2		10	10	9	1	116	
	Samowrá	20	15	10	9	10	12	7	6					6	7	5	4									3	3	2	2									111	
	Ojoa	10	20	4	7	12	14	5	4																													76	
Hirnee	Ghardour	15	10	6	6									10	7	5	6									10	7	6	5									93	
	Sanchrá	10	7	5	4									12	9	7	5									7	9	5	4									84	
	Relata	7	6	4	3									15	12	9	7																					101	
	Mahsout	15	10	5	4					7	9	10	9									10	9	7	6	15	10	9	7	6	4	2	3	15	10	7	6	157	
	Total	371	375	193	168	56	127	80	86	30	28	26	22	68	57	46	41	108	84	48	37	64	53	46	30	90	79	73	54	35	28	21	16	80	94	64	46	2,933	

J. C. Price,
Collector.

The 19th December 1884.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 10th January 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Div. 1	Burdwan, Jan 10 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished, outturn indifferent; it varies in places from 2 to 12 annas. Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair. Price of common rice is 16 to 18½ seers per rupee. Health good
2	Bankoora, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fine with passing clouds. State and prospects of standing crops continue favourable. *Boro* paddy is being sown in the Mujna outpost General health good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; morning foggy to-day. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed. Standing *rubbee* crops and sugarcane thriving, but rain is wanted Price of rice is cheaper Some cases of cholera are reported; general health otherwise satisfactory.
4	Midnapore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Most of the *aman* paddy is now harvested. *Boro* paddy and cold-weather crops are doing well. Cases of cholera are still reported.
5	Hooghly, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly completed State of crops on the ground good Fever in the Sudder and Jahanabad sub-divisions and a few cases of cholera in the former
	Howrah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable The outturn of paddy is generally reported a sixteen-anna one. Winter crops are doing well Public health good.
	Central Districts		
Presidency Div. 6	24-Pergns. Jan. 12 '85	Nil	Weather—rather hot than usual in the season Prospects of standing crops are satisfactory Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on Public health generally good. Cholera as usual in this season reported from Diamond Harbour, Bussirhat, and thana Joynagore in the Sudder sub division
7	Nuddea, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of cold weather crops generally good, though some damage to *masuri* and mustard by insects is reported Harvesting of mustard and *rahar* has commenced
8	Khoolna, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; rather warm latterly. *Aman* paddy is still being reaped, and a full crop is expected Winter crops are doing well. Public health fair, a few cases of cholera are reported from the Bagirhat sub division.
9	Jessore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold Harvesting of *aman* paddy not yet finished *Rubbee* crops are doing well, prospects good. Fever and cholera are abating.
10	Moorshedabad, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost over. *Rubbee* crops are doing well, but they would be better still if a little rain would fall. Common rice is selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health very good.
Rajshahye Div. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 9 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy still continues; a fair outturn is expected Rice is selling at from 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—rather hot Harvesting of *aman* paddy not quite finished. Winter crops are generally promising, but a little rain is urgently wanted. Ganja plants are not so promising. Health fair.
13	Rungpore „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *aman* paddy still continues in some places Other winter crops are doing well Land is being prepared in some places for sowing *aus* crops Public health generally good
14	Bogra, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—colder and fogs more frequent. Reaping of *aman* paddy going on *Rubbee* crops are doing well Public health fair
15	Pubna, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops good
16	Darjeeling, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—perfectly clear and fine during the week, but cloudy to-day. Prospects of crops on the Hills favourable.
17	Julpigoree, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly finished, other standing crops, such as tobacco, mustard, sugarcane, and pulses, are reported well. Price of rice has a tendency to rise. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Div. 18	Dacca, Jan. 10 '85	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops good Sugarcane is being cut. Gathering of *mug* has commenced. Sowing of winter crops nearly completed. Public health good.
19	Furreedpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. General health good, except a few cases of cholera here and there
20	Backergunge, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Reaping of *aman* paddy going on Fever and cholera abated
21	Mymensingh, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy still going on. Prospects of cold-weather crops good.

No.	District, and date of return		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld*				
Eastern Districts.				
Chittagong Divn. 22	Chittagong,	Jan. 12 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera continue, general health otherwise good.
23	Noakholly,	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Reaping of *aman* paddy nearly finished. *Rubbee* crops are progressing Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, and small pox and cattle disease from Feuny
24	Tipperah,	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool Cold-weather crops are doing well. Public health good, except some cases of cholera and small-pox.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 6 „	Nil	Weather—very cold Mustard and tobacco are doing well. Sugarcane, is being pressed
	Hill Tipperah,	„ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool Reaping of *aman* paddy over in most parts. New rice has appeared in the market. Sowing of mustard, chillies, and tobacco completed. Public health good.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn. 26	Patna,	Jan. 10 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy in progress In the Behar sub-division *rubbee* crops are suffering from want of rain, and in some places insects are also destroying the crop Prospects of poppy crop favourable. Public health good
27	Gya,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the season Poppy and *rubbee* crops are doing well, but in part of the district the want of rain for the latter is beginning to be felt. Paddy threshing and sugarcane pressing are proceeding. Public health generally good, but cases of small-pox show no decrease
28	Shahabad,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue to be good. Weather unfavourable for poppy crop, which has been somewhat damaged by caterpillars
29	Durbhunga,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of paddy nearly over. Poppy slightly injured by grubs Rain is required for *rubbee* crops to secure a full outturn. Prices of food grains stationary. Public health good
30	Mozufferpore,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—rather close and cloudy, slight rain fell. Harvesting of paddy finished with moderate outturn *Rubbee* crops in good condition. Poppy crop is promising Public health good.
31	Sarun,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold, mornings occasionally foggy. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable. Prices of food grains falling Public health good.
32	Chumparun	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue favourable, and those of poppy crop continue excellent Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr,	Jan. 10 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Paddy is nearly reaped everywhere Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good, but a little rain is wanted Prospects of poppy crop good, early sowings in flower. Prices rising Public health good.
34	Bhagulpore,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—mild for the season Harvesting of paddy almost finished. *Rubbee* crops good, but rain in this month wanted Rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in the north, and at from 14 to 16 in the south People are getting work. Public health good A few scattered cases of small pox are reported
35	Purneah,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. Crops generally good, but some rain is needed for a full harvest Fever prevalent and there is much sickness.
36	Maldah,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—very fine and rather warmer Condition and prospects of wheat and other *rubbee* crops continue fair, but rain is wanted Prices of food-grains stationary Common rice selling at from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, but a few cases of death from cholera are reported
37	Sonthal Perghs.	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Cutting of paddy at an end. Prospects of *rubbee* crops still fair. Public health good.
ORISSA				
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack,	Jan. 9 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable, mornings misty. *Sarad* is being thrashed and stored. *Dalua* is being transplanted. *Rabur*, castor, wheat and tobacco are doing well. Mustard ripening *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Common rice selling at from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good.
39	Pooree,	„ 8 „	A few drops.	Weather—rather warm in the beginning, but cool towards the end of the week; mornings foggy Harvesting of late *sarad* is going on *Dalua* crop is thriving. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered Common rice selling on an average at 22 seers 5 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub division, and 25 seers in the Khorda sub-division Cases of cholera and small pox are still reported.
40	Balasore	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Reaping and threshing of paddy continue Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. Fever abated in the Bhudruck sub-division, but it lingers in the north of the district, a few deaths from cholera is reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
South-West Frontier Agency.				
41	Hazaribagh.	Jan. 9 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy is still being harvested in certain places. *Rubbee* crops look well, wheat and barley appear to be suffering in some parts of the district from want of rain Scarcity of water for poppy crop is still complained of Sporadic cases of small pox are still reported from the interior. General health seems good.
42	Lohardugga,	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—warmer than usual. Rain still wanted for *rubbee* crops. Prices of food-grains stationary, except in Karra and Balmath, where they have risen. Small pox reported from Barwai, otherwise health good
43	Singbhoom,	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—clear and warm Paddy all harvested. Cold-weather crops still doing well. General health good.
44	Manbhoom,	„ 9 „	Nil	Weather—unseasonably warm. Prospects of cold-weather crops are somewhat indifferent Coarse rice selling at 21½ seers per rupee in Purulia market. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th January 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1884.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt &c.

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat.			Barley			Rice, best sort.			Gram			Firewood		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ..	16 0	16 0	15 4	35 0	27 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
2	Bankoora	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	18 4	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0
3	Peerbhoom ..	16 0	16 0	15 0	..	..	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
4	Midnapore ..	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0
5	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	14 0	.	.		9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
	Howrah ..	15 8	15 4	13 8		.		11 0	11 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	16 12	80 0	80 0	80 0
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	16 4	16 0	12 8	18 8	20 0	10 8	8 4	8 4	7 0						
6	24-Pergunnahs .	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 4	19 11	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0
7	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	21 5½	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5½	18 12	18 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0
8	Khoolna .							16 0	14 0	13 0	21 5½	21 5½	16 0	...		..
9	Jessore	13 4	13 0	14 0	.			11 8	11 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
10	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0			.	13 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
11	Dinagepore	17 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	14 6	13 8	13 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
12	Rajshahye	14 4 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	19 11	19 8	24 0	13 8	14 0 to 5 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
13	Rungpore .	11 14	13 0	10 0		.		8 0	7 0	10 0	18 0 to 19 11	18 0 to 19 8	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
14	Bogra .	13 8	13 8	15 0			.	10 8	9 13	9 12	16 0	9 12	15 0	100 0	110 0	110 0
15	Pubna ..	18 12	17 12	18 0				8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8
16	Darjeeling ..	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0
17	Julpigoree .	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	..	20 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	160 0	128 0
	Eastern Districts.										16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
18	Dacca ..	13 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	22 0	18 4	16 0	15 0	12 4						
19	Furreedpore ..	20 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	80 0	120 0	100 0
20	Backergunge .							13 4	13 1	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
21	Mymensingh .	13 0	13 0	13 8	..	.	.	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
											15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	.

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Culna and Cutwa 14 seers.
B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee
C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghatal 14½ seers and C
E In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Basirhat 1
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishnaghur 13 seers, Meng
H In the sub divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was :—Satkhira and Bagerhat 11
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Jessoreah 12 8 srs, Magu
J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jang
K The retail price of salt at Rangpore was 8 seers and at Nilpore 10 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31*st December* 1884.

Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers			Average wages per month.									DISTRICTS.
			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
															BENGAL.
															Western Districts.
A 13 5	13 5	13 5	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 9	9 0	9 6	9 6	6 0	6 8	6 8	11 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.
B 13 0	13 0	12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 10 0	4 8 to 7 8	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 7 8	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 13 0	7 8 to 15 0	Bankoora.
C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom.
D 13 13	13 13	13 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 10 0	Midnapore.
E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0		6 0 to 7 0		7 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.
13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Howrah
															Central Districts.
13 4	12 13	11 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	Calcutta
F 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Pergunnahs.
G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nuddea.
H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	9 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 11 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 16 0	Khoolna.
I 11 12	11 8	10 12	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore
J 12 0	12 0	10 10	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorsheda'had.
K 13 8	13 8	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	7 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 20 0	Dinagepore.
L 13 13	13 13	12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0		5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0		10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0		Rajshahye.
M 10 0	10 0	11 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	11 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	Burgpore.
12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 3 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0		8 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bogra.
N 12 6	12 6	12 6	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	5 0 to 6 8	5 0 to 6 0	7 8	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 0	15 0 to 22 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Pubna
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	Darjeeling.
O 12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	..	7 0	7 8	..	7 0	8 0		15 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	Jalpigoree.
															Eastern Districts.
P 13 5	13 6	12 10		3 0 0	3 2 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 25 0	Dacca.
Q 13 0	13 0	12 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	Furreedpore.
R 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2 0		3 12 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.
S 13 6	13 13	12 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0		6 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	25 0 to 30 0	Mymensingh.

L In the sub-divisions of Kustore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
M In the sub-division of Nilphamari the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
N The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee
O The retail price of salt at Palasbari in the Jalpore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Munickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10 seers and 10½ chittacks, and Baraingong 14 seers.
Q In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 13 seers, and Madaripur 12 seers
R In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Pasakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Barisal 10½ seers.
S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Mairehhona 13½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO. BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts —Concluded	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
22	Chittagong ..	15 0	15 0	11 0	..	...	.	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0		..		.	...	...
23	Noakholly .	...	...	..	...	...	.	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	.		.	.	..	...
24	Tipperah .	12 4	12 4	13 5	.	..	.	14 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	19 4	19 0	..	..	..	..	..	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.	..	...	..	.	.	11 6	11 6	13 14	12 4	12 4	16 0	.		.	..	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	..	..	.	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0		.		.	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ..	29 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0		..	..	..	...	...
27	Gya ..	18 12	17 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 12	8 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0		.	..	..	...	...
28	Shahabad	19 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	9 0 Now	8 0 to 10 0 Now	9 0	13 0 to 14 0 New	13 0 to 14 0 New	13 0 to 14 0		24 0	23 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga ..	19 14	19 14	14 0	27 8	26 0	22 0	14 8	12 9	12 0	16 8	16 2	14 0	.	...	..	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore .	20 0	20 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sa un ..	19 4	20 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	35 0	23 0
32	Chumparun ..	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0		14 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	23 1	23 1	17 13	21 0	16 13	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	14 11	15 12	13 10		..	..	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore ..	21 2	20 12	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 0	10 11	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah ..	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	..	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah ..	20 0	19 0	20 0	..	.	...	12 0	11 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	.	..	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	..	...	..	...	...	...
	ORISSA																		
38	Cuttack ...	22 5	21 0	14 7	..	.	..	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6*	18 6	21 0	.	..	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree ..	17 1	17 1	10 4	.	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 8	19 3	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	16 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	..	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18* 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 8	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom .	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26½ seers per rupee.
† Agricultural labourers are generally paid in kind ordinarily 2½ seers of paddy or maswa are given as daily wages.
T The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
U In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
V In the sub divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 18 seers and Chandpore 12½ seers.
W In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nawada 10 seers, and Aurungabad 11½ seers.
X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabooah 11 seers.
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11½ seers and Madhubani 12 seers.
Z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1885.

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Makai or Muruwa and Cheena.			Rice or Indian-corn		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	...
27 8	28 0	32 0	28 10	30 14	28 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	19 0
24 0	23 0	27 0	32 8	32 0	22 0
...	...	...	34 0	36 0	26 0
...	...	...	36 12	36 12	23 1
...	...	...	33 12	32 12	22 11
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0
17 1	17 1	16 12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
28 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	18 0
30 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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s 31st *December* 1884.—(Concld.)

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH									DISTRICTS
Able bodied Agricultural Labourer			Sick or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
									Eastern Districts—Concluded.
0	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 9 2		7 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 7 0		12 8 to 14 0	7 8 to 10 0	Chittagong.
0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Noakholly
0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 16 0	6 0 to 15 0	Tipperah
0	9 6	9 6	10 0							Chittagong Hill Tracts
0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	Hill Tipperah
									BEHAR
0		4 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 4 0		4 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 8		6 0 5 10 to 8 0 8 0	Patna.
0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Gya
0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8		Shahabad.
0	2 13 to 5 0	3 12 to 5 13	2 13 to 5 13	3 0 to 5 0	3 12 to 5 0	2 8 to 4 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 15 0	5 10 to 7 8	Durbhunga
0		3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0		4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0		5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Muzufferpore.
0	4 13 to 6 4	4 13 to 6 4	5 10 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun
0	5 12	5 12	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Champaran
5	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr
0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	0 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagulpore
3	3 5 6	5 0	4 11 to 5 10	4 9 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	Purneah
0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 8 to 15 0	8 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 13 2	Malnah
0	5 0	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 8	Sonthal Pergns
									ORISSA	
1	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack
1	6 0	7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree
1	4 10 to 5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Balasore
									CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*	
3	4 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh
0	3 0 to 4 8	4 8	3 0 to 4 8	3 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 13 0	Lohardugga
0	3 0	5 0	3 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 13 0	Singhbhoom
0	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Manbhoom

vere:—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 13 seers.
o 13 seers per rupee
vere:—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 11½ seers
ere.—Banka and Sooppie 11 seers, and Madhupura 12½ seers
vere:—Kissengunge 10 seers and at Saneegunge in Arrareah sub division 11 seers.

Z6 In the interior the retail price of salt at Rajmahal was 12½ seers per rupee.
Z7 In the Khurda sub division the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
Z8 In the Bhadrack sub division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee
Z9 The retail price of salt at Chaura was 11 seers per rupee.
Z10 In the sub-division of Govindpur the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R.A P	R A.P	R.A.P.
1	Calcutta	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	1 15 0
2	Serajgunge	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0				4 12 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	.	.	...
3	Dacca	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 10 6	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0		.	...
4	Narainguage							2 12 0	2 11 6	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 3	2 4 0		.	
5	Chittagong	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0				2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	.	...	...
6	Patna	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 6	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 14 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0		.	...
7	Balasore	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	.	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0		.	...
8	Pooree				.						2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	.		...
9	Cuttack	1 10 0	1 11 0	2 10 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 0		.	...

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31*st December* 1884.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R. A. P.	R A P	R A. P	R A P	R A P	R A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
3 9 0	3 9 0	1 15 0		..		1 12 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 3	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
...	.			.					2 8 0	2 10 0	2 7 0		.		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	.		.	...					2 4 0	2 5 6	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 5 3	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
...	.	...	.	...		.			2 4 0	2 7 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Narsingunge.
...	..	..		.		.	.	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	.		..	.	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 9 6	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 10 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna
...	..	..	.	...	.	.		.	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
...	.	.		..			.		.	.	.			.	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 13 0	Pooree.
...	.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	...	.	.	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province o

STATION OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological Division	District	Representative stations	Air Pressure: Highest 10 A.M. barometer read up to end of month	Air Pressure: Lowest 10 A.M. barometer read up to end of month	Air Pressure: Mean 10 A.M. for month	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea level	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean	Temperature: Highest of month	Temperature: Lowest of month	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily temperature	Temperature: Variation from normal mean	Humidity: Mean, 10 A.M. humidity	Humidity: Variation from normal mean	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
Orissa	Pooree	Gopalpore*	30 171	30 026	30 096	30 146	—	87 6	64 0	75 4	59 5	67 4	—	69	—	2 6	—	0 1
		False Point	30 198	30 056	30 127	30 149	+ 0 3	81 1	69 0	77 1	66 4	66 8	−0 9	67	−6	3 3	+0 5	0 0
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30 150	30 004	30 070	30 154	+ 040	89 9*	61 9*	81 5*	58 1*	69 8*	−1 1	60	−6	1 8	+0 3	0 2
	Balasore	Balasore	30 180	30 033	30 180	30 162	—	84 0	47 6	78 0	5 0	66 1	—	56	—	0 3	—	Nil
South-West Bengal	South West Midnapore and South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	30 195	29 045	30 125	30 152	+ 030	79 2	54 9	75	59 2	67 2	−0 7	72	−2	3 8	+2 0	Nil
	Midnapore	Midnapore	30 096	29 942	30 015	30 170	—	82 8	48 7	78 1	54 2	66 2	—	53	—	2 2	—	0 0
	24 Pergunnahs Howrah, and Hooghly	Calcutta	30 200	30 051	30 113	30 155	+ 035	79 1	52 8	76 5	56 5	66 4	+0 2	64	−8	1 7	−0 2	Nil
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 136	29 984	30 062	30 167	+ 047	81 3	50 3	77 4	55 8	66 6	−0 1	55	−10	2 2	+0 4	Nil
	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom	Raniguni*	29 891	29 742	29 822	—	—	80 4	48 9	77 5	5 0	66 3	—	56	—	2 9	—	0 0
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30 170	29 950	30 079	30 148	+ 041	78 4	49 1	76 5	5 4	65 9	−0 4	67	−4	1 5	−0 4	0 1
	Nuddea							Observatory not started										
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30 182	30 025	30 110	30 145	+ 047	79 7	48 9	77 0	53 0	65 0	−0 8	63	−6	2 0	+0 7	Nil
East Bengal	Chittagong	Chittagong	30 116	29 953	30 041	30 134	+ 03	81 1	52 2	77 2	5 4	66 3	−2 0	78	+3	2 0	0	Nil
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	—		—	—	—	78 4†	51 1	74 6†	58 1†	66 4†	—	—	—	0 1	—	Nil
	Backergunj	Barrisal	30 124	29 986	30 074	—	—	No observations taken by order of the Reporter										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—		—	81 0	50 5	77 2	53 0	6 4	—	6	—	0 1	—	Nil
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30 164	29 957	30 063	—	—	77	49 0	75 7	5 5	6 8	—	60	—	1 1	—	Nil
	Dacca	Dacca	30 196	30 028	30 113	30 176	+ 069	79 1	52 2	77 6	54	66 2	−1 1	68	−2	0 7	−0 6	Nil
	Commillah	Commillah	30 174	0 024	30 091	30 128	—	81 1	50 1	78 1	53 8	6 0	—	6	—	0 0	—	Nil
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30 113	29 964	30 051	—	—	81 4	46 1	77 0	50	6 8	—	—	—	3 4	—	Nil
North Bengal	Rogra and Pubna	Ingrat	—	—	—	—	—	77 9	47 0	71 5	54 2	62 4	—	64	—	0 5	—	Nil
		Serajgunj	30 182	30 008	30 090	30 144	—	78 1	5 4	7	52 0	64 2	—	71	—	1 4	—	Nil
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	30 137	29 975	30 064	30 140	—	86 0	45 7	72 7	5	64 2	—	61	—	0 4	—	Nil
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	30 116	29 929	30 022	30 149	—	78 6	5 8	76	5 8	6 3	—	6	—	0 1	—	Nil
	Rungpore	Rungpore*	0 117	29 941	30 025	30 155	—	78 0	54 6	76 3	50 0	6 2	—	74‡	—	0 4	—	Nil
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 919	29 751	29 841	30 145	—	78	48 1	76 1	51	6 8	—	6	—	0 8	—	Nil
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling*	23 174	22 982	24 086	—	—	56 0	42 6	47 9	34 1	41 1	—	77	+3	3 4	−0 8	0 18
North Behar	Purneah and North Bhaugulpore	Purneah	30 190	29 94	30 041	30 164	+ 03	79 2	41 2	77 1	46 5	61 8	−1 8	71	−1	0 8	−0 2	Nil
	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga	Durbhunga	30 108	29 913	30 009	30 146	+ 082	75 9	48 3	71 9	52 7	6 4	−0 2	70	−3	0 5	−0 7	Nil
	Chumparun	Motihari	30 022	29 81	29 927	30 167	—	76	41	73 7	45	6 2	—	62	—	1 0	—	Nil
	Sarun	Chupra	30 019	29 871	29 963	—	—	76	46	74 3	50	63 1	—	5	—	0 9	—	Nil
South Behar	Shahabad	Arrah	30 011	29 861	29 942	30 149	—	75 5	43 0	73 6	48 1	60 9	—	60	—	0 4	—	Nil
		Dehree	29 918	29 730	29 813	30 187	—	77	49 0	74 9	1	63 7	—	61	—	1 4	—	Nil
		Buxar	29 921	29 829	29 922	30 170	—	77 4	45 4	74 1	4	62 1	—	55	—	1 1	—	Nil
	Gya	Gya	29 869	29 685	29 769	30 165	—	78 9	42 1	75 9	46 7	61 3	−2 4	4	−8	1 8	+0 1	Nil
	Patna	Bankipore	30 113	29 918	30 011	30 205	+ 085	74	47 6	73	51 8	62 4	+0 3	61	−9	1 6	−0 3	Nil
	South Bhaugulpore and Monghyr	Bhaugulpore*	30 088	29 899	29 983	30 163	—	76	46 0	74 3	50 2	62 2	—	60	—	0 4	—	Nil
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nava Doomka	29 720	29 555	29 642	—	—	70	4	75	51 7	6 7	—	7	—	0 6	—	0 02
Chutia Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28 173	28 001	28 087	30 167	+ 041	7 6	46	7 1	51 2	61 1	−0 3	51	−1	2 5	+0 6	0 02
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom	Ranchee	28 009*	27 870*	27 940*	30 146*	—	74 0	46 4	70 3	49 9	60 1	—	5	—	1 0	—	0 18
	Singhbhoom	Chaibassa	29 433	29 256	29 350	—	—	—	8 0	—	51 4	—	—	5	—	1 6	—	0 30

* Means for 30 days
† Do for 29 „
‡ Do for 27 „

ngal for the month of December 1884.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May.							
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	Orissa.
0·26	0 59	−0·33	1·8	1·3	49·85	57·09	−7·24	83·2	80·5	False Point		
0·32	0 46	−0 14	1·8	0·9	47·07	53 06	−6 69	79 3	71·7	Cuttack	Cuttack	
0 10	0·30	−0·20	0·7	0 7	56 18	53 53	+2 35	80 3	76 3	Balasore	Balasore	
Nil	0·36	−0·36	0·0	0 9	69 59	61 97	+7 62	90 9	84 5	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Perguunahs.	South-West Bengal.
Nil	0 31	−0·31	0 0	0 7	43 01	50 11	−7 10	63 6	70·9	Midnapore	Midnapore	
Nil	0 33	−0 33	0·0	0·9	49 03	51 12	−2 09	87 7	90 6	Calcutta	24-Perguunahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	
0·06	0 18	−0 13	0 3	0 5	35 97	46 34	−10·37	70 3	74 7	Burdwan	Burdwan	
0·01	0·21	−0 20	0·3	0·6	36·95	51 17	−12 22	80·2	61·3	Ranigunj	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom.	
0·03	0 20	−0·17	0·4	0 6	35 45	49 79	−14 34	71·7	76 5	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
Nil	0 23	−0·23	0 0	0 5	36 42	49·56	−13 14	65 6	75 3		Nuddea	
Nil	0 31	−0·31	0·0	0 7	53 11	53·23	−0 11	80 6	88 7	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna	
Nil	0 63	−0 63	0 0	1 1	106 64	112 34	−5 70	109 0	106 6	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
Nil	0·70	−0·70	0·0	1·2	63 66	86 43	−23 77	114 5	113 7	Demagri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
Nil	0 53	−0 53	0 0	1 1	83 11	76 76	+6 35	96 1	106 2	Barrisal	Backergunj	
Nil	1 05	−1 05	0 0	1 3	95 44	111 01	−15 57	100 5	111 2	Noakholly	Noakholly	
Nil	0 17	−0 17	0 0	0·7	43 88	50 07	−12 19	74 0	88 4	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
Nil	0 28	−0·28	0 0	0 8	47 81	58·92	−11 11	89·9	87 0	Dacca	Dacca	
Nil	0·44	−0 44	0 0	0 9	64 18	71 32	−7 17	85·7	96·2	Commillah	Commillah	
Nil	0·29	−0·29	0·0	0·8	46·04	68 80	−22 76	80 7	91·9	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
0·05	0 19	−0·14	0·3	0·7	37 76	55 94	−18 18	62 4	75 5	Bogra Serajgunj	Bogra and Pubna	North Bengal.
0·01	0·16	−0 15	0·3	0 5	34 67	53 27	−18 60	75 6	78·3	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
0·01	0 19	−0 18	0 3	0 5	38 75	56 57	−17 82	74 0	75 5	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
Nil	0·16	−0 16	0·0	0 4	49 70	75 57	−25 87	69 4	75 8	Rungpore	Rungpore	
Nil	0 21	− 0 21	0 0	0 5	95 25	114·06	−18·81	85 8	96 0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	
0·29	0 33	−0·04	1 0	1 3	113 90	153 41	−39 51	104 0	118 6	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	
Nil	0 11	−0·11	0 0	0 4	46 18	57 71	−11 53	63 8	−67 6	Purneah	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	North Behar.
Nil	0·06	−0·06	0 0	0·3	34 69	42 20	−7 51	49 8	55 7	Durbhunga	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	
Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·3	41 79	44 01	−2·22	47 0	52 6	Motihari	Chumparun	
Nil	0·07	−0·07	0 0	0·4	30 52	40 85	−10 33	52 5	55 7	Chupra	Saran	
										Arrah Dehree	Shahabad	South Behar.
Nil	0 12	−0·12	0·0	0·4	29·10	39 17	−10 07	49 1	60·2	Buxar		
Nil	0·12	−0 12	0·0	0 4	27 74	39·73	−11 99	51 6	53 5	Gya	Gya	
Nil	0·07	−0·07	0 0	0·3	29 00	40 40	−11 40	54·6	58 2	Bankipore	Patna	
Nil	0 06	−0·06	0 0	0·4	31·05	41 96	−10·91	54 4	64 9	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	
Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·0	0 4	33·44	46·73	−13 29	72 9	71·9	Naya Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
0·01	0 12	−0 11	0·3	0·5	34 11	46 64	−12 53	79·3	81·3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
0·08	0 19	−0·11	0 3	0 6	37·06	47·27	−10·21	−63 3	79 1	Ranchee	Loharduga and Manbhoom.	
0·30	0·29	+0·01	1·0	1 0	44·27	51 26	−6·99	81·0	92·3	Chaibassa	Singbhoom	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Meteorological division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree																				
		Khurdah																				
		Banpur																				
		False Point																				
		Hookitola																				
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore																				
		Banki																				
		Cuttack																				
		Kendrapara																				
		Jajpore																				
	Balasore	Chandbali																				
		Bhuddruck																				
		Soorah																				
		Balasore																				
		Jellasore																				
		Baripadah																				
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Midnapore	Contai																				
		Sangor Island																				
		Tumlook																				
		Midnapore																				
		Ghatal																				
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour																				
		Alipore Jail																				
		Barrackpore																				
		Dum Dum																				
		Baraset																				
		Buseerhat																				
	Howrah	Howrah																				
		Mohesrooka (*Dalberoah*)																				
	Hooghly	Serampore																				
		Hooghly																				
		Johannabad																				
	Burdwan	Culna																				
		Burdwan																				
		Cutwa																				
		Ranegunge																				
	Bankoora	Bankoora																				
		Indus																				
		Bishenpore																				
		Kotulpore																				
		Mulnara																				
		Onda																				
		Khatra																				
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory																				
		Hetampore																				
	Nuddea	Bongong																				
		Ranaghat																				
		Kishnaghur																				
		Cheoadanga																				
		Mehrpore																				
		Koushtea																				
	Khoolna	Satkira																				
		Bagerhat																				
		Khoolna																				
	Jessore	Narail																				
		Jessore																				
		Jhenidah																				
		Magoorah																				
	Moorshedabad	Kandi																				
		Rampore Haut																				
		Berhampore																				
		Jaffergh																				
		Aumgunge																				
		Jungipore																				
		Lalgola																				
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Cox's Baz																				
		Chittagong																				
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati																				
		Rancha																				
		Agartola																				
	Backergunge	Patuakhally																				
		Perozepore																				
		Burrisal																				
		Gholá																				
	Noakholly	Noakholly																				
		Lemny																				
	Furreedpore	Madaripore																				
		Furreedpore																				
		Goalundo																				
	Dacca	Munshigunge																				
		Dacca																				
		Neraingunge																				
		Manickgunge																				
	Comilla	Comilla																				
		Chandpore																				
		Brahmunberia																				
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge																				
		Atia																				
		Mymensingh																				
		Jamalpore																				
		Netrokona																				

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space

in Bengal in December 1884.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st January 1884 up to 31st December 1884	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December	Station.	District	Meteorological division
		0·20	0·09								3	1·4	0·36	0·06	0·20	65·01	58·30	Pooree	Pooree	Orissa
		0·41	0·19								3	1·2	0·30	0·36	0·41	54·69	61·41	Khurdah		
		0·30	0·10								2	1·4	0·40	0·13	0·30	61·22	55·31	Banpur		
			0·05								1	1·4	0·05	0·05	0·05	55·30	71·41	False Point		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	40·52	?	Hooktola		
		0·06	0·22								3	0·8	0·28	0·28	0·22	58·71	51·12	Jagatsingpore	Cuttack	
		0·54	0·14								3	?	0·68	?	0·54	47·80	?	Banki		
		0·38	0·07								2	1·2	0·45	0·18	0·38	59·42	57·89	Cuttack		
		0·01	0·13								2	0·7	0·14	0·51	0·13	42·87	57·56	Kendrapara		
			0·61								1	1·0	0·61	0·80	0·61	52·00	60·28	Jajpore		
			0·30								1	0·9	0·30	0·66	0·30	67·58	61·10	Chandbali	Balasore	
		0·16									1	0·6	0·16	0·09	0·16	63·79	58·75	Bhuddruck		
								0·11			1	0·4	0·11	0·1?	0·11	49·01	57·45	Soirah		
											0	1·0	Nil	0·24	—	76·24	67·18	Balasore		
											0	0·4	Nil	0·04	—	54·30	59·14	Jellasore		
		0·05									1	0·8	0·05	0·13	0·05	61·99	60·21	Baripodah		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·36	—	75·55	71·08	Contai	Midnapore	South West Bengal
											0	1·2	Nil	0·30	—	82·73	74·10	Saugor Island		
											0	0·3	Nil	0·26	—	51·50	58·25	Tumlook		
		0·01									1	0·9	0·01	0·28	0·01	54·20	57·16	Midnapore		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·24	—	46·98	58·01	Ghatal		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·24	—	78·12	67·50	Diamond Harbour	24 Pergunnahs	
											0	1·1	Nil	0·30	—	63·95	61·84	Alipore Jail		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·20	—	55·49	54·11	Barrackpore		
											0	0·9	Nil	0·32	—	61·46	58·79	Dum-Dum		
											0	0·9	Nil	0·41	—	56·5	57·31	Barasat		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·25	—	71·09	61·47	Bussorhat		
											0	1·4	Nil	0·29	—	54·61	61·71	Howrah	Howrah	
											0	1·1	Nil	0·42	—	54·01	59·82	Mohesrekha (Dilkrush)		
											0	0·9	Nil	0·28	—	64·11	57·06	Serampore	Hooghly	
											0	0·9	Nil	0·27	—	46·62	59·12	Hooghly		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·16	—	45·74	61·08	Johanabad		
											0	0·3	Nil	0·22	—	43·11	51·09	Culna	Burdwan	
											0	0·9	Nil	0·16	—	42·20	58·19	Burdwan		
		0·16									1	0·4	0·16	0·09	0·16	42·02	53·95	Cutwa		
		0·07									1	0·6	0·07	0·08	0·07	43·80	59·76	Ranegunge		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·14	—	61·04	56·37	Bankoora	Bankoora	
											0	?	Nil	?	—	?	?	Indus		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·23	—	43·87	54·38	Bishenpore		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	?	?	Kotulpore		
											0	0·1	Nil	0·17	—	39·71	49·07	Mahara		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	?	?	Onda		
											0	0·5	Nil	0·32	—	49·04	59·39	Khatra		
		0·15									1	0·7	0·03	0·15	0·03	45·52	55·20	Illambazar	Beerbhoom	
											0	0·9	Nil	0·17	—	?	?	Hetampore		
											0	0·4	Nil	0·49	—	43·78	57·96	Bongong	Nuddea	
											0	0·4	Nil	0·21	—	44·84	55·44	Ranaghat		
											0	0·5	Nil	0·15	—	38·48	54·86	Kishnaghur		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·16	—	45·84	60·15	Chooadanga		
											0	0·4	Nil	0·19	—	41·95	54·70	Mahiapore		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·21	—	51·52	62·53	Koushtea		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·30	—	71·14	61·05	Satkira	Khoolna	
											0	0·6	Nil	0·24	—	81·35	71·23	Bagerhat		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·30	—	79·97	65·80	Khoolna		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·26	—	44·20	57·10	Narail	Jessore	
											0	0·7	Nil	0·28	—	69·19	67·09	Jessore		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·19	—	60·92	65·05	Jhenidah		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·18	—	56·03	59·85	Magoorah		
		0·05									1	0·6	0·04	0·29	0·05	38·54	54·77	Kandi	Moorshedabad	
			0·01								1	0·8	0·01	0·19	0·01	50·10	55·55	Rampore Haut		
			0·13								1	0·6	0·13	0·12	0·13	39·48	52·20	Berhampore		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·15	—	39·34	53·20	Lalbagh		
											0	0·4	Nil	0·15	—	45·15	54·02	Azimgunge		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·12	—	50·06	52·05	Jungipore		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·15	—	44·43	54·01	Lalgola		
											0	1·9	Nil	0·36	—	140·78	141·50	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong	Bay Bengal
											0	1·1	Nil	0·65	—	104·00	103·95	Chittagong		
											0	1·2	Nil	0·65	—	78·76	67·94	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
											0	?	Nil	?	—	92·05	?	Ramtu		
											0	0·9	Nil	0·51	—	73·25	79·26	Agartola		
											0	1·1	Nil	0·55	—	100·73	99·50	Patuakhally	Backergunge	
											0	0·8	Nil	0·36	—	92·40	78·97	Perojpur		
											0	1·1	Nil	0·29	—	97·00	79·67	Barisal		
											0	1·3	Nil	0·67	—	101·54	93·55	Bhola		
											0	1·1	Nil	0·42	—	117·95	113·92	Noakholly	Noakholly	
											0	1·4	Nil	1·10	—	115·12	125·37	Penny		
											0	0·6	Nil	0·15	—	61·41	66·40	Madaripore	Furreedpore	
											0	0·9	Nil	0·13	—	58·11	69·81	Furreedpore		
											0	0·5	Nil	0·10	—	49·09	65·64	Goalundo		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·41	—	74·06	87·17	Munshigange	Dacca	
											0	0·4	Nil	0·23	—	57·74	75·42	Dacca		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	57·00	?	Narayangung		
											0	0·5	Nil	0·16	—	59·07	61·26	Manekgunge		
											0	1·1	Nil	0·23	—	93·86	98·12	Comilla	Comilla	
											0	0·7	Nil	0·59	—	86·60	97·33	Camalpore		
											0	0·8	Nil	0·32	—	81·82	79·61	Brahmanberia		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·34	—	59·01	84·81	Kishorgunge	Mymensingh	
											0	0·5	Nil	0·11	—	38·40	65·81	Atia		
											0	1·1	Nil	0·14	—	90·38	94·38	Mymensingh		
											0	0·7	Nil	0·3?	—	54·41	77·80	Jamalpore		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	86·13	?	Netrocona		

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal	Pubna ..	Pubna																				
		Serajgunge ..																				
	Bogra ..	Sherpore																				
		Nowkhulla																				
		Bogra																				
		Panchbibi														0·23						
	Rajshahye ...	Beauleah ..																				
		Nattore																				
		Nowgong																				
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...																				
	Dinagepore ...	Mohadebpore																				
		Chumamon																				
		Raigunge																				
		Dinagepore														0·05						
		Balooghat																				
	Rungpore ...	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)																				
		Rungpore																				
		Kurigram ..																				
		Begdogra (*Nilphamari*).																				
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree																				
	Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta																				
		Cooch Behar																				
		Mekhgunge																				
		Matabhanga																				
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa																				0·40
		Siliguri ..																				
		Darjeeling														0 18						
		Kalimpong ..														0 18						
North Behar	Purneah ...	Kissengunge																				
		Arrareah																				
		Purneah																				
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore ...																				
		Scopool																				
	Durbhunga ...	Tajpore																				
		Durbhunga																				
		Madhubani ..																				
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi ..																				
		Mozufferpore																				
		Hajipore																				
	Chumparun ...	Motihari																				
		Bettiah ..																				
	Sarun ...	Gopalgunge ..																				
		Sewan																				
		Chupra																				
South Behar	Shahabad ...	Buxar																				
		Dehree																				
		Bhubooah																				
		Sasseram																				
		Arrah																				
	Gya ..	Aurungabad																				
		Gya																				
		Nowadah																				
		Johanabad ...																				
	Patna ..	Patna ...																				
		Dinapore																				
		Behar																				
		Barrh																				
	Monghyr ..	Begoosersi																				
		Monghyr																				
		Jamui																				
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore																				
		Banka ..																				
	Southal Purgunnahs.	Rajmehal																				
		Godda																				
		Pakour																				
		Nya Doomka																				
		Deoghar																				
		Jamtara																				
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba																				
		Hazaribagh																				
		Sentagurah																				
		Mahudi Hills																				
		Jhoomrah Hills																				
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ..																				
		Ranchi ...																				
		Palamow ..																				
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa																				
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...																				
		Gobindpore ...																				

Supplement to the Rainfall

		Darjeeling ...																					

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 12th January 1885.

Bengal in December 1884—*concluded.*

23	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1884 up to 31st December 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st December 1884.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division
		0·89								1	0·6	0·09	0·11	0·09	50·75	65 45	Pubna ..	Pubna	NORTH BENGAL.
										0	0·0	Nil	0 13	—	54 82	61 26	Serajgunge		
										0	0·0	Nil	0·23	—	47 44	67 91	Sherpore	Bogra.	
										0	0·0	Nil	0 18	—	47 34	61 89	Nowkhilla		
										0	0·0	Nil	0 15	—	42 61	76 70	Bogra		
										1	0·3	0·23	0 23	0 23	45·91	58·75	Panchbibi.		
		0·03	0·01							2	0·6	0 03	0 09	0 02	46 67	59 22	Beauleah	Rajshahye	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 14	—	45 23	62 51	Nattore.		
										?	?	Nil	?	—	51 05	?	Nowgong.		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 37	—	39·67	53 98	Maldah ...	Maldah.	
										0	0·3	Nil	0 23	—	40 59	66 16	Mohadeopore	Dinagepore.	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 19	—	47 71	54 76	Churamon.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 16	—	4··05	58 94	Kaligange.		
										1	0·3	0 03	0 16	—	38 61	74 23	Dinagepore.		
										0	0·5	0 05	0 16	0 05	41·40	6· 61	Balooghat		
										0	?	Nil	0 52	—	55 56	69 94	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*).	Rungpore.	
										0	0·4	Nil	0·21	—					
										0	0·4	Nil	0 13	—	65 13	84 84	Rungpore		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 20	—	60 04	84 32	Kurigram.		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 17	—	58 64	97·91	Bardopra. (*Nalphamari*).		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 08	—	110 87	128 11	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
										0	0·6	Nil	0 23	—	97 46	113 95	Dinhatta ..	Cooch Behar	
										0	0·5	Nil	0 19	—	137 76	131 08	Cooch Behar		
										0	0·2	Nil	0 16	—	97 63	119 75	Mickligunge.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 12	—	99 28	129 95	Matabhanga		
										1	1·8	0 40	0 60	0 40	140 48	210·44	Buxa	Darjeeling Hill.	
										?	?	Nil	?	—	80·03	?	Siliguri		
										1	0·8	0 15	0 18	0 16	107 55	120 45	Darjeeling		
										1	?	0 15	?	0 16	73 08	?	Kalimpong.		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 15	—	72 48	73 09	Kissengunge	Purneah .	NORTH BEHAR.
										0	0·4	Nil	0 07	—	55 54	68 21	Arrareah		
										0	0·4	Nil	0·10	—	49 ·6	63 95	Purneah.		
										0	0·3	Nil	0 06	—	39 51	51 04	Maldapore .	North Bhagulpore	
										0	0·3	Nil	0 09	—	51 89	49 99	Soopool		
										0	0·1	Nil	0 01	—	35 87	42 54	Tajpore .	Durbhunga	
										0	0·3	Nil	0 10	—	32 84	46 98	Durbhunga.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 04	—	44 27	46 75	Madhubani.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 06	—	40 28	43 48	Sitamarhi	Monuffurpore	
										0	0·1	Nil	0 05	—	34 18	43 14	Monuffurpore		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 07	—	34 40	43 40	Hajipore		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 10	—	43 44	47 43	Motiharl	Chumparun	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 09	—	47 10	50 37	Bettiah		
										0	0·2	Nil	0 01	—	42 36	47 84	Gopalgunge	Saran	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 06	—	29 18	46 01	Sewan		
										0	0·3	Nil	0 05	—	33 13	38 95	Chupra.		
										0	0·7	Nil	0 16	—	29 41	38 45	Buxar	Shahabad .	SOUTH BEHAR.
										?	?	Nil	?	—	31 50	?	Dehree.		
										0	0·1	Nil	0 19	—	29 79	41 54	Bhulooah		
										0	0·7	Nil	0 08	—	34 79	41 90	Nasseram.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 05	—	26 09	44 18	Arrah		
										0	0·4	Nil	0·16	—	28 72	41 66	Aurungabad	Gya	
										0	0·5	Nil	0 09	—	23·96	39 61	Gya.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 14	—	32 02	40 42	Nowadah		
										0	0·3	Nil	0·06	—	27 70	39 86	Johanabad.		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 12	—	30·81	41 15	Patna .	Patna.	
										0	0·2	Nil	0 10	—	36 25	44 71	Dinapore.		
										0	0·1	Nil	0 07	—	29 97	42 81	Behar		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 02	—	35 26	41 55	Barh		
										0	0·3	Nil	0 03	—	25 46	40 22	Begoosarai	Monghyr.	
										0	0·4	Nil	0·08	—	32 01	44 72	Monghyr.		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 04	—	36 01	43 55	Jamui		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 08	—	37 46	46 84	Bhagulpore .	South Bhagulpore	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 12	—	28·14	45 17	Banka.		
										0	0·2	Nil	0·08	—	26 92	52 79	Rajmehal .	Sonthal Parganahs.	
										0	0·4	Nil	0 13	—	27 46	44 42	Godda.		
										0	0·1	Nil	0 09	—	27 92	54 43	Pakour		
										1	0·2	0 02	0 23	0·03	32 72	50 83	Nya Dumka.		
		0 03								0	0·1	0 02	0 23	0·03	24 21	50 98	Deoghur		
										0	0·4	Nil	0 15	—	49·02	46 74	Jantara.		
										0	0·3	Nil	0 09	—					
										0	0·5	Nil	0 14	—	30·49	46 81	Pachamba	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAGPUR.
										0	0·9	0 05	0 15	0·05	40 65	46 64	Hazaribagh.		
		0·05								1	0·9	Nil	0 06	—	37 ·8	47 86	Ramtagurah		
										0	0·5	Nil	0 07	—	37 88	47·99	Mahudi Hills.		
										0	0·2	Nil	?	—	54 54	?	Jhoomrah Hill.		
										1	?	0 04	?	0 04	40 97	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	
		0·04								1	0·4	0 12	0 15	0 12	52 56	49·22	Ranchi		
		0·12								1	0·6	0 19	0·22	0 19	30 55	43 76	Palamow		
		0 19								1	1·4	0·20	0 27	0·20	46 02	56 87	Chyebassa .	Singhbhoom.	
									0·10	1	0·3	0·06	0·21	0·06	40·25	50·22	Purulia	Manbhoom.	
		0·08								0	0·3	Nil	0 15	—	31 45	4947	Gobindpore.		

Table for November 1884.

						0 02					1	0·6	0·02	0·22	0 02	107·35	120·27	Darjeeling.	

blank. If some of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfal columns are left blank.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

THE Meteorology of Bengal in December is usually of simple character, and is similar to that described as representing the normal meteorology of November. The conditions are of course those of the full development of the north-east monsoon, and usually the month is characterised by steadily reducing temperatures and increasing pressure, while the sky is practically free from cloud, and steady northerly winds blow over the whole Province. The reduction of temperature is perhaps the most prominent feature of the month, and is generally very clearly marked. It is of course due to the diminishing altitude of the sun, and to the decrease in the length of the days, combined with the fact that, as the air is generally very dry, radiation at night goes on very rapidly, and thus more heat is lost at night than is gained from the sun's rays during the shortened days. There is thus a steady fall of temperature during the month, and December is one of the coldest months of the year, though in certain cases January is still colder owing to the continued action of the above causes. From the fact that the nocturnal radiation of heat is very rapid, there is usually a very considerable difference between the day and night temperatures, and the daily range of temperature is very considerable. It will of course be understood that any cause which promotes the rapid radiation of heat from the earth during the night will also diminish the nocturnal and consequently the mean temperatures, and will thus increase the daily range of temperature. The radiation of heat from the earth's surface is facilitated by the absence of cloud and by low humidity of the air. Consequently it will generally be found that these three conditions accompany one another, and that if the sky is free from cloud or the air abnormally dry, the temperature will also be abnormally low, particularly at night. These are, then, the usual characteristics of December; but, as in the preceding month, the ordinary meteorological features are liable to be disturbed by the occurrence of two classes of abnormal conditions. The first class of abnormal actions is due to the occurrence of cyclonic disturbances, generally, however, in the extreme south of the Bay. These are of rather rare occurrence, and they are apparently produced by the south-west moist winds, which still continue to blow on the north of the equator and to some extent in the extreme south-eastern parts of the Bay of Bengal. If such a cyclonic disturbance is generated, and if it developes to any considerable extent, it may affect the weather in Bengal, giving rise to the formation of cloud and to rain showers. Smaller disturbances of this kind, however, have practically no effect on the weather in Bengal, and with their westerly movement towards the South Madras or Ceylon coast, only intensify the north-east monsoon conditions in Bengal.

The second class of abnormal conditions is brought about by the occurrence of what may be called land storms. The formation of these is not well understood, but they generally commence on the north-west frontier of India, and drift in an easterly direction, usually reaching the North-West Provinces and perhaps Behar or the Central Provinces, and more rarely extending to Bengal Proper. These bring low barometer, clouded skies and usually light rain, and in many years a storm of this kind makes its appearance within the last ten days of December, giving rise to what are familiarly termed the Christmas rains.

The normal average rainfall of the month is very small, and in no district does it amount to half an inch The two districts which usually receive the largest amounts are Orissa and East Bengal, which show a mean December rainfall of between four and five tenths of an inch South-West and North Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, show an average of about two-tenths of an inch, and the whole of Behar does not receive as much as a tenth of an inch of rain in normal years.

Meteorological summary of the month.—The weather in Bengal in December has been characterised by an almost entire absence of disturbances of the two classes noted above, and it has thus been of typical north-east monsoon character. In fact the north-east monsoon conditions have been present in a rather strongly pronounced form, particularly in the first half of the month, when skies were unusually clear, temperature (more especially the night temperature) much lower than the normal, humidity also low, and the northerly winds unusually steady. These conditions have of course also been accompanied by an almost entire absence of rainfall over the greater part of the Province. The only disturbance of the first class which occurred in the Bay of Bengal was a small cyclonic storm which formed in the south of the Bay about the 15th or 16th of the month; it developed slightly and advanced in a westerly direction till the 18th instant, when it passed across the south of the Peninsula and the north of Ceylon, giving excessively heavy rain to the districts through which it passed. The storm was, however, far too small to have any very marked influence on the weather in Bengal, and no alteration in the weather conditions was produced by it, unless perhaps a slight increase of cloud about that period may be attributed to this cause, and which gave two or three light showers in North Bengal Of the second class the only disturbance noted was a very feeble one, which was developed over Northern India on the 23rd and 24th, giving light rain to the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces, and which also affected the weather and gave rain in Orissa and to a slight extent in Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal. With the exception of these two very slight disturbances, the weather conditions during the past month do not call for detailed comment

Pressure was very high at the commencement of the month, and it continued considerably above the normal up to about the 15th, when it fell off and continued nearly normal till the last week, when it again rose considerably above the normal. The mean pressure for

the month has thus been above the normal in all districts. Behar, as in the previous month, was the seat of the greatest excess, where it equalled 0·07 inch, and in other districts it varies from about 0·04 inch to 0·05 inch.

Temperature was in all cases extremely low in the first half of the month, but after this for about ten days it became more nearly normal, and in many cases above it; but during the last week again temperature began to fall below the normal. In all districts, however, the mean temperature for the month has been below the normal, the largest defect of 1·7° being in East Bengal, and the smallest of 0·2° in Chutia Nagpur. This defect has been principally, however, in the night temperatures, and in the earlier part of the month at such stations as Cuttack and Purneah, there was a deficiency of 7° below the normal minimum temperature. This low temperature has been accompanied by a humidity also much below the normal at all stations, and also with a cloud proportion considerably lower than in former years.

As noticed above, rainfall has been almost entirely absent except over very limited areas, and it has been confined practically to two brief periods. Thus a few showers fell on the 14th at four stations in North Bengal; on the 20th an isolated shower was reported from Buxa, and on the 23rd and 24th fairly general but light rain was reported from Orissa, especially in the Pooree and Cuttack divisions, while a few showers were reported from Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal These with the exception of one or two isolated showers of practically no importance, comprise the whole rainfall of the month. Rainfall has thus been entirely absent from East Bengal and from North and South Behar; it has also been practically absent from South-West Bengal and North Bengal. In Chutia Nagpur the average fall has been less than a tenth of an inch, while the only district which received general rain (Orissa) gives an average of less than a quarter of an inch. It need therefore scarcely be said that the rainfall in all districts has been below the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of December 1884 :—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th May.	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	88·9	47·4	78·1	56·9	67·5	−1·0	0·24	0·43	−0·19	1·3	0·9	+0·4	52·03	54·51
South-West Bengal	82·8	48·7	77·0	55·5	66·2	−0·4	0·01	0·26	−0·25	0·1	0·7	−0·6	44·32	51·36
East Bengal	81·4	46·1	76·8	54·1	65·5	−1·7	Nil	0·45	−0·45	0·0	0·9	−0·9	65·46	75·93
North Bengal	86·6	43·7	75·0	51·2	63·1	—	0·02	0·19	−0·17	0·2	0·5	−0·3	58·19	72·03
North Behar	79·2	41·2	75·9	48·7	61·9	−1·0	Nil	0·08	−0·08	0·0	0·3	−0·3	39·10	47·91
South Behar	79·0	43·1	74·2	50·2	62·2	−1·1	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·0	0·4	−0·4	50·37	42·03
Chutia Nagpur	75·6†	46·3†	70·7†	50·6†	60·6†	−0·2†	0·07	0·17	−0·10	0·6	0·6	0	36·56	47·46

* Barrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th January 1885

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station.	Station Observations															
			Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.								Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature week.	Variation from normal of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.		
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30·127	30 177	—	NNW	206	81 6	60·4	78 1	62 4	70·3	—	75·6	70	1·9
		False Point	30 164	30·186	+ 073	NNE	86	79·9	54 0	79 5	58·0	68·6	+0·3	74·6	71	2·8
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30 104	30·168	+ 064	Calm	3 4	84·3	57 6	83 6	61 7	72·7	+1 6	73 8	71	1·9
	Balasore	Balasore	30 141	30 203	—	NNW	47	80 5	51 0	79 7	53 6	66 6	—	70·2	61	0
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30 155	30 182	+ 066	NNE, NNW	116	77·2	55 4	75·6	57 3	66·5	—0 9	70·3	75	2·6
	South 24-Pergunnahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	30 044	30 201	—	N	53 9	82·3	50·7	79 9	53·3	66 1	—	71·2	61	1 0
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	30 176	30 198	+ 066	NNE	65	77 1	51 8	76 1	52 9	64 5	—0·4	68 4	55	0 3
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 104	30 209	+ 069	N, NNW	25 3	79 0	49 3	77 1	52 6	64 8	—0 5	67 1	58	0 3
	Bankoora	Ranigange	29 866	—	—	W & E	55	78 5	49 1	77 1	51 6	64 4	—	66 6	58	0
	Beerbhoom															
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30 153	30 203	+ 008	NNW	40 6	76 1	48 6	75 0	52 0	63 5	—1 2	65 0	70	0
	Nuddea															
	Jessore	Jessore	30 156	30 191	+ 093	Calm	37	77 7	46 4	76 9	48 9	62 9	—1 7	68 7	62	0·9
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30·063	30 177	+ 080	NE	34	75 6	49 2	75 0	51 6	63 1	—3 0	65 0	76	0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dewangiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	Observations not taken under orders													
	Noakholly	Noakholly	30 103	—	—	Calm	47 1	76 5	47 5	75 9	49 4	62 6	—	69 3	60	0
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	—	—	—	N	21	75 5	47 0	73 4	49 0	61 2	—	68 7	56	0
	Dacca	Dacca	30 101	—	—	Calm	21	76 8	49 1	76 1	51 4	63 8	—1 8	68 9	66	0
	Commillah	Commillah	30 157	30 180	+ 097	NW	15 6	77 4	47 1	76 6	49 5	63 1	—	69 2	63	0
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30 134	30 171	—	NNE	51	76 4	46 1	75 2	48 2	61 7	—	—	—	3 1
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	30 064	—	—	WNW	19 1	75·9	44 7	74 5	47 3	60 9	—	65 3	71	0 1
		Bogra	30 136	30 184	—	NNE	41 1	75 8	48 8	74 3	57 2	65 8	—	64 9	66	0
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	30 108	—	—	SW	16·0	76·2	40 7	75 0	44 7	59 9	—	63 4	58	0
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	30 094	30 170	—	ENE	39 1	74 6	44 8	73 5	46 0	59 8	—	60·5	64	0
	Rungpore	Rungpore	30 068	30 198	—	E & NE	34	75 4	44 6	72 8	47 0	59 9	—	65 2	73	0
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	30 073	30 204	—	E	59·6	73 9	48 1	72 2	49 8	61 0	—	66 8	60	0
	Cooch Behar		29 884	30 183	—											
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23 001	—	—	E	29 9	51 5	33 3	44 6	38 0	41·3	—	43 4	74	1·9
North Behar.	Purneah	Purneah	30 072	30 206	+ 070	Calm	4 5	76 3	39 7	74·1	43 4	58 8	—2 6	62 5	77	2·0
	North Bhagulpore															
	Mozufferpore	Durbhunga	30 060	30 217	+·094	WNW, sSE	30	73 4	47 8	71 5	50 8	61 2	—0 4	63·6	7	0
	Durbhunga															
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·960	30 201	—	E, EsE	62 6	75 8	44 1	72 9	46 5	59 6	—	64 0	69	0·7
	Sarun	Chupra	29·980	—	—	Calm	9 0	75 3	46 4	73 0	48 5	60 8	—	66 2	63	0·2
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 830	30 204	—	SsW	130 9	77·0	51 0	74 6	53 1	63 8	—	68 5	59	1·2
		Buxar	29 939	30 193	—	WNW	66 6	76 4	44 9	75 1	49·0	62·1	—	69·1	54	0·2
		Arrah	29·974	30 151	—	NNW	21 2	75 4	45 0	73 7	47 6	60 3	—	65 5	61	(
	Gya	Gya	29 789	30 185	—	Calm	28 1	77 3	42 1	75 9	46 7	61 3	—1 4	69·3	48	(
	Patna	Bankipore	30 034	30 226	+ 092	SW	238	75·1	44 2	73·7	48 8	60 8	+0 6	64 6	67	0·
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	30·033	30 193	—	Calm, W & NW	16	73 9	45·0	72 5	47 2	59 8	—	67·3	63	0·
	Monghyr															
	Southal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29·979	—	—	NW	62 3	76·0	46 0	74·9	48·9	61 9	—	68·4	73	
Chutia Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28 110	30·185	+ 079	Calm, & NW	103 0	77·2	43 6	73 0	50 5	61 8	+0·9	66·2	39	0
	Lohardugga															
	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	27·963	30 176	—	—	—	—	75·0	47·9	73 3	49 4	61 4	—	66·6	47	0
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·398	—	—	N, NW	227 5	84·2	49 8	79·0	51 3	65 2	—	68 6	68	(

* Mea

Explanation.—*Summary.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the
The Humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast
vations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub
from the district (&c.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district coming in returns divided by the number of stations. A

or the week ending Friday, the 9th January 1885.

Rainfall of week all observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Means for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ..	Pooree	Orissa.
Nil	Nil	0 02	Nil	0·02	—0·02	49·35	57 73	—7 38	0 0	0 2	False Point ..		
Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	—0·04	47 97	53·72	—5 75	0·0	0·1	Cuttack ..	Cuttack	
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0 13	—0 13	56 18	53·75	+2 43	0 0	0 2	Balasore .	Balasore	
Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0 10	—0 10	69 59	62·06	+7 53	0·0	0 1	Saugor Island ..	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
												South 24-Pergunnahs . .	
Nil	Nil	0 06	Nil	0 15	—0 15	43 61	50 27	—7 26	0·0	0 1	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	
Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·14	—0 14	49·03	51·25	—2 22	0 0	0 1	Calcutta ..	24-Pergunnahs	
												Howrah	
												Hooghly	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 07	—0 07	35 07	46 45	—10 45	0 0	0 1	Burdwan .	Burdwan	
												Bankoora	
Nil	Nil	0 05	Nil	0 05	—0·05	38·95	51·22	—12 27	0·0	0·2	Ranigange ...	Beerbhoom	
												West Burdwan	
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0 49	—0 09	38 45	49·88	—14 43	0 0	0 2	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 06	—0 06	30 42	49·64	—13 22	0·0	0 1	. .	Nuddea	
Nil	Nil	0 09	Nil	0 15	—0 15	53 11	53 38	—0 27	0 0	0 2	Jessore ..	Jessore	
												Khoolna	
Nil	Nil	0 06	Nil	0 06	—0 06	100 64	112 41	—5 77	0·0	0 3	Chittagong .	Chittagong	
	Nil	0 16	Nil	0 20	—0 20	62 66	86 64	—23 98	0 0	0 4	Damagiri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
	Nil	0 24	Nil	0 28	—0 28	83 11	77·06	+6 05	0 0	0 4	Barrisal ..	Backergunge	
Nil	Nil	0 12	Nil	0 36	—0 36	95 44	111 34	—15·90	0 0	0 4	Noakholly .	Noakholly	
Nil	Nil	0 08	Nil	0 12	—0 12	43 86	56·18	—12 30	0 0	0 2	Furreedpore ..	Furreedpore	
Nil	Nil	0 08	Nil	0·13	—0 13	47 81	59 04	—11 23	0 0	0 3	Dacca .	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0 17	Nil	0 23	—0·23	64·15	71 58	—7 43	0 0	0·3	Commillah .	Commillah	
Nil	Nil	0 11	Nil	0 13	—0·13	46 04	68 92	—22 88	0 0	0·2	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
Nil	Nil	0 04	Nil	0 04	—0·04	37 79	55·99	—18 20	0 0	0 2	Serajgunge ..	Bogra and Pubna ...	
Nil											Bogra ..		
Nil	Nil	0 15	Nil	0 15	—0·15	34·07	53 42	—19·75	0 0	0 2	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
Nil	Nil	0 02	Nil	0 03	—0 02	38 75	56 59	—17 84	0 0	0 1	Dinagepore ..	Dinagepore	
Nil	Nil	0 03	Nil	0 03	—0 03	49·70	75 59	—25 89	0 0	0 1	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
Nil	Nil	0 01	Nil	0 01	—0 01	95 25	114 06	—18 81	0 0	0 1	Julpigoree .	Julpigoree	
												Cooch Behar	
Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0 12	—0·12	113 90	152 51	—38 61	0 0	0 6	Darjeeling .	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
Nil	Nil	0 05	Nil	0 05	—0·05	46 18	57·75	—11 57	0 0	0 1	Purneah	Purneah	
												North Bhaugulpore ..	
											Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore ..	
Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0 14	—0 14	34 09	42 34	—7 65	0 0	0 4	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0 04	—0·04	41 79	44 04	—2·25	0 0	0 1	Mottiari ..	Chumparun	
Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0 08	—0 08	30 52	40 92	—10 40	0 0	0 4	Chupra	Sarun	
Nil											Dehree ..		
Nil	Nil	0 09	Nil	0 10	—0 10	29·10	39 29	—10 19	0 0	0 4	Buxar	Shahabad	
Nil											Arrah ..		
Nil	Nil	0 05	Nil	0 05	—0·05	27·74	39·79	—12·05	0·0	0 3	Gya .	Gya	South Behar.
Nil	Nil	0 09	Nil	0·09	—0·09	29 99	40 50	—11·50	0·0	0 4	Bankipore	Patna . .	
Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	—0·05	31·05	41 99	—10·94	0 0	0 3	Bhaugulpore ..	South Bhaugulpore .	
												Monghyr	
Nil	Nil	0 05	Nil	0·05	—0·05	39·44	46·78	—15·34	0 0	0 1	Deoghur	Southal Pergunnahs	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·06	—0·06	34 11	46 72	—12 61	0·0	0 3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nag-pur.
Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0 03	—0 03	37·06	47·33	—10·27	0·0	0 1	Ranchee .	Lohardugga	
												Manbhoom	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	—0·04	44·27	51·26	—6 99	0 0	0·1	Cuttack ..	Singhboom . .	

six days.
...ment for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
...ky. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observ-
...ment stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns receive
...day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 9th January 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 3rd January 1885	Sunday, 4th January.	Monday, 5th January	Tuesday, 6th January.	Wednesday, 7th January	Thursday, 8th January	Friday, 9th January	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 9th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 9th January.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date
Orissa ...	Pooree	Pooree ...	.	.	..	..	..	.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39·21	58·20
		Khurdah ..		.. .						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	50·77	58·69
		Banpur ..	.							Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	37 41	53·45
		False Point .					... .	. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	51 89	67 20
		Hooghtola						..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	36·76	?
	Cuttack .	Jagatsingpore				.	.			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	54·89	46·26
		Banki ...		.					...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	45·20	?
		Cuttack				..				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	51 08	56·79
		Kendrapara					. ..			Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40 79	53·26
		Jajpore .		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	45 33	53·61
	Balasore .	Chandbali .		.	..		. .	.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	60·26	54·48
		Bhuddruck .					..			Nil	Nil	Nil	0 84	58 34	51·27
		Soorah .	.			.		..		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	45 48	51·99
		Balasore .	.		...		.		.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	47 80	47 46
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	50 52	53·89
		Baripodah ..				.			.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	54 85	55 44
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai ...		.	..		.		..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	66 85	62·96
		Saugor Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	75 64	65·47
		Tumlook ..						.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	45·00	56 35
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	46·16	47 71
		Ghattal .		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	37 89	52·73
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.			..		.			Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	66 29	58·24
		Alipore Jail .	..		..	.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·39	57 88	54 61
		Barrackpore							.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	46 30	48·30
		Dum-Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	55 46	50·99
		Baraset .						.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	46 33	49 06
		Basseerhat .			.	.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	59 32	53 30
	Howrah	Howrah					.			Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	46 65	51 45
		Mohesreka (*Ooloberiah*)		.	.		.		.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	43 40	52 48
	Hooghly ..	Serampore	... ..		.				.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	56 75	49·21
		Hooghly .			.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	39 53	47 55
		Jehanabad			. .	... .	..			Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	36 42	54·77
	Burdwan .	Culna ..		. .	.	.			.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	36·70	43·66
		Burdwan .				.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	35 32	47·02
		Cutwa .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	35 89	47 49
		Raneegunge			.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	40 10	46·79
	Bankoora ..	Bankoora ..			.			.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 02	54 86	50 15
		Indas ...			.					Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Bishenpore		.	.		.			Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	35 46	49 31
		Kotulpur ..		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Mahara .	...		.					Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	34 53	46 41
		Onda					.			Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra .	.		.					Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	46 25	56 00
	Beerbhoom ..	Bh Soory				.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	41·69	53·70
		Hetampore		..	.	.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10		53·25
	Nuddea ..	Bongong .							. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	35 90	51·09
		Ranaghat		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	30 93	46 71
		Kishnaghur		.	.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	29 72	46 43
		Chooadanga			.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	37 44	51·41
		Meherpore ..								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	34 72	47 29
		hooseitee ..		..						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	41 81	54·26
	Khoolna ..	Satkira .		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	62 47	53·74
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	66 14	60 46
		Khoolna ..		. .	.				.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	64 84	54·93
	Jessore ...	Narail				. .				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	31·91	48·25
		Jessore ..			..					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	51 75	53 49
		Jhenidah ..		.. ..			..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	46 80	53·51
		Magoorah		..						Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	44·15	46·93
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35·06	51·19
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	33 13	50·89
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	32 77	51 60
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	34·90	49·43
		Aumaitage	. .					.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	30·94	49·27
		Jungipore		.					.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	32 42	47·63
		Lalgola		.				.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	29 20	49 78
East Bengal.	Cox's Bazar .	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	128·98	128·18
		Chittagong				.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	84·39	92·66
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati						. .	.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·20	82·66	86·84
		Kaucha		.					.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	82 49	?
		Agartola .		.		.		..		Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	84 78	64 86
	Backergunge	Patuakhally .		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 33	84·20	69·65
		Ferozepore						..		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	81·26	69 11
		Barreasl								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	79·92	66·77
		Bhola .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	67 00	58 67
	Noakholly .	Noakholly ..				.	..		. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	97·64	116·68
		Feeny ...							.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	93 24	111 76
	Furreedpore	Madaripore ..			. .		.		.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	46·31	56·32
		Furreedpore..								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	47 47	56·19
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	57·67	56·31
	Dacca .	Munshigunge		.	.		...			Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	56·75	72·89
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 13	48·64	59·71
		Narrangunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	49·24	?
		Manickgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	48·45	49·69
	Comilla ..	Comilla .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	77·64	76·11
		Chandpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	61·39	69·93
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	63 49	63·93
	Mymensingh .	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	48·67	71·91
		Atia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	58 81	67 65
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	61·69	70·25
		Jamalpore .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	48·11	57·06
		Netrokona ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	46·81	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (8 p.m.), the 9th January 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 3rd January 1885.	Sunday, 4th January.	Monday, 5th January.	Tuesday, 6th January.	Wednesday, 7th January.	Thursday, 8th January.	Friday, 9th January.	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall in inches.	Total rainfall from 1st to 9th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 9th January.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	42·43	54·18
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	40 14	52 56
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	37·28	51 98
		Nowhilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	39 10	53 31
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	37 96	51 45
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	40·20	53·47
	Rajshahye	Sooleah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	34·03	53 95
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	36 16	56 37
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41 66	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	33·31	50·74
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	33·28	50·01
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	44 01	60 88
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	42 39	54 39
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	34 15	53 00
		Balcorghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	37 73	?
	Rungpore	Shawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	43 37	63 01
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	36 37	74 48
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	43 37	74·30
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	44·30	90·71
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	101·36	116 06
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	84 36	99·78
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	119 02	116 55
		Mickligunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	84 74	110·42
		Matabhanga								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	86 55	126 03
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	131·49	126·73
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	85 43	?
		Darjeeling								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	90 33	166 28
		Kalimpong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	64 76	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	65 75	97·18
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	61 62	82·95
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	66 39	89·96
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	37 95	49·67
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	29 39	40 41
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	33 77	46 47
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	30 35	44 24
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	40·03	45 21
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	36 93	50 99
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	33 85	44 73
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	34 08	41·27
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	41 51	61 26
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	44 53	67 80
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	39 36	48 78
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	38 75	48 46
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	32 93	36 46
North Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	38 79	57 70
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	31 17	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	29 04	40·69
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	34 64	49 39
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 1e	34 51	39 29
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	35 36	49 38
		Gya								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	35 95	41 07
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 02	31 52	39 04
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	37 20	36 55
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	39 84	49·89
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	36 84	39 84
		Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	18 05	42·18
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	31 64	39 60
	Monghyr	Begoosorai								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	25 20	35 75
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	31 52	46 40
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 02	25 70	41 36
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	26 21	39 75
		Banka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	24 98	43 76
	Sonthal Perunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	34 47	46·87
		Gouda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	35 11	45 96
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	34 02	51 86
		Aya Doomka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	29 94	53 87
		Deogour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	31 11	44 75
		Jamiara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	47 14	45 62
Orissa Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	28 55	45 90
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	36 01	47 01
		Gumagurah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	33 90	45 64
		Mahudi Hills								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	35 44	46·18
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40 45	?
		Manchi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	30 04	51 11
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	29 77	42 20
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	46 37	51·29
	Manbhoom	Puruha								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	38·36	49 26
		Gobindpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	30·18	40·35

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 12th January* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH OF JANUARY 1885.

At the close of the preceding week, the meteorological conditions in Bengal, which had been nearly normal for some period, were reverting to the character which they have held for the greater part of the present north-east monsoon. Temperature was below the normal in the eastern and northern divisions, and nearly normal or above normal in the western districts, while pressure was above the average in all divisions. The changes which have occurred in Bengal during the past week have, on the whole, rendered these characters more pronounced, and the mean pressure for the week has everywhere been largely above the normal, while temperature has been decidedly below the normal in all divisions except Orissa and Chutia Nagpur.

In Bengal itself the meteorological changes for the week have been small, and, as usual, of an oscillating character, but for the last three days of the week it appeared as if the weather in Bengal would have been materially influenced by a large disturbance which appeared in the Punjab on the 6th instant, and which at first intensified and then extended in area on the 7th, 8th and 9th until it affected a large part of the North-West Provinces. This disturbance brought moderate to heavy rain to the Punjab and to parts of the North-West Provinces, and it appeared at one time as if it would drift eastwards, and enter Behar and Bengal. It, however, filled up and disappeared almost as rapidly as it had appeared, and with the exception of some light rain at some stations in Behar on the 10th instant, it did not materially affect the weather in Bengal This slight rainfall will have to be considered in the following week's report, and thus the present week has been quite rainless in Bengal.

Pressure—Was, as stated above, higher than the normal in all districts at the commencement of the week. It continued to oscillate by small amounts with an upward tendency till the 7th, and on this and the following day a rather sharp decrease took place, connected with the disturbance or depression in the Punjab noticed previously; on the 9th, however, pressure again increased slightly. The mean pressure for the week has been above the normal by amounts varying from 0·07″ at Purneah to nearly ·10″ at Berhampore and Dacca, the average excess for the whole province being more than 0·08″.

Temperature—Has again been below the normal, except at Hazaribagh, Cuttack, Bankipore and False Point. The defect is, as a rule, not great, varying from 3° at Chittagong to 0·4° at Calcutta and Durbhunga. The greatest deficiency is thus in the East Bengal Division, where it equals 2·4°, while in Behar and South-West Bengal the average defect is about 1°. In Orissa and Chutia Nagpur the average excess temperature has been about 1° It is again very noticeable that the variations from the mean temperature have been due principally to abnormally low night temperatures. This is shown by the figures in the table given below, where the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures at eight selected stations are given, and thus while the day temperatures were in five out of eight cases slightly above the normal, the minimum or night temperatures were in five out of the eight cases decidedly below the normal.

For the week ending 9th January 1885.

Names of Stations	Maximum day temperature.			Minimum night temperature.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference.	Normal average for week	Actual average for week.	Difference.
Cuttack	83·4	83·6	+0·2	58·8	61·7	+2·9
Calcutta	75·8	76·1	+0·3	54·0	52·9	—1·1
Burdwan	76·7	77·1	+0·4	53·8	52·6	—1·2
Jessore	77·2	76·8	—0·4	52·0	48·9	—3·1
Dacca	76·9	76·1	—0·8	54·2	51·4	—2·8
Patna	72·2	72·7	+0·5	48·2	48·8	+0·6
Purneah . .	73·0	74·1	—0·9	47·7	43·4	—4·3
Hazaribagh	72·5	73·0	+0·5	49·2	50·5	+1·3

Rainfall—As noticed before there has been no rainfall at any station in Bengal during the past week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 9th January 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	84·3	51 0	80 2	58 9	69·6	+1 8	Nil	0·06	−0·06	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·07	52·03	54·37
South-West Bengal ..	82 3	46 4	76 2	53 5	64·7	−0·9	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·11	54·33	51·43
East Bengal*	77 4	46 1	75 4	49·2	62·6	−2·4	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0 0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·19	65·46	70·13
North Bengal ...	76·2	40 7	73·7	46·7	61·2	—†	Nil	0 05	−0 05	0·0	0 1	−0·1	Nil	0·05	59·19	72·02
North Behar	76 3	39·7	73·9	47·3	60·1	−1·5	Nil	0·08	−0 08	0·0	0·2	−0 2	Nil	0·09	59·10	47 39
South Behar	77·3	42·1	74·1	48·6	61·4	−0·4	Nil	0·06	−0·06	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0 06	59 37	48·09
Chutia Nagpur	77·2†	47·9†	73·2†	50·0†	61 6†	+0·2†	Nil	0·03	−0·03	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·05	56·56	47·32

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal; Alexander Pedler,
The 13th January 1885. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of December 1884.

	Inches.	Date	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30·062		
The average pressure of December from 24 years' registers ...	30 027		
The highest pressure in the month	30·209	2nd	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29 918	10th	16h.
The range of pressure	0·291		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	269·2		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	332 8		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month . ..	64 9		
The average temperature of December from 24 years' registers	68 0		
The highest temperature in the month . ..	78 9	28th	
The lowest temperature in the month	52·7	10th	
The range of temperature during the month	26·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·9		
The greatest range of temperature in one day.	23 9	10th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	73		
The average humidity of December from 24 years' registers ...	71		
	Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 443		
The average vapour tension of December from 9 years' registers	0 476		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·57		
The average cloud proportion of December from 7 years' registers	1 83		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50 5 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of December from 48 years' registers ...	0 23		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in December from 24 years' registers	1		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	127 9		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	51 5		
The greatest sun temperature	133 2	1st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature . ..	56 8	1st	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	43·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	13 1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	15 3	5th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	81 6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	132 0	7th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	11·0	7th noon to 1 P.M.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			

N. 394, NE. 61, E. 21, SE. 2, S. 0, SW. 16, W. 80, NW. 209. Calm 11.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·3 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th January 1885.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 4th to 10th January 1885.

Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded	Rain.	Weather.
	°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
4th	127·3	9·3	30·102	68·0	76·9	22·3	53·6	55·6	0·360	49·9	67	N by W and NNE...	60	Nil.	Clear, ≡.
5th	127·1	9·5	·117	68·2	76·2	23·4	52·8	57·4	·400	52·9	71	NNW and NW ...	73	„	Clear, ≡.
6th	127·0	9·2	·162	68·0	75·7	23·5	52·2	56·7	·382	51·4	69	NNE and NW by N	66	„	Clear, ≡.
7th	127·5	9·5	·098	69·9	75·9	24·0	51·8	57·7	·411	53·4	73	NNE and NNW ..	85	„	Clear, ≡, ≡.
8th	122·8	8·1	·047	65·8	77·1	23·7	53·4	58·5	·437	54·6	74	W by S and NNW ..	41	„	Clear, ≡.
9th	124·0	9·3	·041	66·8	78·1	22·8	55·3	60·4	·464	56·9	71	N by E and N ...	56	„	Chiefly clear, ≡, ≡.
10th	133·5	9·3	·002	70·1	81·8	22·5	59·3	65·9	·585	63·4	80	S W and SW by W ...	95	„	Partially cloudy, ≡, ≡.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days ..	..	30·081
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	..	30·020
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	64·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	75·5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	..	64·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	67 3
The extreme variation of temperature	..	30·0
The maximum temperature	...	81 8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	..	9
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	Not measureable
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	72
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office .		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th January 1885 ...	...	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office .	..	0·11
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 10th January 1885 ...	...	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .	..	0·11

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

≡ fog, ≡ dew.

N.B.—In the weekly abstract from 28th December 1884 to 3rd January 1885, read 56·6 instead of 60·8 as the mean wet bulb of the 2nd January 1885.

W. L. Dallas,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 12th January 1885.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of December 1884.

		Date
The mean temperature during the month	° 66·4	
The highest temperature during the month	80·9	25th & 29th.
The lowest temperature during the month	52 3	9th
The range of temperature during the month	28·6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	20 9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	23·6	9th
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	72	
	Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·469	
The total rainfall of the month	Nil	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil.	
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil.	

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th January 1884.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 4th to 10th January 1885.

MONTH	Date.	TEMPERATURE. Mean	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Rain.
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January .	4th .	64 3	77 3	24·8	52 5	58 1	403	53·0	67	Nil
,, ..	5th	64 9	78 1	25 0	53 1	58 5	407	53·2	66	,,
,,	6th .	64 5	77 1	24 4	52 7	58 8	422	54·3	69	,,
,,	7th	64 8	76 7	22 8	53 9	59 4	436	55 1	71	,,
,,	8th	66 6	76·9	24·0	54 9	60·8	·457	56 4	70	,,
,,	9th	67 3	78 9	23 5	55 4	61 4	487	57·0	69	,,
,,	10th	70·9	82 8	22 5	60 3	65·7	563	62 3	75	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	°	66 2
The extreme variation of temperature		30 3
The maximum temperature		82 8
	%	
The mean relative humidity		70
	Ins	
The total fall of rain from 4th to 10th January 1885		Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 12th January 1885

W. L. DALLAS.
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of November 1884 disclose the undermentioned results:—

1. That the deaths of 151,886 persons were recorded among a population of 66,163,884 in these districts, representing a death-rate of 27·48 per 1,000 against 20·88 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 24·94 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of 1883, indicating a considerable advance in the registration of the events.

2. That the highest casualty-rates were returned from the following districts:—

Districts.	Ratio per mille.	*Districts.*	Ratio per mille.
Rajshahye	60·48	24-Pergunnahs	31·08
Pubna	59·52	Hooghly	31·20
Jessore	48·72	Cuttack	29·40
Nuddea	47·04	Serampore	28·80
Bogra	46 44	Bhagulpore	28 44
Khoolna	40·20	Burdwan	27·72
Dacca	39·60	Rungpore	26 76
Backergunge	37·80	Patna	26·16
Moorshedabad	37·68	Chumparun	25 56
Furreedpore	37 08	Tipperah	24·24
Beerbhoom	32·88	Noakhally	24·12

3. That the mortality from the several death-causes specified below, as contrasted with the results of the corresponding month of the past year, stands as follows:—

	Ratio per mille during—	
	November 1884.	November 1883.
Cholera	3·88	·80
Small-pox	·06	·08
Fever	20·28	19·84
Bowel-complaints	·96	·84
Injury	·12	·12
Other causes	3·00	2·76

indicating that cholera prevailed with greater severity, and that there was a fractional increase of mortality from every death-cause, excepting injury, which exhibits no variation.

4. That the highest fatal results from cholera, fever, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes," were returned from the following districts, the rest of the maladies not proving noticeably fatal anywhere:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille.	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille.	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Faridpore ...	15·60	Rajshahye ...	58 52	Poori	14·28
Dacca ...	11·04	Pubna ...	51·60	Sarun	9 24
Bogra ...	9·36	Nuddea ...	41·04	Backergunge ...	8·52
Cuttack ...	9·24	Jessore ...	40 80		
Poori ...	9·00	Bogra ...	34·20		
Backergunge ...	6 36	Moorshedabad ..	31·68		
Pubna ...	6·24	Khulna ...	29·52		
Mymensing ...	6·24	Beerbhoom ...	25 08		
Jessore ...	5·88	Bhagulpore ...	24·48		
Rajshahye ...	5·76	Rungpore ...	23·76		
Khoolna ...	5 04	Hooghly ...	23 52		
Serampore ...	4·44	Burdwan ...	23 40		
Tipperah ...	4·32	Furreah ...	23·30		
Moorshedabad ...	3·96	24-Pergunnahs ...	22·08		
Noakholi ...	3·24	Backergunge ...	21 72		
Beerbhoom ...	2·52				
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·52				
Nuddea ...	2·40				

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stand as indicated below:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males	29·04	Christians ...	14·76	Under 1 year ...	137·52
Females	25·92	Hindus ..	25·08	1 and under 5 years ...	31 80
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	110	Mahomedans ...	33·36	5 „ 10 „ ...	17·64
		Buddists ...	13·20	10 „ 15 „ ...	14·28
		Other classes ...	15·96	15 „ 20 „ ...	19 68
				20 „ 30 „ ...	19·20
				30 „ 40 „ ...	20·64
				40 „ 50 „ ...	26·52
				50 „ 60 „ ..	37·92
				60 years and upwards ...	66·24

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 12th January 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of November 1884.

1	2	3			4							5							6		7		8		9
Divisions.	Districts.	Population.			Mortality according to— Disease. Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum							Comparison with previous periods.		Sex. Deaths among—		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous month.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Burdwan	Burdwan	668,295	723,528	1,391,823	26	16	2,721	78	12	364	3,219	·13	·12	23·40	·60	·08	3·12	27·72	24·94	29·40	1,676	1,543	30·40	25·56	108
	Bankura	507,136	534,616	1,041,752	21	...	1,418	39	5	204	1,683	·24	...	16·20	·36	·04	2·28	19·32	18·72	23·64	838	790	20·83	17·74	111
	Birbhum	381,363	412,065	794,428	166	2	1,653	19	7	327	2,184	2·52	·03	25·08	·24	·10	4·92	33·38	23·40	35·64	1,083	1,101	33·96	31·92	98
	Midnapur	1,244,274	1,273,528	2,517,802	195	19	3,948	302	20	439	4,972	·84	·08	15·72	1·08	·08	2·04	23·64	13·36	28·76	2,616	2,356	25·20	23·08	111
	Hughli	314,586	346,227	660,813	54	1	1,296	109	15	180	1,723	·98	·01	23·52	2·00	·24	3·36	31·2	22·20	27·48	838	885	31·92	30·66	94
	Serampore	174,366	177,589	351,955	133	...	507	94	10	104	848	4·44	...	17·28	3·12	·24	3·46	28·84	19·80	23·10	490	358	33·72	24·12	136
	Total	488,952	523,816	1,012,768	187	1	1,803	202	25	283	2,571	2·16	·01	21·36	3·00	·24	3·36	30·36	21·36	26·04	1,328	1,243	32·52	28·44	106
	Howrah	316,479	318,902	635,381	53	2	626	241	21	252	1,196	·96	·03	11·76	4·44	·31	4·08	22·68	15·24	31·56	636	560	23·64	21·30	113
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	975,430	994,429	1,969,859	395	9	3,443	394	86	642	4,974	2·53	·04	22·68	2·52	·41	4·08	31·92	22·32	30·72	2,647	2,327	32·52	28·08	113
	Nuddea	806,779	849,942	1,656,721	330	7	5,678	33	57	461	6,875	2·40	·04	41·04	·12	·36	3·36	47·64	36·96	53·16	3,478	3,397	51·72	48·00	112
	Jessore	980,271	959,104	1,939,375	936	...	6,606	17	72	212	7,875	5·76	...	46·80	·09	·34	1·32	48·72	27·12	44·36	4,060	3,815	50·76	48·48	106
	Murshidabad	580,483	646,307	1,226,790	413	1	3,249	40	21	130	3,854	3·96	·009	31·68	·38	·12	1·20	37·68	27·96	30·24	2,014	1,840	41·16	34·44	109
	Khulna	568,402	511,546	1,079,948	455	...	2,884	64	40	397	3,822	5·04	...	29·52	·60	·36	4·32	40·20	25·68	25·08	1,934	1,788	35·64	41·04	108
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	782,292	732,054	1,514,346	78	...	2,461	16	27	81	2,663	·60	...	19·44	·12	·12	·60	21·00	14·40	20·64	1,461	1,100	22·68	18·32	125
	Rajshahye	680,226	678,412	1,358,638	635	6	5,975	32	22	80	6,750	5·76	·04	53·52	·24	·12	·72	60·48	36·00	54·18	3,638	3,112	65·88	55·80	116
	Rungpore	1,057,701	1,040,263	2,097,964	331	...	4,138	40	15	138	4,682	1·80	...	23·76	·12	·08	·72	26·76	16·08	27·48	2,524	2,158	28·32	25·68	116
	Bogra	372,677	361,681	734,358	579	3	2,094	22	11	130	2,839	9·36	·04	34·20	·24	·12	2·04	46·44	35·32	35·76	1,511	1,328	49·08	41·04	113
	Pubna	648,311	663,417	1,311,728	636	...	5,646	45	7	123	6,610	6·24	...	51·60	·36	·08	1·04	60·12	40·32	51·48	3,351	3,159	61·92	57·12	106
	Darjiling	89,366	66,730	155,137	...	...	142	33	1	31	214	...	...	11·40	2·52	·07	2·28	16·44	20·52	6·36	137	77	17·04	15·06	156
	Julpigori	303,155	278,007	581,362	15	...	968	3	5	39	1,026	·24	...	19·08	·12	·09	·72	21·12	18·36	18·72	545	487	22·80	20·04	124
Dacca	Dacca	1,063,863	1,052,487	2,116,350	1,964	23	3,580	475	22	930	6,991	11·04	·13	20·28	2·64	·12	5·16	39·60	36·36	30·00	3,641	3,350	40·68	38·28	114
	Furidpore	806,000	825,745	1,631,734	2,132	1	3,504	9	17	210	5,446	15·60	·007	18·84	·60	·12	1·44	37·68	39·24	22·28	2,696	2,750	37·20	37·80	104
	Backergunge	972,479	927,410	1,900,889	1,014	6	3,458	87	70	1,369	6,601	6·36	·03	21·72	·48	·36	8·52	37·80	25·12	31·80	3,071	2,530	41·46	34·40	118
	Mymensingh	1,562,097	1,488,849	3,051,946	1,648	6	2,886	143	8	456	5,107	6·24	·01	11·28	·48	·02	1·80	20·04	12·12	13·80	2,781	2,326	21·48	18·48	119
	Tipperah	770,801	748,415	1,519,836	669	21	1,806	116	18	465	3,078	4·32	·12	11·28	·48	·12	3·00	24·24	13·56	18·44	1,608	1,470	25·08	21·32	109
Chittagong	Chittagong	551,549	580,692	1,132,341	182	1	1,146	75	26	354	1,694	1·92	·009	12·12	·72	·24	2·24	17·88	13·42	13·44	969	725	21·08	16·88	112
	Noakhally	418,248	466,524	884,772	328	9	1,114	44	21	230	1,655	3·24	·12	16·80	·60	·24	2·40	24·12	20·40	19·68	809	846	23·28	21·84	98
Patna	Patna	867,793	864,073	1,756,858	14	45	2,576	306	48	758	3,847	·08	·24	17·52	2·64	·24	5·16	26·16	21·96	26·88	1,849	1,998	25·20	23·64	105
	Gya	1,063,441	1,061,241	2,124,682	30	33	3,024	66	41	350	4,229	·12	·24	20·76	·36	·24	1·92	23·76	23·76	15·72	2,094	2,137	24·48	21·48	98
	Shahabad	950,250	1,014,050	1,964,300	50	31	2,266	44	34	335	2,752	·24	·12	15·80	·36	·24	1·92	16·80	18·84	15·72	1,386	1,366	17·28	15·84	103
	Mozufferpore	1,265,731	1,316,989	2,582,060	31	...	2,965	218	67	587	3,828	·12	...	13·68	·96	·24	2·52	17·76	12·96	16·20	1,897	1,731	18·00	15·72	121
	Durbhunga	1,295,788	1,337,659	2,633,447	140	3	2,538	292	19	196	3,187	·60	·01	11·52	1·08	·07	·84	14·52	10·36	16·20	1,672	1,514	16·10	13·56	110
	Sarun	1,098,565	1,194,817	2,293,382	76	26	1,046	263	41	1,773	3,183	·36	·12	7·32	1·32	·12	9·24	18·84	20·16	17·64	1,577	1,606	21·36	14·88	135
	Champarun	870,827	850,861	1,721,688	9	24	3,324	33	32	750	3,661	·06	·12	19·68	·11	·12	5·16	25·56	15·36	17·64	2,037	1,644	27·92	23·16	123
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	969,134	1,000,454	1,969,774	19	9	3,241	62	29	171	3,531	·10	·06	19·68	·38	·12	·96	21·48	21·00	11·76	1,817	1,714	22·44	20·28	106
	Bhagulpore	979,119	967,039	1,946,158	19	10	4,019	190	36	398	4,672	·10	·06	24·48	1·08	·12	2·40	28·44	22·08	20·24	2,400	2,272	29·52	27·48	105
	Purneah	937,660	911,697	1,849,357	62	6	3,334	10	8	77	3,497	·24	·05	22·80	·06	·04	·48	23·64	15·72	23·76	1,849	1,748	24·84	22·26	111
	Maldah	346,998	363,450	710,448	41	...	1,294	3	9	36	1,391	·36	...	20·28	·04	·12	·48	21·72	18·48	21·84	698	693	23·76	19·80	123
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	736,330	782,763	1,519,093	17	5	1,856	33	10	101	2,012	·11	·03	14·16	·24	·07	·72	15·84	16·14	14·64	1,097	915	16·92	14·10	119
Orissa	Cuttack	877,702	917,363	1,795,065	1,391	12	1,731	259	30	890	4,402	9·24	·07	11·52	2·28	·12	5·88	29·40	25·32	15·96	2,209	2,193	30·12	28·68	106
	Pooree	446,649	441,878	888,487	670	22	871	229	21	1,006	2,372	9·00	·24	4·92	2·76	·24	14·88	29·40	25·32	19·56	1,198	1,174	30·12	31·20	106
	Balasore	461,481	483,819	945,280	146	2	961	461	34	456	2,040	1·80	·03	12·12	5·52	·36	6·15	25·80	21·96	26·04	1,088	952	28·80	22·80	108
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	544,906	559,836	1,104,742	...	22	1,556	33	22	96	1,729	...	·24	16·80	·24	·24	1·08	18·72	22·72	20·04	894	835	19·68	16·08	104
	Lohardugga	796,667	812,607	1,609,244	...	15	1,653	127	16	370	2,111	...	·10	12·48	·84	·10	2·76	15·72	15·00	15·00	1,110	1,001	16·08	14·76	110
	Singhbhoom	280,976	260,984	541,944	10	...	504	61	12	108	695	·12	...	10·08	1·20	·24	2·28	14·76	14·04	13·00	384	311	15·00	13·20	123
	Manbhoom	526,288	532,060	1,058,338	6	...	857	88	13	171	1,226	·06	...	10·08	·96	·12	1·80	13·68	13·44	11·88	626	600	13·74	13·12	120
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	32,883,316	33,281,688	66,165,004	15,800	394	111,366	5,706	1,180	18,790	151,856	2·88	·06	20·20	·96	·12	3·00	27·60	20·88	24·24	78,688	73,168	27·84	26·16	110

		14					11				
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Class.									
		Deaths among—					Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.				
Divisions.	Districts.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.
[illegible]	Burdwan	1	2,661	544	...	13	15·08	26·46	34·72	...	24·24
	Bankura	...	1,881	84	...	47	...	20·70	11·92		6·81
	Birbhum	...	1,783	377	...	24	...	31·28	37·72		19·92
	Midnapur	...	4,6[illegible]	292	...	195	...	24·00	31·36		30·16
	Hughli	...	1,3[illegible]0	2[illegible]0	...	...	...	29·38	36·72	...	...
	Serampore	...	654	154	...	...	...	28·44	31·30	...	...
	Total	...	2,019	558	...	...	...	29·40	35·04		...
[illegible]	Howrah	...	943	247	...	...	...	22·36	22·16	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	25	3,067	1,8[illegible]2	...	...	21·36	31·89	32·15	...	...
	Nuddea	13	2,76[illegible]	3,787	...	...	23·33	45·08	48·44	...	...
	Jessore	1	3,457	4,887	...	...	34·36	47·40	49·56	...	...
	Murshidabad	...	1,246	2,04[illegible]	...	1	...	34·06	40·80	...	7·56
	Khulna	1	1,879	1,342	...	...	15·44	35·60	41·86	...	...
[illegible]	Dinagepore	1	1,133	1,8[illegible]4	...	5	26·16	19·30	25·56	...	61·76
	Rajshahye	...	1,013	3,737	...	...	...	43·00	64·32	...	...
	Rungpore	...	1,484	3,113	...	3	...	22·92	29·16	...	21·36
	Bogra	...	541	2,338	...	...	...	42·65	47·16	...	...
	Pubna	...	1,636	4,875	...	...	...	54·24	61·35	...	...
	Darjiling	4	156	12	7	3	26·64	17·76	17·42	4·44	56·16
	Julpaiguri	...	668	466	1	3	...	19·30	25·40	24·60	21·24
[illegible]	Dacca	31	2,752	4,196	...	...	28·88	38·33	40·31	...	...
	Furidpore	4	1,9[illegible]9	3,111	...	...	26·14	35·40	39·24	...	...
	Backergunge	15	1,841	4,146	...	...	43·32	36·32	30·13	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	1,834	3,321	...	...	...	23·30	15·36	...	...
	Tipperah	...	1,131	1,8[illegible]7	...	82	...	26·28	23·23	...	25·0[illegible]
[illegible]	Chittagong	[illegible]	430	1,166	80	...	79·[illegible]	19·00	17·43	17·84	...
	Noakhali	1	356	1,3[illegible]	...	...	20·46	21·81	24·91	...	...
[illegible]	Patna	...	3,460	427	...	...	...	26·56	25·08	...	...
	Gya	...	3,778	449	...	...	...	21·[illegible]	23·01	...	...
	Shahabad	...	2,371	181	...	...	...	16·94	14·76	...	...
	Mozufferpore	2	3,465	361	...	...	64·44	30·24	13·85	...	...
	Durbhunga	1	2,549	346	...	...	26·84	14·61	13·31	...	...
	Sarun	...	3,137	436	...	...	...	13·73	16·86	...	...
	Champarun	1	3,177	383	...	...	6·12	23·98	25·34	...	...
[illegible]	Monghyr	...	3,218	384	...	9	...	21·72	19·44	...	15·03
	Bhagulpore	2	4,335	339	...	8	41·52	29·40	21·21	...	6·09
	Purneah	...	2,336	1,431	...	1	...	35·03	22·21	...	17·23
	Maldah	...	743	378	...	7	...	22·32	21·00	...	45·13
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1,211	131	...	630	...	17·08	18·32	...	12·36
[illegible]	Cuttack	1	4,338	68	...	...	5·62	29·76	15·04	...	...
	Pooree	1	2,364	19	...	...	16·84	32·58	16·39	...	...
	Balasore	...	2,088	25	...	3	...	28·36	13·62	...	22·05
[illegible]	Hazaribagh	1	1,431	168	...	131	21·72	15·88	13·03	...	21·32
	Lohardugga	30	876	113	...	1,062	6·07	13·14	17·48	...	19·03
	Singhbhoom	1	684	3	...	9	3·96	14·76	26·44	...	36·36
	Manbhoom	1	1,601	68	...	81	21·72	15·89	16·52	...	15·64
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	126	88,382	89,858	90	2,234	16·76	23·03	33·36	13·29	15·94

	12									
	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Age. Deaths.									
Districts.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	439	29[illegible]	313	187	181	435	3[illegible]5	347	374	39[illegible]
Bankura	199	196	106	79	106	199	194	141	175	229
Birbhum	304	213	240	131	116	245	2[illegible]9	2[illegible]4	184	246
Midnapur	496	4[illegible]9	423	193	2[illegible]4	6[illegible]6	5[illegible]2	53[illegible]	476	834
Hughli	249	263	149	81	134	256	195	188	134	136
Serampore	115	84	67	27	44	111	121	117	69	97
Total	366	269	250	108	178	345	316	3[illegible]	196	2[illegible]
Howrah	214	125	5[illegible]	40	41	146	118	14[illegible]	92	212
24-Pergunnahs	633	645	432	268	297	691	637	387	289	895
Nuddea	694	1,067	1,161	403	401	629	473	46[illegible]	373	772
Jessore	648	1,302	1,107	357	434	866	8[illegible]	718	616	1,049
Murshidabad	225	481	330	331	328	486	3[illegible]	378	331	310
Khulna	579	372	351	167	246	465	352	258	229	47
Dinagepore	311	393	332	173	178	371	33[illegible]	352	308	384
Rajshahye	314	1,139	927	469	468	903	872	654	357	30[illegible]
Rungpore	316	576	422	304	347	687	672	641	346	6[illegible]
Bogra	237	432	340	151	164	441	3[illegible]	272	391	34[illegible]
Pubna	353	1,187	959	421	345	647	634	636	390	845
Darjiling	22	27	17	11	19	41	26	19	13	16
Julpaiguri	143	137	68	41	83	139	104	101	101	115
Dacca	763	1,183	812	404	330	787	719	549	586	951
Furidpore	314	312	624	313	319	646	692	455	382	579
Backergunge	1,195	846	574	3[illegible]5	3[illegible]	650	548	421	396	965
Mymensingh	457	641	454	326	314	636	64[illegible]	465	315	729
Tipperah	45[illegible]	390	214	154	305	356	357	360	313	467
Chittagong	114	166	118	9[illegible]	139	278	23[illegible]	186	164	351
Noakhali	352	177	105	61	75	196	19[illegible]	119	113	270
Patna	750	636	172	132	89	310	2[illegible]	344	461	694
Gya	661	694	276	120	97	303	288	487	514	831
Shahabad	461	354	132	95	105	354	275	290	387	629
Mozufferpore	361	514	233	177	190	3[illegible]2	465	458	460	642
Durbhunga	349	367	224	137	135	315	417	429	311	470
Sarun	557	459	151	169	152	347	304	33[illegible]	391	6[illegible]
Champarun	502	565	253	125	143	366	378	578	361	534
Monghyr	437	622	256	138	72	234	294	3[illegible]	448	3[illegible]
Bhagulpore	345	732	332	195	101	527	543	5[illegible]	441	837
Purneah	334	4[illegible]	265	224	229	6[illegible]	6[illegible]	3[illegible]	372	534
Maldah	137	3[illegible]	166	86	72	158	119	114	98	137
Sonthal Pergunnahs	290	313	222	111	86	284	198	171	146	307
Cuttack	731	483	353	138	226	484	453	327	317	6[illegible]
Pooree	464	287	146	73	116	278	340	170	246	414
Balasore	435	231	129	67	84	195	224	163	139	319
Hazaribagh	399	261	96	49	86	137	194	161	218	332
Lohardugga	376	416	128	106	79	171	230	171	230	294
Singhbhoom	114	117	52	39	22	60	62	60	33	79
Manbhoom	132	160	146	84	77	135	118	131	91	176
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	17,315	21,0[illegible]	14,[illegible]	8,904	8,307	17,362	18,4[illegible]	14,3[illegible]	13,[illegible]	28,[illegible]

	13									
	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Age. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.									
Districts.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	163·44	27·80	32·54	16·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	20·[illegible]	20·76	27·76	24·[illegible]	97·[illegible]
Bankura	85·44	17·76	15·12	6·76	14·92	13·22	16·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birbhum	219·96	51·92	25·36	15·44	20·70	21·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midnapur	114·24	30·04	14·88	9·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	15·12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hughli	178·04	41·29	35·00	13·72	25·[illegible]	24·32	24·76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serampore	141·34	33·28	26·16	16·56	15·20	15·84	27·00	34·28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	163·00	35·10	25·36	14·04	23·78	22·[illegible]	22·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howrah	131·4[illegible]	16·36	15·05	7·[illegible]	13·72	14·00	18·[illegible]	20·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24-Pergunnahs	159·04	37·46	21·20	11·24	25·82	24·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nuddea	216·16	63·12	56·12	45·24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jessore	97·94	67·54	45·56	32·76	35·72	15·[illegible]	37·46	44·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murshidabad	131·93	41·92	36·72	33·04	27·12	30·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khulna	231·24	58·64	36·25	11·74	21·02	29·1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dinagepore	108·72	39·36	16·30	12·60	16·24	17·28	17·76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajshahye	153·45	54·12	31·24	45·00	35·20	50·18	64·20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rungpore	75·96	27·96	15·28	13·36	30·[illegible]	35·04	31·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bogra	105·47	53·84	33·64	24·08	33·42	45·40	41·44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pubna	126·34	40·28	14·56	40·00	41·[illegible]	47·[illegible]	46·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Darjiling	86·45	19·92	10·92	8·43	17·24	16·12	15·13	16·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	[illegible]
Julpaiguri	107·76	23·70	5·44	5·05	23·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	14·[illegible]	29·44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dacca	160·65	45·95	20·20	21·14	25·[illegible]	27·[illegible]	28·84	37·84	41·[illegible]	[illegible]
Furidpore	83·60	45·36	31·20	21·72	31·[illegible]	29·[illegible]	32·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Backergunge	224·78	40·20	25·80	18·[illegible]	22·44	20·[illegible]	25·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mymensingh	65·04	16·72	14·04	15·73	15·[illegible]	16·[illegible]	15·40	11·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperah	156·30	23·05	10·42	11·20	19·12	15·[illegible]	21·12	21·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chittagong	41·40	11·64	7·44	7·8[illegible]	17·[illegible]	19·[illegible]	20·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Noakhali	181·44	15·06	9·45	5·16	13·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	22·14	15·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patna	219·84	28·[illegible]	8·[illegible]	9·[illegible]	9·[illegible]	12·72	12·12	21·72	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gya	141·90	30·[illegible]	6·[illegible]	6·77	5·[illegible]	10·22	15·[illegible]	23·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shahabad	123·76	17·28	5·76	7·32	10·[illegible]	8·26	10·[illegible]	10·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mozufferpore	45·04	15·72	5·76	6·7[illegible]	12·36	11·7[illegible]	14·40	10·13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durbhunga	46·12	12·[illegible]	6·45	6·45	6·[illegible]	9·[illegible]	12·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sarun	125·06	15·[illegible]	6·[illegible]	8·42	13·12	11·[illegible]	13·[illegible]	16·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champarun	106·05	38·24	12·36	6·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	13·12	15·[illegible]	25·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monghyr	142·20	27·32	10·48	7·[illegible]	6·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	15·12	16·32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhagulpore	177·36	35·16	13·74	11·16	15·06	15·[illegible]	21·26	27·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Purneah	101·30	35·16	11·75	13·44	20·[illegible]	22·[illegible]	26·[illegible]	24·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maldah	82·32	20·52	17·16	13·41	15·40	14·[illegible]	16·16	20·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sonthal Pergunnahs	111·30	16·40	9·76	7·7[illegible]	15·64	11·[illegible]	16·[illegible]	13·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuttack	[illegible]	31·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	11·[illegible]	25·41	19·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pooree	86·[illegible]	25·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	10·44	15·[illegible]	21·[illegible]	27·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balasore	245·24	25·[illegible]	10·[illegible]	7·5[illegible]	12·[illegible]	16·16	26·[illegible]	31·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hazaribagh	72·12	17·[illegible]	5·[illegible]	5·[illegible]	9·12	19·42	15·[illegible]	16·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lohardugga	106·16	20·[illegible]	6·75	6·[illegible]	8·16	7·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	16·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singhbhoom	139·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	6·72	7·[illegible]	6·7[illegible]	5·[illegible]	7·[illegible]	17·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manbhoom	85·[illegible]	15·04	9·30	9·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	9·[illegible]	9·[illegible]	15·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	137·38	31·[illegible]	17·64	14·[illegible]	19·[illegible]	19·[illegible]	20·64	[illegible]	37·[illegible]	60·14

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th January 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 27th December 1884, present the following results:—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities in the proportions per 1,000 of population of 24·9 and 32·1, respectively, as opposed to 27·8 and 36·9 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 20th December, indicating a large reduction in the registration of both events.

2. That the highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the undermentioned Municipalities:—

Births.	Ratio per mille.	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Serampore ...	56·9	Jessore ...	134·7
Utterpara ...	56·6	Serampore ...	99·1
Monghyr ...	42·5	Purneah ...	58·8
Chittagong ...	35·2	Burdwan ...	50·4
Bhagulpore ...	33·5	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	41·6
Durbhanga ...	33·1	Kishnaghur ...	39·8
Howrah ...	30·1	Utterpara ...	37·7
		Bhagulpore ...	36·2
		Poori ...	34·3
		Midnapore ...	34·1
		Darjeeling ...	33·6
		Howrah ...	30·6

3. That the principal diseases specified in the table appended to this memoranda proved fatal at the rates exhibited below:—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	27th December 1884.	20th December 1884.
Cholera ...	2·9	2·8
Small-pox ...	2	·3
Fever ...	14·7	18·1
Bowel-complaints ...	6·0	5·9
Injury ...	2	3
Other causes ...	8·1	10·1

indicating, chiefly, that, in comparison with the preceding week, the severity of fever and the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes" had on the whole declined considerably.

4. That of the death-causes above indicated, only cholera, fever and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" proved conspicuously fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille.	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille.	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Serampore ...	74·6	Jessore ...	79·6	Poori ...	25·6
Jessore ...	42·8	Purneah ...	48·4	Bhagulpore ...	14·5
Suburbs of Calcutta	3·7	Burdwan ...	39·1	Mozufferpore	13·4
Howrah ...	2·9	Kishnaghur	30·3	Dacca ...	12·8
		Darjeeling ...	26·0	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	11·0
		Santipore ...	21·0		

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as noted below:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males ...	34·9	Christians ...	43·5	Under 1 year ...	226·4
Females ...	29·0	Hindus ...	32·5	1 and under 5 years ...	35·1
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	136	Mahomedans ...	30·9	5 „ 10 „ ...	13·3
		Budhists ...	48·4	10 „ 15 „ ...	9·1
		Other classes ...	36·4	15 „ 20 „ ...	19·9
				20 „ 30 „ ...	21·1
				30 „ 40 „ ...	23·8
				40 „ 50 „ ...	33·1
				50 „ 60 „ ...	36·6
				60 years and upwards ...	83·7

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 12th January 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 27th December 1884.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex.				
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population per annum the previous week.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
District.	Names of Municipalities.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,067	16,917	34,984	7	7	14	10·7	10·7	21·4	100	..	..	25	3	..	5	33	..	..	39·1	4·6	..	7·6	54·4	39·4	18	5	69·6	16·2	360
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,653	33,580	9	6	15	13·8	9·3	23·1	150	1	..	12	4	..	5	22	1·5	..	18·6	6·2	..	7·7	34·1	27·9	25	6	49·1	11·6	416
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	7	7	14	9·3	9·3	18·7	100	..	..	14	7	..	1	23	..	..	18·7	9·4	..	1·3	29·5	31·9	13	9	33·2	24·9	144
Murshidabad	Berhampore	13,889	13,967	26,856	15	14	29	29·4	27·5	56·9	107	24	..	8	3	..	1	36	24·6	..	15·7	3·9	..	1·9	56·1	31·9	26	14	103·1	69·2	207
	Usherpore	2,656	2,464	5,120	4	2	6	37·5	16·2	54·6	200	..	..	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	9·4	9·4	..	19·3	37·7	18·9	1	2	17·9	69·2	25
Howrah	Howrah	69,988	64,639	134,627	35	26	61	17·3	12·3	30·1	134	6	..	36	16	1	15	68	2·9	..	16·3	7·9	·5	6·3	33·6	42·3	30	24	29·5	30·3	120
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,305	104,234	251,539	59	49	108	12·2	10·1	23·3	120	18	2	85	43	..	53	201	3·7	·5	17·5	8·9	..	11·9	43·6	31·3	120	72	45·6	35·9	228
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	7	3	10	13·2	5·6	18·9	233	..	..	16	..	..	5	21	..	..	30·3	..	..	9·4	39·8	69·6	9	12	25·3	44·9	75
	Ranaghat	4,605	4,653	9,258	1	1	2	6·9	6·9	13·8	100	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	16·9	..	6·9	..	23·8	.....	1	2	12·9	25·8	33
	Santipore	13,708	15,979	29,687	1	3	4	1·7	5·2	7·0	33	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	21·9	..	..	..	21·9	21·5	6	6	25·2	17·5	100
Jessore	Jessore	4,530	3,605	8,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	7	..	11	2	..	..	22	48·8	..	70·6	15·2	..	..	134·7	116·2	9	12	99·9	154·6	60
Jalpaiguri	Rampore Boauleah	10,322	9,435	19,757	4	..	4	10·5	..	10·5	No female births.	..	3	2	1	..	..	5	.	5·2	5·2	2·6	..	..	13·1	15·4	1	4	4·2	22·0	25
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,089	2,947	7,976	2	1	3	13·9	6·2	19·5	200	..	..	4	..	..	1	5	..	..	26·9	..	..	6·2	33·8	13·9	3	2	31·9	30·3	150
Hooghly	Doorah	48,733	37,379	86,161	16	12	28	19·4	7·8	13·2	133	..	2	19	6	..	19	46	..	1·3	12·3	3·9	..	12·3	29·8	47·4	21	25	29·5	34·2	85
	Serampore	7,895	4,956	12,851	1	3	4	4·1	12·4	16·6	33	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	4·1	..	4·1	..	..	4·1	12·4	20·6	1	2	6·2	21·0	50
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	8	7	15	18·3	16·4	34·2	114	1	..	6	1	..	2	10	2·3	..	14·1	2·2	..	6·7	25·5	16·4	3	7	17·7	41·4	43
Tipperah	Comrillah	8,133	5,353	13,506	2	2	4	7·7	7·7	15·4	100	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	3·8	..	..	3·8	7·7	23·1	1	1	6·4	9·7	100
Patna	Patna City	75,702	81,475	160,227	46	37	83	14·9	12·0	26·9	124	..	..	38	23	1	28	90	..	..	12·3	7·5	·3	9·1	29·2	26·1	26	27	20·9	20·6	148
Gya	Gya	36,280	37,851	74,131	17	21	38	11·6	15·0	26·6	77	..	..	19	1	..	13	33	..	..	13·0	·6	..	9·3	31·8	24·1	16	16	21·7	22·9	100
Shahabad	Arrah	20,261	23,576	43,837	3	7	10	3·6	8·4	12·0	42	..	..	1	3	..	2	6	..	..	1·2	3·6	..	3·6	7·2	6·0	2	4	4·9	9·2	50
Tirhoot	Muzaffarpore	23,054	19,636	42,743	17	10	27	29·7	12·1	22·8	170	..	..	3	8	..	11	22	..	..	3·6	9·7	..	1·2	12·4	26·7	9	13	29·3	25·6	170
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	33,323	67,096	25	16	43	29·5	12·6	53·1	156	..	..	11	12	..	4	27	..	..	8·6	9·4	..	3·1	21·2	19·7	17	10	39·2	16·1	170
Patna	Chapra	26,044	27,206	53,249	10	4	14	9·6	3·9	13·7	250	..	..	3	2	..	3	12	..	..	7·6	3·9	..	2·9	13·7	15·6	7	6	16·9	11·5	116
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	20	17	37	18·1	15·4	33·5	117	1	..	15	6	..	16	38	·9	..	12·6	7·2	..	16·2	36·9	18·9	15	22	31·6	41·1	82
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,184	29,268	57,452	25	22	47	23·6	19·9	43·5	113	..	..	12	7	1	10	30	..	..	10·6	6·3	·9	9·0	27·1	27·1	12	10	22·6	23·9	60
Purneah	Purneah	8,453	6,583	15,016	3	1	4	16·4	3·4	13·8	300	..	..	14	2	1	..	17	..	..	48·4	6·9	3·4	..	58·7	31·9	14	3	56·9	22·2	466
Sarun	Chupra	13,027	11,265	24,292	3	5	8	6·4	10·7	17·2	60	..	..	4	..	..	12	116	..	..	2·6	..	..	22·6	25·2	25·5	6	10	38·9	42·2	60
	Total	702,470	619,419	1,321,889	343	254	632	13·7	11·2	25·9	132	73	6	373	155	5	252	857	2·9	·2	14·7	6·9	·2	9·1	33·2	25·9	471	360	36·9	29·6	130

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native census as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The values have consequently been calculated on the present population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the number of the Europeans were allowed to remain employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age-classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	12					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		23	10	—	—		50·5	59·7	—	—	8	2	1	1	1	7	2	7	2	2	630·3	46·1	22·3	20·7	16·6	45·9	15·1	32·4	48·3	70·2
Midnapur	Midnapur	..	19	3	...	.		38·1	21·6	—		3	1	1	1		4	5	1	2	4	210·9	22·1	13·9	17·1	...	28·3	46·8	14·0	30·4	113·7
Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah	..	29	2		..	...	32·8	15·2	—	...	1	1	4		1	2	3	3	4	3	65·1	19·5	59·3	..	17·5	13·6	22·2	30·3	63·6	65·1
Serampore	Serampore	1	29	10	.	..	163·0	60·4	55·4			1	...	1	..	1	4	13	20	6	4	73·2	..	20·7	...	23·8	38·6	156·0	206·2	163·0	149·3
	Uttarpara	..	4	...			..	30·0	..		...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	646·0	..	..	..	..	...		..		466·0
Howrah	Howrah		44	17	..	1		28·1	40·5	..	172·2	13	9	3	2	1	12	3	3	3	5	278·8	71·6	21·2	13·4	6·0	24·0	7·0	30·4	22·9	26·8
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	7	135	59		...	69·9	46·8	31·8		.	25	20	8	.	15	40	35	20	14	24	272·8	64·4	21·0	..	43·3	35·8	35·3	30·6	42·9	57·0
	Kishnaghur	1	11	9		..	91·7	30·7	56·5			4	1	6	1	2	3	1	2		1	419·4	21·1	90·9	18·5	50·6	32·4	13·1	31·9	...	30·1
Nuddea	Ranaghat	...	4		..	..		28·5		..		..	..	1	1		..	...		1	1	..	..	46·7	59·9		.. ..	...	..	71·8	21·4
	Santipore	.	7	5	..	.	...	17·6	29·1		.	4	2		..		1	...	1	1	3	246·2	35·9	...	.. ..	..	10·6	.....	14·8	22·6	79·4
Jessore	Jessore	.	9	13	..	..		103·7	176·9	.		2	1	1	4	2	4	3	4	1	..	536·1	105·3	65·6	312·9	62·6	103·3	102·0	196·1	92·4	.....
Rajshahye	Rampore Boaleah ..	...	1	4	..	..	.	5·2	21·2	..		..	..	1		...	1	1	2			.. ..	.....	25·0	.....	..	12·5	14·4	42·4	...	.....
Darjiling	Darjiling	1	3	..	1	.	45·5	33·9	..	31·4		.	2		..	...	.	1	..	1	1	..	161·8		...	.....		36·3	... ..	213·1	307·7
Dacca	Dacca	..	26	20		..		33·3	26·4			5	7	3	1	4	2	4	5	6	9	137·0	49·4	15·7	6·5	29·5	6·8	17·8	31·9	65·3	84·1
	Kaningunge		...	3	.				25·3	..	..	...		.	1	..	1	1		...	..	...	.....	-	45·3	..	33·5	24·3		....	..
Chittagong	Chittagong	..	..	9	1	...			30·6	216·7	..	1		1	1		4	..	3		..	92·4	...	20·8	20·2	.. ..	44·9	..	69·1		.....
Cossijah	Cossijah	..		3	...				14·1			..	.	1						1	...	..	..	31·9	.. ..	... ..	...	...	...	44·9	.....
Patna	Patna City	...	66	24				28·9	30·5			21	4	6	3	4	5	10	6	9	20	253·3	14·2	15·5	16·8	16·6	9·0	22·4	23·1	25·1	78·2
Gya	Gya	...	23	4			...	24·3	12·9			7	2	1	...		3	4	3	1	11	203·4	16·4	7·4	.. ..		10·6	16·3	15·0	7·2	121·1
Shahabad	Arrah	...	5	1				8·4	4·2		..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1		...	1	121·1	11·7	.. ..			..	9·1	.....	.....	15·0
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	15	7	...	..		26·0	29·2			8	4	2			3	1	1	1	3	456·6	51·5	15·3	.. ..	...	13·1	7·6	10·4	15·0	64·1
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		19	8				20·4	23·6			6	4	4	..		1	2	2	2	8	200·4	27·3	29·6	.. .	.....	3·9	9·3	14·0	22·7	97·6
Chapra	Chapra		10	3		.		12·6	13·0	...			2		1	2	4	1		1	2	.....	19·6	.. .	10·1	29·1	21·9	9·3	.....	12·3	29·9
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	20	10		..	.	29·2	30·2		.	11	3	.	1	...	7	1	4	3	10	479·1	26·3	.....	8·3	.....	23·2	8·6	32·4	28·6	144·2
Monghyr	Monghyr	..	25	5			.	29·1	29·7	...	...	4	7	1	1	2	2	4		6	3	149·1	25·5	7·4	9·1	27·5	19·1	25·3	... ..	78·5	43·5
Purnea	Purnea	...	13	5		...		68·0	45·9	..		2	1		1		1	4	3	2	3	367·5	46·0	.....	42·5	.....	15·6	77·0	64·0	111·0	196·2
Pooree	Pooree	...	16	...	..	...	..	24·6		..	...	1	..			8	..	...	8		7	176·3	.. .	....		32·6	....	.....	79·7	.....	206·2
	TOTAL ...	10	571	238	2	1	48·5	33·5	30·9	48·4	26·4	138	74	46	20	38	110	130	103	67	139	226·4	26·1	16·3	9·1	19·9	21·1	25·0	26·1	30·8	65·7

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 12th January 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of November 1884.

CIRCLE.	DIVISION.	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Grand Total.	RAINFALL, 1884-85.		RAINFALL 1883-84.		REMARKS.
								Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	ANNUAL LEASES							During month.	Up to end of month.	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather	Total.						
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	In.	In.	In.	In.	
ESIDENCY ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara ...	1,200	330·96	206·20	24,376	17,899	.	21,771	21	2,699	51	...	..	2,683	24,453					
		Gabri	372·82	64·06	31·06	345	429	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	.. .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	173·01	92·61	6,031	4,472	.. ..	5,973	..	3	.	.	3	6	5,981					
		High Level, Section I.	673	186·76	186·76	12,993	13,499	...	12,674	.....	123	1	..	2	126	13,099					
		Taldanda, 1st Branch.	1,342	117	9·33	3,918	2,404	.....	1,336	.. ...	133	17	.	.. ..	150	1,485	... ..	56·24	...	53·20	
		Taldanda, 2nd Branch.	696	6	204																
		Mainhoonr ..	776	21	6·69	7,542	2,126	.....	9,663	.. ..	.....	4	. .....	.....	6	9,669					
	Balasore ...	High Level, Section II.	737·16	... ..	.. ..	1,396	213	.....	2,279	...	.....	112	.....	.. ..	112	2,391					
		High Level, Section III.	737·16	.. ...	..	18,647	3,073														
		Total ..	.....	.....	... .	72,254	44,215	.....	83,128	21	2,892	186	.....	2	3,091	86,219	.....	.....	... ..	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year		.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.. .	36,683	191	1,188	345	.....	226	1,952	38,675	.. .	.....	.....	..	
outh-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1,411	30	.....	89,236	35,149	... ..	53,688	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	53,688	.....	59·23	...	48·25	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	823	23	... .	4,994	10,389	.... .	5,684	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,684	.....	47·99	.....	49·23	5 days discharging.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II.	.....	.....	.....	857	217	....	277	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	277	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Total ...		...	.. .	.....	94,777	95,755	.....	59,179	.....	...	..	.....	..		59,179	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		8.....	... ..	.....	.....	... .	... ..	96,775	...	.. .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	96,775	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	Shahabad ...	Western Main...	4,242	1,467	164	19,159	19,169	9,153	... .	5,614	2,171	457	.. ..	.....	8,205	17,453	...	32·87	.....	28·54	
		Buxar	1,226	183	91	64,014	63,397	39,899	.. ..	26,971	1,694	44	.....	.....	28,709	68,749					
		Arrah	1,899	746	421	125,823	129,512	62,397	...	43,672	2,561	1,446	73	.. ..	47,771	110,075	.....	25·23	.....	30·15	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main ..	1,406	733	344	1 946	749	563	... .	565	8	3	.....	14	590	1,153	.....	54·69	.....	29·85	
		Patna				82,581	35,762	22,397	...	19 191	291	146	54	734	20,416	62,953					
	Total ...		..	.....	... ..	293,352	278,589	133,021	.....	93 193	6,724	4,293	170	738	110,248	233,884	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		.....	.	.....	.. ..	... .	91,770	..	92,795	13,679	2,981	241	7,139	124,755	214,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grand Total ...		... ..	.....	... ..	4,00,363	3,79,521	1,33,634	1,15,307	93,204	9,646	4,479	170	749	3,13,333	3,88,304	.....	...	.....	.....	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		. ...	.....	... ..	... ..	...	91,770	132,428	92,901	19,932	4,986	241	7,287	124,677	249,975	.....	.....	....	.. ..	

The 13th January 1885.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 22nd November 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

Staples.	1884.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals, living — Horses, ponies, and mules	No. 260	5,434	No. 586	14,482	.....	.....	No. 326	9,048
Animals, living — Cattle	,, 457	11,196	,, 122	1,353	No. 335	9,813	.....	.....
Animals, living — Sheep and goats	,, 2,497	2,286	,, 2,771	2,769	.....	..	No. 274	351
Animals, living — Other kinds	,, 699	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bones	.....	.....	977	471	.....	.....	278	174
Canes and rattans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caoutchouc (Indian rubber)	1	1	10	7	.....	.....	9	6
Chinese and Japanese ware	58	62	97	181	.....	.....	39	119
Coal and coke, up	2,42,412	1,27,869	2,54,792	1,13,989	87,620	13,880	.....	.....
Ditto, down	15,50,792	2,15,844	14,69,102	2,48,044	80,690	15,200	.....	.....
Cotton, raw	64,706	66,557	1,40,362	1,46,200	.....	.....	75,646	77,648
Cotton, manufactured — Twist and yarn (European)	6,342	9,618	6,391	9,689	.....	.....	46	71
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	3,895	5,787	3,617	3,661	2,248	1,706	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactured — Piece-goods (European)	1,34,122	1,50,651	1,41,464	1,76,777	.....	.....	7,362	26,146
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	28,157	23,116	26,219	19,109	1,938	3,007	.....	.....
Drugs and Medicines — Asafœtida	227	192	451	279	.....	.....	224	87
Drugs and Medicines — Other sorts, not intoxicating	939	1,094	739	1,078	199	16	.....	.....
Drugs and Medicines — Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, f. e., arsenic, bhang, ganja, and churus, &c.)	518	575	818	251	300	114	.....	.....
Dyeing Materials — Indigo	41,340	96,166	59,521	1,37,455	.....	.....	18,181	39,289
Dyeing Materials — Madder or manjit	40	26	115	61	.....	.....	75	35
Dyeing Materials — Safflower	128	68	83	36	45	32	.....	.....
Dyeing Materials — Turmeric	6,954	5,182	6,691	5,085	263	96	.....	.....
Dyeing Materials — Other kinds	12,543	10,234	9,225	8,561	3,318	1,673	.....	.....
Earthenware and porcelain	540	725	397	724	143	1	.....	.....
Fibrous Products — Jute, raw	5,940	2,235	4,541	2,403	.....	.....	701	178
Fibrous Products — Do., manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	77,964	47,917	54,173	34,286	23,491	13,631	.....	.....
Fibrous Products — Other fibres, raw	6,010	1,717	2,673	294	3,337	1,423	.....	.....
Fibrous Products — Ditto, manufactured	744	295	1,160	272	.....	23	416	.....
Fruits & Nuts — Cocoanuts	7,623	7,191	6,473	6,868	1,150	323	.....	.....
Fruits & Nuts — All other kinds	26,251	20,290	26,053	26,557	2,198	.....	.....	.....
Grain & Pulses — Wheat	2,90,747	1,03,132	3,47,567	97,772	.....	5,360	56,820	.....
Grain & Pulses — Gram and pulses	2,09,164	44,990	1,43,954	53,410	65,210	.....	.....	8,420
Grain & Pulses — Rice, husked	2,07,634	41,035	3,18,054	81,195	.....	.....	1,10,420	40,160
Grain & Pulses — Do., unhusked	15,009	2,404	19,890	1,154	4,880	1,250	.....	.....
Grain & Pulses — Other rain and spring crops	1,95,897	46,269	2,90,617	86,739	.....	.....	2,00,220	40,500
Gums and resins	2,774	1,622	3,195	1,681	.....	.....	421	54
Hides & Skins — Hides of cattle	72,069	40,569	53,661	30,433	19,208	10,136	.....	.....
Hides & Skins — Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	10,417	6,474	7,475	5,306	2,942	1,168	.....	.....
Horns	584	946	978	510	.....	436	89	.....
Lac — Lac dye	578	481	590	485	.....	.....	17	7
Lac — Do. shell	13,693	13,494	11,581	12,364	2,113	1,132	.....	.....
Lac — Do. stick and other kinds	20,049	4,589	11,975	3,631	8,064	823	.....	.....
Leather — Leather, unmanufactured	1,519	3,459	1,554	3,274	.....	185	15	.....
Leather — Ditto, manufactured	2,554	3,803	2,306	3,372	.....	.....	752	1,567
Liquors	14,106	15,362	17,123	17,220	.....	.....	3,017	1,858
Mats	121	126	225	194	.....	.....	107	68
Metals and Manufactures of — Brass and copper	30,860	23,446	25,714	27,733	5,146	4,715	.....	.....
Metals and Manufactures of — Iron	90,353	64,213	94,248	71,060	.....	.....	3,895	6,849
Metals and Manufactures of — Other metals	4,496	5,063	4,915	5,154	.....	.....	419	91
Oils	20,643	12,992	14,419	10,603	6,224	2,389	.....	.....
Opium	1,444	2,286	1,486	2,541	.....	.....	22	255
Paints and colours	2,049	2,562	2,094	2,599	.....	.....	45	37
Provisions — Ghee	21,079	23,390	23,820	27,243	..	..	1,430	3,853
Provisions — Other kinds	4,736	5,084	5,099	5,775	..	..	364	721
Railway materials, Construction Account	2,23,045	4,905	2,72,690	5,570	.....	735	9,345	.....
Ditto ditto, Foreign	2,64,514	1,10,886	1,45,537	1,03,050	1,18,977	7,836	.....	.....
Salt	5,52,152	1,39,089	5,74,194	1,61,911	.....	.....	22,042	22,822
Saltpetre, &c — Saltpetre	69,676	19,236	70,996	29,246	.....	.....	21,320	9,010
Saltpetre, &c — Other saline substances	22,859	5,760	20,808	5,616	2,051	144	.....	.....
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Linseed	2,48,530	79,775	2,93,760	92,925	.....	.....	45,230	13,150
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Mustard and rape	70,008	20,497	85,478	17,287	14,420	3,210	.....	.....
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Til or ginjelly	1,11,324	35,984	1,26,314	41,574	.....	.....	15,990	5,590
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Other oil seeds	69,973	20,016	30,693	9,736	39,280	10,280	.....	.....
Seeds — Other seeds — Indigo seed	3,203	835	582	245	2,640	620	.....	.....
Seeds — Other seeds — Tea-seed	9	6	16	19	.....	.....	7	13
Seeds — Other seeds — Other kinds	17,567	7,227	47,697	10,637	.....	.....	30,100	3,410
Silk — Silk, raw	1,954	1,679	1,749	1,580	234	129	.....	.....
Silk — Do., manufactured (European)	506	333	579	619	.....	.....	76	286
Silk — Do., ditto (Indian)	9,063	6,326	10,365	7,549	.....	.....	1,302	1,223
Spices	41,973	7,427	35,574	7,047	6,599	380	.....	.....
Stone and marble	82,554	32,619	91,366	34,463	.....	.....	8,811	1,843
Sugar — Sugar, refined	69,136	14,358	66,493	27,072	.....	.....	17,358	12,713
Sugar — Do., unrefined	2,096	1,096	3,445	3,125	.....	.....	1,349	2,029
Tea — Tea, Indian	1,413	189	1,483	819	.....	.....	70	21
Tea — Do., Foreign	18,108	9,127	27,183	15,770	.....	.....	9,075	6,643
Tobacco	14,385	4,700	19,969	4,931	.....	.....	5,584	231
Wood — Timber	19,457	1,463	20,823	1,463	.....	7	1,366	.....
Wood — Firewood	1,366	1,206	1,932	1,726	.....	.....	566	520
Wool — Wool, raw	27	33	7	5	20	25	.....	.....
Wool — Do., manufactured (European)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool — Wool, manufactured (Indian)	3,748	4,514	3,926	4,744	.....	.....	68	230
Wool — Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandize	2,71,936	1,95,222	2,46,654	1,96,679	25,282	.....	.....	3,457
Government stores	16,063	23,100	14,859	27,846	1,204	263	.....	.....
Minerals	53,013	13,866	41,271	21,504	11,641	3,062	.....	.....
Total	67,74,617	20,77,790	69,19,945	23,04,343	5,26,514	1,16,486	6,77,942	3,43,039

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during the month ending 22nd November 1884.

INCREASES.

Coal.—The increase in the upwards coal is due to increased despatches from Raneegunge and Girideh to Foreign Railways and Paper Mills in Upper India, and that in the downwards coal to better demand on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and in Calcutta for steamer use and for brick-burning purposes.

Wheat.—There has been a slight increase in the earnings from this staple attended with a decrease in the weight carried, which is due to an improvement in the home markets.

Hides.—The increase in this traffic may be assigned to a brisk market in Calcutta, where supplies were eagerly taken up immediately they arrived from the mofussil

Railway Materials, Foreign.—This increase is due to despatches from Howrah to Benares for the O. and R. Railway.

Cattle.—Attributable to an excess number of cattle having been consigned by the Commissariat Department.

DECREASES.

Cotton.—The decrease in this traffic was owing to very little business having been done at Calcutta and Bombay in consequence of the old crop having become exhausted and the new crop late.

Piece-goods.—Depression in the Calcutta market owing to failure of mofussil firms and comparatively high prices in the home markets are the causes for the decrease in this staple

Indigo.—The falling off in this commodity is due to extremely languid biddings at the public sales in Calcutta, and the ruling prices ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs 30 per maund below those of the last year. This state of the market is attributed to the late and heavy rains, which, it is said, had a bad effect on the manufacture of indigo.

Rice (husked and unhusked)—This decrease is accounted for by last season's crop having been much below the average.

Other Grains, Gram and Pulses—Due to absence of local demand owing to favourable crops throughout the country.

Salt.—Principally to want of demand in the Patna and Gya districts.

Saltpetre.—Due to a decline of price in the Calcutta market and a consequent quiet demand.

Seeds.—The decrease in this staple is attributable to a reported total failure of the til seed crop, and to there being little demand for the other oil-seeds in the Calcutta market.

Sugar.—Scanty crop last season owing to deficient rainfall led to the decrease in this staple.

N. St.L. CARTER, *Traffic Manager.*

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 9th *January* 1885.

Nalhati State Railway

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of December 1884, *as compared with the corresponding period of December* 1883.

STAPLES.	1883.		1884.		1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons.
XXII. 1 & 2. Brass and bell-metal ware	2	5	2	2	7	4	...	3
VI. Coal	216	.....	186	.....	216	186	....	30
VII. Cotton	39	..	39	....	39	39	7	.....
XIV. 2. Edible grains	32	228	20	19	260	39	...	221
VIII. 4. Piece-goods	63	.....	58	... ..	63	58	... ..	5
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jaggree	10	...	16	... ..	10	16	6	.....
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk cloth	....	12	.....	14	12	14	2	... .
XXVII. Salt	15	.	11	.....	15	11	.....	4
XXXVIII. Sundries	186	27	139	33	186	217	62	. ....
XXXVIII. Revenue stores	2	....	64	14	2	78	76	. .. .
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts	24	..	9	1	24	10	.....	14
Total ..	586	272	560	33	858	972	145	32

INCREASE. Tons.

Sundries 52

This increase is due to large quantity of potatoes brought for sale.

Revenue stores 76

This increase is due to revenue stores being carried by ordinary trains.

DECREASE.

Coal 52

This decrease is due to previous stock not exhausted.

Edible grain 221

This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crops for want of rain.

Seeds of all sorts 14

This decrease is due to previous stock not exhausted.

RUSSICKLAL ROY,
Offg Manager.

Nalhati, the 7th January 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 days of December 1884 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	270 770	3,87 164 4 0	32,10 740 30	8,54,469 0 6	24,708 0 3	12,76,405 4 9	106,831½	139,943½	246,775
Or per mile of railway		256 7 10		566 1 0	23 0 6	843 9 4	....	....	....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	4,968 540	59,79,857 12 4	4 68,18 608 10	1,17,90,460 10 0	3,27,719 13 7	1,80,98,008 3 11	1,863,324½	3,142,468½	5,705,793½
Total for 260 weeks	5,237,310	63,67,022 0 4	5,00,29,349 0	1,26,44,929 10 0	3,52,427 13 10	1,93,74,473 8 6	1,917,155½	3,282,412½	5,952,569½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding last 9 days of previous year .	229,856	4,06,144 8 2	34,34,696 20	8,26,693 13 8	—5 706 10 4	12,27,130 5 6	80,954½	151,973	232,927½
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		269 2 5	.	547 13 6	—3 12 6	813 8 5	.	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	5 115,518	61,29,271 4 3	6,32,11,314 0	1,67,05,736 15 6	3,68,563 8 6	2,53,04,555 13 2	1,673,857½	3,209,837	4,903,764½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st December 1884			Total increase in 1884	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1,509	12,27,130	813	1,509½	12,76,405	846	1,509	3,74,17,155	24,796	1,509½	3,10,02,042	20,538		64,15,113

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1884, on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
A—Total traffic for the week ...	80,466	41,353 0 0	3,48,340 0	71,075 0 0	14,302 0 0	1,27,630 0 0	16,666	16,761	33 427
Or per mile of railway	224	115 0 0	967 0	201 0 0		356 0 0	.	.	.
For previous 24 weeks of half year	2,046,419	8,19,666 0 0	79,44,687 0	18,37,198 0 0	2,07,539 0 0	28,64,403 0 0	322,234	265,104	584,338
Total for 25 weeks .	2,126 885	8,61 019 0 0	83,23,027 0	19,09 173 0 0	2,21,841 0 0	29,92,033 0 0	338,900	274,865	618,218
COMPARISON.							6		
B Total for corresponding week of previous year .	80,350	40 633 0 0	2,47,448 0	40,070 0 0	5,975 0 0	87,278 0 0	16,609	7,453	18,062
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	223	113 0 0	688 0	112 0 0	..	235 0 0	..	..	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,930,019	8,97,540 0 0	70,14,291 0	14,10,380 0 0	2,45,861 0 0	25,73,731 0 0	245,200	200,774	447,164

A Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway), and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz., Rs. 4,945 and Rs. 4,318 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic

B Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal State Railway for working, viz., Rs. 1,280, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 4,753.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 22nd December 1883.			Receipts for week ending 20th December 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 20th December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
326	97,218	306	359	1,27,630	356	245	18,60,307	18,511	326	40,38,469	11,923	2,22,102	....

*Increase in mileage.

Miles.
Bengal Central Railway .. . To

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th December 1884 on 120 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,748	4,046 0 0	14,970 0	1,803 0 0	98 0 0	5,947 0 0	4,010	1,488	5,498
Or per mile of railway ...	130	33 0 0	125 0	15 0 0	1 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	430,288	1,71,126 0 0	2,71,806 0	24,911 0 0	1,006 0 0	1,97,132 0 0	72,706	26,280	108,186
Total for 25 weeks ...	446,036	1,77,774 0 0	2,86,776 0	26,714 0 0	1,104 0 0	2,03,079 0 0	76,716	27,831	110,616
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,977	3,239 0 0	10,923 0	994 0 0	68 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,676	620	1,996
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	244	44 0 0	219 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	53 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	293,775	44,750 0 0	3,20,796 0	8,888 0 0	668 0 0	54,137 0 0	23,668	7,737	31,405

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd December 1884.			Receipts for week ending 20th December 1884.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd December 1883.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 20th December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81	2,886	30	126	3,027	63	86	82,927	2,903	125	3,42,817	2,720	2,59,890	

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 days of December 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. P.	Rs A P.	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the period	16,694	9,472 15 0	76,215 0	4,692 1 0	67 12 3	14,232 12 3	2,992	1,090	4,082
Or per mile of railway	291	165 9 9	1,326 20	82 0 6	1 8 7	249 2 10	..	.	..
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	323,442	1,90,926 10 11	11,22,169 20	76,926 5 3	1,985 14 6	2,66,136 14 5	45,525½	29,706½	97,231
Total for 25½ weeks ...	340,144	1,99,741 9 11	11,99,385 20	80,618 6 3	2,053 11 9	2,80,366 11 11	46,517½	24,806½	71,413
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding last 9 days of previous year	15,031	8,992 7 8	48,307 10	3,036 9 0	458 12 0	12,538 12 8	2,696	880	3 076
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	244	156 6 11	787 10	53 1 5	8 8 1	218 11 8	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	294,376	1,86,248 9 2	9,08,662 20	62,447 11 0	2,282 0 0	2,21,016 4 2	46,668	19,061	66,144

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	12,380	216	57½	16,226	282	272	2,40,746	8,867	271	3,26,980	6,921	86,240	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 *days of December* 1884, *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ..	2,647	557 0 0	28,795 10	645 7 6	41 14 3	1,244 5 3	286	286	572
Or per mile of railway ..	. .	46 6 8	.. ..	53 12 7	3 7 10	103 11 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	51,995	9,500 12 6	3,21,640 20	7,084 13 0	672 5 3	17,197 13 9	5,811½	3,121½	8,933
Total for 26½ weeks ...	54,742	10,057 12 6	3,47,435 30	7,670 8 0	716 3 6	18,442 3 0	6,097½	3,407½	9,505
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 9 days of previous year	2,534	500 12 0	40,146 20	753 3 0	—104 7 6	1,149 7 6	215	200	415
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	. .	41 11 8	..	62 10 11	—8 11 3	95 11 4	. ....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	55,847	9,906 8 9	3,87,985 30	8,778 8 0	576 12 6	19,263 13 3	5,320	3,439	8,759

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,143	96	12	1,344	104	12	34,795	2,900	12	36,375	3,031	1,580	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 *days of December* 1884 *on* 74½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	5,993	5,366 11 0	1,19,474 0	11,913 14 0	183 4 6	17,063 13 6	1,211	1,703	2,914
Or per mile of railway . .	... ..	73 13 0	..	147 13 8	2 7 4	229 0 9	. .	.....	.....
For previous 24½ weeks of half-year	107,711½	88,736 1 1	12,90,344 20	64,037 13 3	2,910 7 11	1,55,674 6 3	16,271½	24,220	40,491½
Total for 26½ weeks ...	113,704½	94,102 12 1	14,08,818 20	75,951 11 3	3,093 12 5	1,72,738 3 9	17,482½	25,923	43,405½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding last 9 days of previous year ..	5,712½	5,106 13 6	99,462 20	5,530 1 0	180 13 6	10,797 12 0	606½	1,731½	2,337½
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year .	... ..	68 8 9	... ..	74 3 8	2 2 7	144 15 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	117,411	96,275 14 3	10,22,461 10	67,901 11 9	2,099 5 6	1,67,276 14 9	18,923½	24,220½	43,143½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	10,736	145	74½	17,084	229	74½	2,51,998	3,381	74½	2,71,175	3,639	19,177	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total Receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			17th November 1883.	15th November 1884.	To 17th November 1883.	To 15th November 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22nd November	Northern Bengal	249	50,630 0 0	51,090 0 0	19,66,403 0 0	18,19,128 0 0		1,55,225 0 0	— 8
Ditto ...	Tirhoot	236	19,281 0 0	24,470 0 0	7,41,711 0 0	10,48,087 0 0	3,06,346 0 0		+40
6th December ...	Nalhati	27½	1,128 0 0	1,094 0 0	76,113 0 0	69,641 0 0		6,471 0 0	— 6
	Total ...	502½	70,039 0 0	76,654 0 0	27,84,226 0 0	29,16,856 0 0	1,36,640 0 0	.....	+ 6

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total Receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease
			24th November 1883.	22nd November 1884.	To 24th November 1883.	To 22nd November 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22nd November	Northern Bengal	249	51,799 0 0	48,946 0 0	20,17,233 0 0	18,19,078 0 0		1,58,177 0 0	—8
29nd do.	Tirhoot	236	16,990 0 0	27,979 0 0	7,58,701 0 0	10,66,086 0 0	3,07,385 0 0		+40
6th December	Nalhati	27½	1,171 0 0	1,455 0 0	74,285 0 0	70,096 0 0		4,187 0 0	—6
	Total	502½	69,961 0 0	78,381 0 0	28,50,227 0 0	29,95,208 0 0	1,44,971 0 0	.....	+8

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REGISTERED No. 39.] No. 3 of 1885.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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AGREEMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM RUPNARAINPUR TO KAIRABAD BY THE ALIPORE COAL COMPANY.

The following is published for general information.

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Under-Secretary.

AN Agreement made the 21st day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four between the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and the ALIPORE COAL COMPANY LIMITED a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act 1882 having their registered office at No. 39 Strand in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the other part. WHEREAS the Company is desirous of constructing a Railway from Kairabad on the land belonging to the Company situate in the Sub-district of Raniganj and district of Burdwan to Rupnarainpur in the same sub-district and district for carriage of coal and other minerals raised by them from various places on their said land to the East Indian Railway and have applied to the Secretary of State for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1870. AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said Act being put in force in order to acquire the lands required for the purposes of the said railway as aforesaid which are not the property of Government. AND WHEREAS the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the work of the said railway and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public and has required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as is hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The Secretary of State shall forthwith put in force the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said recited Act in order to acquire all lands shown to the

satisfaction of Government to be required for the construction by the Company of a line of railway with the necessary stations offices sidings and other works from Kairabad to Rupnarainpur aforesaid.

2. The Company shall pay to the Secretary of State on demand all moneys which shall be awarded as compensation for such lands and for costs incurred in the acquisition thereof.

3. The Secretary of State shall upon such payment being made as aforesaid convey and transfer all such lands as aforesaid to the Company and the Company shall be entitled to permanent possession thereof.

4. The Company shall within two years from the date of signing this agreement by both parties complete to the reasonable satisfaction of the Secretary of State a railway from Kairabad to Rupnarainpur and such railway shall be five feet and six inches in gauge and of a general structural character in conformity with the now established standard of railways in India of that gauge and the alignment thereof together with all plains shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of State and the railway previous to opening for traffic shall be duly inspected by an authorised officer of Government. In all places where the railway shall cross a public road constructed or hereafter to be constructed the Company shall provide and maintain level crossings for the secure and easy passage of vehicles and passengers.

5. The Company shall forthwith upon the completion of the said line of railway give to the East Indian Railway running powers over the said line for the conveyance of goods and passengers in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the said Company and the said East Indian Railway provided that the rates charged for the conveyance of passengers shall not exceed the rates in force for the time being on the said East Indian Railway.

6. The Secretary of State shall promote the passing in such Legislative Council as may be invested with the necessary powers in that behalf of such Act or Acts as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring upon the Company sufficient statutory powers to enable them to construct maintain and work the said line of railway.

7. Nothing in this agreement shall exempt the Company or the railway from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways now in force or which may hereafter be passed by the Indian Legislature and no claim shall be made upon the Secretary of State by the Company for compensation in respect of any Act of the Indian Legislature of general applicability which may affect the railway or the profits thereof.

8. If any doubt or difference shall arise between the Secretary of State and the Company concerning anything herein contained or any matter in any way connected therewith or with these presents or the construction thereof or the rights duties or liabilities of any person or persons in connection with these presents or as to the incidence of expense as between the Secretary of State and the Company under any of the clauses of this agreement then and in every such case the matter in doubt or difference shall be referred to two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party or by the umpire of such arbitrators in case they differ in opinion. But if either party shall refuse or neglect for one month after notice in writing from the other party of an arbitrator having been appointed to appoint an arbitrator then the arbitrator so appointed may make a final decision alone which decision shall have the same force and effect as the award of two arbitrators or their umpire duly appointed and the costs of any such reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator arbitrators or umpire respectively and the submission to arbitration shall be subject as to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being.

As witness the hands of the parties the day and year first above written.

Witness to the signature of—

Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department for the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of April 1884.

S. T. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept

FRANCIS J. E. SPRING,
Under-Secretary.

The Common Seal of the Alipore Coal Company Limited was hereunto affixed by Messrs. Bird and Co. of No. 39 Strand, Calcutta, the Managing Agents of the said Company on the 21st day of April 1884.

—BIRD AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 17th January 1885.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Div. 1	Burdwan, Jan. 17 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Outturn of *aman* paddy varies from 2 to 12 annas. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops and sugarcane has commenced. Price of common rice ranges from 16 to 18½ seers per rupee. Health good, except a few cases of small-pox here and there.
2	Bankoora, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but occasionally cloudy. Mustard and *surguja* are being reaped in places; good outturn is expected Standing crops are benefited by the slight rain which fell in some parts of the district during the week. Health good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 17 „	0·12	Weather—warm; clouds appeared in latter part of each night in the week. Harvesting of paddy is nearly completed. Standing *rubbee* crops and sugarcane are thriving. Rain is very much wanted. Some sporadic cases of cholera are reported, general health otherwise satisfactory.
	Rampore Haut ...	0·14	
4	Midnapore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. The yield of *aman* paddy is excellent. *Rubbee* crops in thanas Midnapore and Salbani are being injured by insects. Cases of cholera are still reported from many parts of the district.
5	Hooghly, „ 17 „	·04	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops continue to be good, though more rain is wanted. Public health fair
	Howrah, „ 19 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good.
	Central Districts		
Presidency Div. 6	24-Parghs. Jan. 19 '85	Nil	Weather—hot for the season. Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory. Harvesting of paddy is still going on. Public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera as usual in this season, are reported from the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, and Bussirhat sub-divisions.
7	Nuddea, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of the year. Prospects of winter crops are generally good; some damage to them from insects is reported from the Sudder station, harvesting of the crops has commenced.
8	Khoolna, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm except yesterday evening, when it was chilly; mornings foggy. *Amun* paddy is nearly harvested, a full crop is expected. Winter crops are promising Public health fair, a few cases of cholera are reported from the interior of the Bagirhat sub-division.
9	Jessore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warmer; cloudy with foggy mornings Prospects of winter crops continue favourable. Public health on the whole fair.
10	Moorshedabad, „ 17 „	0·11	Weather—mild; rather warm for this time of year. *Rubbee* crops are still doing well, but more rain is wanted. Rice is selling at from 16 to 17½ seers per rupee. Public health very good.
Rajshahye Div. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 16 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops good. Rice is selling at from 12 to 22 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the season; a slight shower of rain fell on the 16th instant. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues, a fair outturn is excepted *Rubbee* crops generally good. Rain wanted. Public health good on the whole, though a few cases of cholera are reported
13	Rungpore „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy still continues in some places Mustard is being gathered; other crops are doing well. Public health good
14	Bogra, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—colder. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Public health generally fair.
15	Pubna, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Prospects of standing crops fair. Rain wanted.
16	Darjeeling, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—colder, but still fine at times. Harvesting of paddy in the Terai is almost finished. Rain is wanted in the hills.
17	Julpigoree, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold with foggy mornings. Reaping of *kumauti* paddy continues. Winter crops are doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Div. 18	Dacca, Jan. 17 '85	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops good. Cutting of sugarcane continues. *Mug, cheenabadi* and mustard are being gathered. Lands are being prepared for early paddy. Public health good.
19	Furreedpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy on 15th and 16th instant. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost completed. Winter crops promise well. Public health good, except a few cases of cholera here and there.
20	Backergunge, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—cold; cloudy for two days with foggy mornings. *Aman* paddy is being harvested with an average crop. Prospects of other crops fair. Public health good.
21	Mymensingh, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—warmer; clouds gathering. Prospects of all winter crops good.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divn. 22	Chittagong, Jan. 19 '85	Nil	Weather—bright and cool. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aman* paddy finished with a twelve-anna outturn. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera are still reported
23	Noakholly, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold with north winds, occasionally cloudy. Reaping of *aman* paddy still continues Prospects of winter crops fair. Isolated cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior.
24	Tipperah „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cool. State and prospects of crops satisfactory.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—very cold; cloudy on the 12th instant Rain wanted for tobacco and mustard. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool. Harvesting of paddy completed with a good outturn. Mustard, chillies and tobacco are doing well. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, Jan. 17 '85	0·05	Weather—cool and cloudy. Harvesting of paddy finished. Rain is required for *rubbee* crops to secure a full outturn. Poppy crop is promising. Public health good.
27	Gya, „ 17 „	0·85	Weather—cloudy with little rain. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue excellent. The recent rain has benefited the former crops. Small-pox is decreasing.
28	Shahabad, „ 17 „	·15	Weather—cloudy for three days of the week, but fair now. Prospects of *rubbee* crops are promising Pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Easterly winds and cloudy sky have been unfavourable to poppy crop, to which some damage has been done by caterpillars.
29	Durbhunga, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable with strong west winds Harvesting of paddy completed. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue satisfactory. Some rain is required. Poppy and tobacco are doing well. Prices of food-grains almost stationary; those of rice have been slightly rising Public health good
30	Mozufferpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and at present windy Prospects of *rubbee* crops very fair. Poppy crop is promising Public health good
31	Sarun, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold and occasionally cloudy with drizzling rain. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable Public health good.
	Sewan ·20		
	Gopalgunge ·40		
32	Chumparun „ 17 „	0·15	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly over. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Jan 17 '85	·02	Weather—cloudy with a little rain and west winds during the latter part of the week. Harvesting of paddy completed Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable. Poppy crop is in flower and doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good
34	Bhagulpore, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Harvesting of paddy over with a ten-anna outturn in the Soopole sub-division, eight or nine annas in the Mudhepura and the Sudder, and six annas in the Banka sub-division. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable, but rain is wanted, some damage has been done by blight. Price of rice ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
35	Purneah, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cold and fine, rain wanted. Prospects of winter crops are still good, but rain is needed for later crop such as wheat.
36	Maldah, „ 17 „	A few drops on the 16th	Weather—generally very fine. Prospects of *rubbee* crops are still good, but rain is much needed. Common rice is selling on an average at 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, but a few cases of cholera are reported.
37	Sonthal Perghs „ 17 „	0·40	Weather—rather warmer than usual on the 16th. The recent rain will do good. Prospects of *rubbee* crops are still fair. Public health good.
ORISSA			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack, Jan. 16 '85	Nil	Weather—mornings foggy, days warm and nights cool. Reaping of *sarad* nearly completed. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered with a favourable outturn. *Dalua* and wheat are growing well. Price of common rice ranges from 16 to 20 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good.
39	Pooree, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of late *sarad* is nearly finished in some places. *Dalua* crops are doing well. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Mango coming into blossom. Common rice selling on an average at 23 seers 7 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division and 25 seers 8 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cases of cholera are still reported.
40	Balasore „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping and threshing of paddy continue with good outturn. Fever continues in the north of the district, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh, Jan 9 '85	Nil	Not received.
42	Lohardugga, „ 17 „	Slight rain fall.	Weather—cloudy and warmer than usual. The slight shower of rain will do good to *rubbee* crops, the prospects of which are good. Prices of food-grains stationary except in thanas Kurra and Lohardugga, where they have slightly risen. Public health generally good.
43	Singbhoom, „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy. Cold-weather crops are still doing well. Paddy all harvested. Cattle-disease reported from thana Chyebassa. General health good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of year. Sugarcane is being cut and a fair outturn is expected; prospects of other cold-weather crops moderate. Common rice is selling at 21 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Cattle-disease has appeared in places. Public health good

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 20th January 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 11th to 17th January 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan	11th	128·2	9·2	30·095	67·5	81·9	19·8	62·6	63·5	0·501	59·0	76	NNE and N ...	92	Nil.	Chiefly clear, D.
„	12th	129·5	9·1	·043	67·9	78·4	18·1	60·3	62·9	·499	58·8	75	N, and NW by W ...	89	„	Partially cloudy, D.
„	13th	131·9	7·8	·049	68·3	78·7	18·5	60·2	63·6	·526	60·2	77	ENE and NE ...	89	„	Chiefly cloudy, D.
„	14th	127·3	9·5	·003	68·6	78·6	17·7	60·9	63·5	·517	59·8	75	NE, S by W and variable.	87	„	Partially cloudy, D.
„	15th	129·5	9·9	29·993	70·7	80·6	16·9	63·7	65·6	·565	62·4	77	S by W and NNW ..	70	„	Chiefly clear, D.
„	16th	127·5	8·3	30·030	69·8	82·6	20·1	62·5	65·4	·571	62·7	80	SW, W, and N by E	79	„	Partially cloudy, D.
„	17th	131·1	9·5	·065	67·7	79·1	18·8	60·3	62·5	·501	59·0	74	NNW and N by E ..	80	„	Chiefly clear, D.

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·040
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office ...		30·025
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		68·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		75·9
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		68·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...		66 9
The extreme variation of temperature		22·4
The maximum temperature		82 6
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot		5
		%
The mean relative humidity		76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ..		70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th January 1885		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office		0·03
The total fall of rain from 1st to 17th January 1885		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office		0·14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at th[illegible]pyor-General's Office.

The hyg[illegible]c elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorologic[illegible]e, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The dur[illegible]and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mo[illegible]the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

D. dew, [illegible].

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

M[illegible]OLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
C[illegible]ta, *the* 19*th January* 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations. Air pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A M	Mean reduced to sea-level	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperatures. Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A M. temperature	Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* .	29 967	30 117	—	Calm & S	170	76 6	58 5	76·6	60·1	68 4	—	73 8	73	1
		False Point	30 085	30 107	009	W	120	82 4	59 6	80 8	61 1	71·0	+2 1	75·2	73	4
	Cuttack .	Cuttack	30 021	30 105	— 004	Calm	15	86 4	60 3	85 0	62 7	73 9	+3·0	74 6	66	1
	Balasore .	Balasore	30 055	30 116	—	NE	60	84 5	59 6	83 4	62 2	72 3	—	74·2	69	0
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore South 24 Pergunnahs...	Saugor Island	30 077	30 104	—·012	NNW, SW	158	79 2	61·9	78 1	65 8	71·9	+5 0	73 6	78	6
	Midnapore .	Midnapore .	29 955	30·110	—	NNE	74·0	86 3	58 2	83 2	61 8	72 5	—	73 5	65	1
	24-Pergunnahs .. .. Howrah ... .. Hooghly	Calcutta ..	30 080	30 111	— 034	NE	79	83 1	59 3	79 7	61 4	70·6	+4 3	71 9	67	2
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 014	30 118	—·021	NE	35 5	83 0	58 4	80 6	60 2	70·4	+4 5	71 8	65	2
	Hankoora ... .. Beerbhoom ... . West Burdwan ...	Ranigunge	29 770	—	—	SW	60	83 5	53 3	80 5	59·3	69 9	—	70·7	62	1
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore .	30 048	30 117	+ 009	N & W	50 0	81 9	53 7	78 8	57 0	68 4	+3 8	70 8	66	1
	Nuddea ...	..	Observatory not started													
	Jessore ... . Khoolna	Jessore .	30 074	30 109	+ 002	NW	34	81 2	52 5	79 8	57 8	68·8	+4 3	72·5	68	3
East Bengal.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong .	30 012	30 105	+ 012	NE	34	80 6	73 2	78 0	55 3	66 7	+0 7	68 5	76	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri .	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal .	30·030	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly ..	—	—	—	Calm	46 5	79 8	51 0	78 2	55 0	66 6	—	72 1	69	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ..	30 033	—	—	NW	25	78 5	51 0	76 6	55 7	66 2	—	71·0	67	1
	Dacca ...	Dacca ..	30 087	30 110	+ 018	Calm, SSW	21	85 8	52 7	81 4	54 9	68 2	+2 9	71·9	67	1
	Commillah	Commillah	30 064	30 101	—	NW	18 0	81 6	51 6	79 0	54 6	66 8	—	71 8	66	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30 023	—	—	NNE	46	80 4	50 1	79 1	53 0	66 1	—	—	—	3
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna .	Serajgunge	30 052	30 100	—	NNE	24 5	79 1	49 3	77 3	52 3	64 8	—	69 2	71	0
		Bogra	30 037	—	—	NNE, NNW	237 1	78 8	50 8	77 1	60 9	69 0	—	68 1	68	
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	30 026	30 102	—	SW	19 6	80 3	47 7	77 6	51 3	64 5	—	71 3	60	
	Dinagepore . .	Dinagepore*	29 990	30 117	—	NW	61 4	78 1	47 8	74 8	49 9	62 4	—	68 0	78	
	Rungpore . ..	Rungpore	30 003	30 134	—	Calm, SW	43	76 3	40 5	73 8	48 5	61 2	—	64 7	75	2
	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar ...	Julpigoree .	29 821	30 124	—	E SE	71 8	75 9	46 1	74 7	49 0	61 9	—	63 5	79	3
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling .	Complete observations not to hand													
North Behar.	Purneah .. . North Bhagulpore .	Purneah .	29 901	30 123	—·032	Calm	13 2	77 7	42 8	76 1	47 5	61 8	0	63·2	73	5
	Mozufferpore .. Durbhunga .	Durbhunga .	29 904	30 112	0	W NW	77	74 4	50·9	72 8	53 7	63·3	+1 8	65·3	81	2
	Chumparun .	Motihari .	29 887	30 127	—	W	157·1	76 8	45 4	72 7	50 3	61 5	—	61 7	76	6
	Saran .. .	Chupra	29 931	—	—	W, SW	19 9	77 0*	50 7	73 1*	55·2*	62·7*	—	63·9	77	5
South Behar.	Shahabad ... .. Buxar . Arrah ...	Dehree	29·748	30 112	—	SW	127 9	79·5	52 8	71 9	56 8	64·3	—	66·1	69	3
		Buxar .	29 ·82	30 138	—	WNW	101 7	78·4	49·9	74·2	54·5	64·4	—	64 6	71	4
		Arrah ...	29 921	30·129	—	SW	70 3	76·5	48·2	72 3	52 4	63·4	—	63·4	76	4
	Gya	Gya .	29 727	30 124	?	W, Calm	39·4	84·9	48 1	78 2	48·3	63 2	+0·7	65·3	64	6
	Patna	Bankipore	29·965	30 140	+ 034	NW, SW	21 5	76 3	48 6	71·2	53 9	62 9	+2·9	63·5	76	7
	South Bhagulpore .. Monghyr	Bhagulpore ..	29·949	30·118	—	WNW & W SW	33·6	77·1	49 6	74·7	53·6	63 8	—	60·4	62	2
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka .	29 804	—	—	NW	67·0	81·1	53·6	75·6	50·9	67·3	—	70·6	74	0
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh .	29·059	30 136	+·031	NW	103·3	79·2	53·6	75·6	54·6	64·2	+3 1	64·9	70	1
	Lohardugga Manbhoom .. .. Singbhoom .	Ranchee	27·928	30 109	—	—	—	80 8	54·1	73·3	52 5	63 1	—	65·1	73	2
		Chyebassa ...	29·300	—	—	N	244·1	84·3	57·1	81·1	60·3	71·2	—	74·1	69	0

* Mean

Explanation.—Normals.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the s
The Humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast
vations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district, determined from the returns sent in by the sub-
from the district (&c.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations.

for the week ending Friday, the 16th January 1885.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Rainfall. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Puoree ..	Orissa.
Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	—0·06	49·85	57·79	—7·94	0·0	0·1	False Point .		
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·13	—0·13	47·97	52·81	—4·84	0·0	0·1	Cuttack ..	Cuttack	
0·04	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·19	—0·19	56·19	53·83	+2·36	0·0	0·2	Balasore ..	Balasore	
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·19	—0·19	69·50	62·15	+7·44	0·0	0·1	Saugor Island ..	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·29	—0·29	48·01	50·61	—2·60	0·0	0·2	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	
Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·24	—0·24	49·03	51·35	—2·32	0·0	0·2	Calcutta ..	24-Pergunnahs .. ... Howrah .. ... Hooghly	South-West Bengal.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·12	—0·11	35·98	46·47	—10·49	0·2	0·1	Burdwan ..	Burdwan	
drops	0·05	0·12	0·05	0·17	—0·12	39·00	51·34	—12·34	0·6	0·2	Ranigange ..	Bankoora .. ... Heerbhoom ... .. West Burdwan	
Nil	0·06	0·18	0·06	0·27	—0·19	35·53	50·06	—14·53	0·9	0·3	Berhampore .	Moorshedabad	
	0·09	0·05	0·09	0·14	—0·05	36·51	49·70	—13·19	0·5	0·2	. .	Nudden	
Nil	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·25	—0·24	53·13	53·49	—0·36	0·1	0·2	Jessore ...	Jessore .. ... Khoolna	
Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·16	—0·16	106·64	112·49	—5·85	0·0	0·4	Chittagong .	Chittagong	
	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·26	—0·26	62·66	86·70	—24·04	0·0	0·3	Dumagiri .	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	
	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·35	—0·35	83·11	77·13	+5·98	0·0	0·2	Barrisal .	Backergunge	East Bengal.
Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·44	—0·44	93·46	111·62	—18·16	0·0	0·3	Noakholly .	Noakholly .. .	
Nil	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·18	—0·14	45·92	59·24	—13·32	0·3	0·2	Furreedpore .	Furreedpore	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·20	—0·20	67·81	69·11	—1·30	0·0	0·2	Dacca ..	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·34	—0·34	64·15	71·69	—7·54	0·0	0·3	Commillah .	Commillah . .	
Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·25	—0·25	46·04	69·04	—23·00	0·0	0·2	Mymensingh .	Mymensingh . ..	
Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·30	—0·30	37·79	56·15	—18·36	0·0	0·2	Serajgunge ..	Bogra and Pubna ..	
Nil											Bogra ..		
Nil	0·01	0·13	0·01	0·32	—0·31	34·69	53·59	—18·91	0·3	0·2	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·11	—0·11	38·78	56·68	—17·95	0·0	0·3	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore	
Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·13	—0·13	49·70	75·69	—25·99	0·0	0·1	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·05	—0·05	95·25	114·10	—18·85	0·0	0·2	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree .. ... Cooch Behar .. .	
	Nil	0·30	0·08	0·38	—0·30	113·98	152·77	—38·79	0·0	0·8	Darjeeling .	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	—0·15	46·15	57·85	—11·67	0·0	0·2	Purneah .	Purneah .. . North Bhaugulpore .	North Bihar.
											Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore ...	
Nil	0·01	0·13	0·01	0·32	—0·31	34·70	42·52	—7·82	0·2	0·4	Durbhunga .	Durbhunga .. .	
Nil	0·23	0·19	0·23	0·23	0	42·02	44·23	—2·21	1·0	0·2	Motihari . .	Chumparun	
0·12	0·10	0·27	0·10	0·35	—0·25	30·62	41·19	—10·57	0·5	0·5	Chupra .	Sarun .. .	
0·04											Dehree .		
0·22	0·28	0·29	0·28	0·39	—0·11	29·26	39·36	—10·10	1·5	0·5	Buxar .	Shahabad .. .	South Bihar.
0·16											Arrah .		
0·32	0·79	0·16	0·70	0·23	+0·47	28·44	39·97	—11·53	1·8	0·5	Gya .	Gya	
0·05	0·07	0·16	0·07	0·25	—0·18	29·07	40·66	—11·59	0·8	0·5	Bankipore .	Patna .	
Nil	0·10	0·15	0·10	0·25	—0·15	31·15	44·14	—12·99	0·6	0·5	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhaugulpore .	
												Monghyr	
Nil	0·17	0·02	0·17	0·14	+0·03	32·61	48·87	—15·26	0·7	0·2	Deoghur ..	Santhal Pergunnahs .	
0·10	0·19	0·07	0·19	0·15	+0·04	34·20	46·79	—12·49	1·5	0·2	Hazareegunge .	Hazareebagh	
0·02	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·12	—0·02	37·14	47·49	—10·35	0·5	0·3	Ranchee ..	Lohardugga .. . . Manbhoom ...	Chota Nagpore.
Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·25	—0·25	44·27	51·47	—7·19	0·0	0·5	Chyebassa .	Singbhoom .. .	

six days.

seasons for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.

for 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observ-
ations" for the period in question during the past 15 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns receive
days" are on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 16th January 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 10th January	Sunday, 11th January	Monday, 12th January.	Tuesday, 13th January	Wednesday, 14th January	Thursday, 15th January	Friday, 16th January	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 16th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 16th January.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	59·21	62·89
		Khurdah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	50·77	63·80
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	37·41	59·05
		False Point								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	51·46	67·91
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	34·76	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsinghpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	54·69	67·06
		Banki								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	45·80	?
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	51·06	66·61
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	49·79	63·61
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	45·25	63·09
	Balasore	Chandbali								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	50·30	64·49
		Bhuddruck								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	50·34	64·03
		Soroh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	43·46	58·05
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	47·30	62·51
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	50·50	63·09
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	54·85	63·72
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	66·93	62·69
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	76·64	63·49
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	45·09	59·07
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	46·16	57·80
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·39	37·38	54·06
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	66·29	58·34
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·42	57·68	54·76
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	46·90	49·26
		Dum-Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	5·46	51·12
		Barasat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	46·35	49·16
		Busseerhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	5·32	53·41
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	46·03	51·54
		Mollerseka (*Oolooberiah*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·30	43·49	53·05
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	56·75	49·31
		Hooghly							0·01	1	0·01	0·04	0·10	30·37	47·02
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	34·44	54·55
	Burdwan	Culna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	36·70	55·09
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	35·23	47·94
		Cutwa							0·01	1	0·01	0·22	0·22	38·23	47·34
		Ranegunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	40·10	46·84
	Bankoora	Bankoora						0·05		1	0·05	0·07	0·07	54·91	50·30
		Indas								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Bisnenpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	35·49	49·37
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Malara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	34·85	45·41
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra						0·04		1	0·04	0·21	0·29	40·21	50·21
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory							0·12	1	0·12	0·12	0·24	41·81	53·37
		Hetampore							0·13	1	0·13	0·32	0·32		53·50
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	35·90	51·73
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	32·91	46·74
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	29·78	46·69
		Chooadanga							0·20	1	0·20	0·18	0·38	37·68	51·45
		Meherpore							0·38	1	0·38	0·38	0·19	35·66	47·34
		Koositea								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	41·81	54·40
	Khoolna	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	62·47	53·85
		Bagerhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	65·14	60·62
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·35	64·84	59·93
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	31·91	48·32
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·20	31·78	53·45
		Jhenidah							0·05	1	0·05	0·22	0·22	42·85	54·85
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	41·15	49·00
	Moorshedabad	Kandi							0·12	1	0·12	0·17	0·17	35·79	51·27
		Rampore Haut							0·14	1	0·14	0·31	0·31	33·27	50·99
		Berhampore							0·11	1	0·11	0·11	0·11	32·86	51·01
		Lalbagh							0·10	1	0·10	0·01	0·01	35·45	49·45
		Asmattuge							0·07	1	0·07	0·07	0·27	40·01	50·15
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·43	43·43	47·85
		Laigola							0·01	1	0·01	0·01	0·43	39·37	50·05
East Bengal.	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	128·86	108·71
		Chittagong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	84·34	76·75
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	61·66	60·70
		Rancha								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	53·69	?
		Agartola								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·37	64·78	64·48
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	64·20	68·64
		Perozepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	51·25	69·29
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	70·93	68·23
		Bhola								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	52·09	53·67
	Noakholly	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	97·54	110·91
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·66	99·54	111·05
	Furreedpore	Madaripore							0·12	1	0·12	0·25	0·25	46·46	56·39
		Furreedpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	47·47	56·29
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	37·97	54·25
	Dacca	Munsuguage								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	39·76	72·69
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	32·94	59·74
		Narainguage								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41·86	?
		Mamoonguge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	43·65	69·69
	Cumilla	Comilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	77·06	69·28
		Chandpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	41·70	58·58
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	66·28	68·50
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	46·67	72·67
		Atia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·20	29·61	57·05
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	43·42	65·75
		Jamalpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	48·71	67·35
		Netrokona								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39·76	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 16th January 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 16th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 16th January.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 10th January.	Sunday, 11th January.	Monday, 12th January.	Tuesday, 13th January.	Wednesday, 14th January.	Thursday, 15th January.	Friday, 16th January.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
[illegible] Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	46 43	54·71
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	40 13	53·75
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	37 98	53·16
		Nowthilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	36 10	55 51
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	37 98	61·81
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	46·20	58·19
	Rajshahye	Beaulah							0·02	1	0 02	0·02	0·02	34 04	54·01
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	30 16	56·06
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	Nil		?	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	38·81	50·90
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	33·98	52·46
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	44 61	49·88
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 22	43·19	54 81
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	34·15	53 09
		Balooghat								Nil	Nil	Nil		?	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	45 87	63·18
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	46 87	74·88
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	46 87	74 44
		Bogdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	46 89	80·79
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	101·56	116·18
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	84 36	99 18
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	119 02	118 62
		Mickligunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	84·74	110·62
		Matabhanga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	96 55	126·05
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	131·45	197·07
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	Nil		?	?
		Darjeeling								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	91 45	198 40
		Kalimpong								Nil	Nil	Nil		?	?
[illegible] Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	65 75	67·19
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	51 63	54·93
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	46 89	60 93
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 24	37 90	48·64
		Moopoel								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	39 19	49·81
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 45	53 77	40·67
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	30 35	44 51
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	41·02	43 87
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	26·93	40·16
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	33 43	44·88
		Hajipore							0 06	1	0 06	0 06	0 30	34 14	51 30
	Chumparun	Motihari	0 18							1	0 18	0 18	0·35	41·76	41 87
		Bettiah	0 14							1	0 14	0 14	0·43	44 07	47 96
	Saran	Gopalgunge	0 40							1	0 40	0 40	Nil	30·79	45·79
		Sewan	0·20							1	0 20	0 20	0 41	28·95	43 90
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 29	32 26	38 87
[illegible] Behar	Shahabad	Buxar							0·21	1	0 21	0·23	0·61	29·91	36 07
		Dehree						0 04		2	0 46	0 46	?	31 73	?
		Bhubooah							0·20	1	0 20	0 20	0 46	29 14	41·27
		Sasseram	0·11					0 06	0 40	3	0 57	0·57	0·80	35 21	40·68
		Arrah							0 15	1	0 15	0·15	0·40	24·26	34 05
	Gya	Aurungabad						0·95	0 98	2	1 03	1 03	0 12	39 31	40 29
		Gya	0 01			0·01			0 53	2	0·55	0 55	0 16	24·81	41 30
		Nowadah							0 58	1	0 58	0 55	0 24	32 10	39 25
		Jehanabad							0·34	1	0 34	0·34	0 30	37 54	39 15
	Patna	Patna							0·08	1	0 08	0 55	0 31	29 99	41·07
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	36 23	39 41
		Behar							0·18	1	0 18	0 18	0 24	18 23	42 57
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	31 84	39 72
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	25·30	38 91
		Monghyr							0·02	1	0 02	0 14	31 41	46 37
		Jamui							0·28	1	0·28	0 28	0·36	30 98	41·78
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	36·21	39·07
		Banka							0 16	1	0 16	0 16	0 36	35·36	43·96
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	32 67	49 67
		Godda							0 10	1	0 10	0 10	0·09	25 21	45 99
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	34 [illegible]	51·96
		Nya Doomka							0·40	1	0 40	0 40	0 30	30 3[illegible]	54 15
		Deoghur							0 28	1	0 28	0 28	0 18	31 39	44 89
		Jamtara							0·21	1	0 21	0 21	0 15	27 34	45 70
[illegible] Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Peshamba							0 28	1	0·28	0·28	0 16	23 83	46 05
		Hazaribagh						0·08	0 08	2	0·10	0·10	0 20	38 74	47 15
		Jeetampurah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	25·60	45 05
		Mahudi Hills								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	35 45	48 [illegible]
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	27 65	?
		Manoki								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	30 04	51 28
		Palamow				0·13	0·27			2	0·42	0·46	0 16	30 19	45·54
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	44·97	51·20
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	25·82	49·46
		Gobindpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	30·18	46·84

[illegible].—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns [illegible], the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

[illegible], the 19th January 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 16TH OF JANUARY 1885.

THE close of the previous week had seen the rapid extinction of a large atmospheric disturbance which had existed over the Punjab and North-West Provinces The disturbed conditions, however, extended on the Friday and Saturday, and on the latter day light rain was reported from a few stations in Behar, but the amounts in no case exceeded half an inch. The rain then passed away, but the air over a great part of Bengal was rather moist and some rapid changes of pressure, which were principally in a downward direction, accompanied, or perhaps gave rise to further atmospheric disturbance, which caused a few light local showers on the 13th and 14th, and which further gave rise to well defined dust-storms accompanied in some instances with rain on the 16th. On this day rather heavy rain fell at several stations in South Behar, while light rain was general over this district and also in the Moorshedabad Division of South-West Bengal. The heaviest rainfalls on this day were 0 98 inch at Aurangabad and 0·83 inch at Gya.

Pressure has during the week diminished very considerably, and while during last week it was in excess over the whole Province by an average of 0·08″, the mean pressure for this week has been below the normal at all stations in Orissa, and at several stations in South-West Bengal and Behar. The variations from the mean pressure this week are not very large, and the extremes are a defect of 0·034″ at Calcutta and an excess of 0·081″ at Hazaribagh.

Temperature has increased very considerably during the week, and is now very considerably above the normal in all districts, though at one or two isolated stations there has been a slight defect This increase seems to have taken place principally in the night or minimum temperatures; thus the following table gives the normal and actual average maximum and minimum temperatures at eight selected stations, and it will be noticed that while the night temperatures have averaged 4·4° in excess, the day temperatures only show 1·9° in excess of the normal.

For the week ending 16*th January* 1885.

NAMES OF STATIONS	MAXIMUM DAY TEMPERATURE.			MINIMUM NIGHT TEMPERATURE.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week.	Difference.	Normal average for week.	Actual average for week.	Difference.
Cuttack	84 0	85·0	+1·0	57·8	62·7	+4 9
Calcutta	76·7	79 7	+3 0	55·5	61·4	+5 9
Burdwan	77·6	80 6	+3·0	54 3	60 2	+5·9
Jessore	77·9	79 8	+1 9	51·0	57 8	+6 8
Dacca	77·2	81 4	+4 2	53·4	54 9	+1·5
Patna	72·1	71 8	—0 3	47·9	53 9	+6 0
Purneah	75·0	76 1	+1·1	48·6	47 5	—1·1
Hazaribagh	72 6	73 8	+1·2	49·6	54 6	+5 0

The occurrence and distribution of the rainfall has been to a certain extent dealt with previously, and it will have been noticed that rain was received in South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, North Behar and South-West Bengal. South Behar received the largest amount, equal over the whole division, however, to only 0·25 inch, Chutia Nagpur received on the average a little over a tenth of an inch, while in the two other districts the amounts were only nominal, being only equal to a few hundredths of an inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 16th January 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average excess of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	86·4	58·5	81·2	61·5	71·4	+2·6	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·16	58·03	54·64
South-West Bengal ...	86·3	52·5	80·1	60·6	70·4	+0·6	0·03	0·11	−0·08	0·2	0·3	+0·1	0·03	0·22	44·56	41·39
East Bengal*	85·3	50·1	78·7	54·5	66·5	+1·3	Nil	0·09	−0·09	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·25	65·46	76·31
North Bengal	80·2	46·1	75·9	52·0	64·0	—	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·16	69·19	72·79
North Behar	77·7	48·6	73·4	51·2	62·3	+0·2	0·06	0·17	−0·11	0·2	0·3	0	0·06	0·26	39·16	47·47
South Behar	84·9	42·1	74·5	53·6	64·1	+1·3	0·25	0·16	+0·09	1·0	0·4	+0·6	0·25	0·22	30·03	43·85
Chutia Nagpur . ..	80·5†	50·1†	73·2†	53·6†	63·7†	+3·1†	0·11	0·13	−0·02	0·7	0·2	+0·5	0·11	0·16	56·07	47·03

* Burrisal not included.
† Chyebassa not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal; Alexander Pedler,
The 19th January 1885. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 11th to 17th January 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ..	11th ..	70 6	18 1	18·2	62·9	64·6	530	60·6	71	Nil
,, ...	12th ...	69 3	79 4	18·5	60·9	63 4	·508	59·4	71	,,
,,	13th .	69 5	79 5	19·1	60 4	65·0	·559	62 1	77	,,
,,	14th	69 7	80 4	19·0	61 4	64 3	531	60·7	73	,,
,, ...	15th ..	72 5	82 0	17·9	64 1	66 9	·586	63 5	74	,,
,, .	16th	70 7	83 7	20 6	63 1	66·7	·603	64·3	80	,,
,,	17th ...	69·9	80 4	19 3	61 1	64·4	·532	60 7	73	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	° 70 3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	23·3
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...	83·7
				%
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	..	74
				Ins.
The total fall of rain from 11th to 17th January 1885		...	...	Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 19th January 1885.

W. L. Dallas.
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 3rd January 1885, births and deaths were recorded in the first class Municipalities in Bengal, at the rates (*vide* table appended to this memoranda), respectively, of 23·2 and 33·7 per 1,000 of population, against 24·9 and 32·1 per 1,000 during the preceding week ending 27th December 1884, showing a decrease in the registration of births against an increase in that of deaths.

2. The Municipalities which exhibit the highest results in birth and death registration are—

Births.	Ratio per mille.	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Monghyr	47·9	Utterpara	94·4
Chittagong	39·9	Kishnaghur	66·2
Gya	35·6	Hughli	52·4
Serampore	33·4	Suburbs of Calcutta	51·1
Bhagulpore	31·7	Ranaghat	41·9
Howrah	31·1	Serampore	41·3
Comillah	30·8	Dacca	37·6
		Chittagong	37·6
		Santipore	35·0
		Purneah	34·6
		Bhagulpore	33·5
		Patna	33·1
		Howrah	32·5
		Comillah	30·8

3. The mortality from the several death-causes exhibited in the table above referred to was as follows, in comparison with that in the preceding week :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	3rd January 1885.	27th December 1884.
Cholera	2·4	2·9
Small-pox	·1	·2
Fever	14·5	14·7
Bowel-complaints	6·7	6·0
Injury	·3	·3
Other causes	9·7	8·1

The above figures indicate that, while the mortality from the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" had increased to a noticeable extent, the death-rates from the rest of the diseases exhibit only fractional differences.

4. Excluding small-pox and injury, which were nowhere noticeably fatal, the rest of the diseases caused excessive loss of life in the undermentioned Municipalities :—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille.	*Bowel-complaints.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Utterpara ...	28·3	Ranaghat ...	41·9	Utterpara ...	28·3	Dacca ...	20·2
Kishnaghur ..	15·1	Kishnaghur .	37·8	Suburbs of Cal-		Poori ...	19·2
Hughli . .	6·7	Purneah ...	31·1	cutta ...	14·7	Comillah ...	15·4
Howrah ..	6·4	Santipore ...	29·8	Hughli ...	12·1	Chittagong ...	14·1
Serampore ...	5·9	Hughli .	25·5	Patna ...	10·7	Kishnaghur . .	13·2
Suburbs of Cal-		Jessore ...	24·5			Suburbs of Cal-	
cutta ...	4·1					cutta ...	13·0
						Bhagulpore ...	11·8
						Patna ...	11·0
						Monghyr ...	10·8

5. The mortality of the week distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as noted below :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males	36·0	Christians ...	30·4	Under 1 year ...	245·3
Females	31·2	Hindus ...	33·9	1 and under 5 years ...	46·0
Ratio of male deaths		Mahomedans ...	33·6	5 „ 10 „ ...	15·1
to every 100 female		Other classes ...	36·4	10 „ 15 „ ...	16·7
deaths ...	130			15 „ 20 „ ...	19·3
				20 „ 30 „ ...	19·8
				30 „ 40 „ ...	23·2
				40 „ 50 „ ...	32·4
				50 „ 60 „ ...	39·3
				60 years and upwards ...	83·4

R. LEIDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 19th January 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 3rd January 1885

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.		Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	16,063	16,017	34,080	9	4	13	13·7	6·1	19·8	225	.	.	11	2	...	3	16	.	...	16·8	3·0	...	4·6	24·4	50·4	8	8	23·0	26·0	100
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	9	6	15	13·9	9·3	23·2	150	2	..	8	2	...	6	19	3·1	..	12·4	4·6	..	9·3	22·4	34·1	10	9	30·7	28·1	111
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah ..	19,170	19,600	38,770	5	9	14	6·7	12·1	18·8	55	5	...	19	9	1	5	39	6·7	..	25·5	13·1	1·3	6·7	52·4	29·5	18	21	48·8	55·8	85
Serampore ...	Serampore	12,569	12,087	26,656	8	9	17	15·7	17·7	33·4	88	3		9	4	1	4	21	5·9	...	17·7	7·8	1·9	7·8	41·2	98·1	16	5	61·4	20·1	320
Serampore ...	Uttarpara	3,046	2,464	5,510	1	1	2	9·4	9·4	18·9	100	3	...	2	3		2	10	28·3	..	18·9	28·3	...	18·9	94·4	37·7	7	3	119·5	63·3	233
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105,628	28	30	43	16·2	14·8	31·1	110	13	...	21	13	2	17	66	6·4		10·3	6·4	1·0	8·4	33·5	30·6	37	29	31·5	35·8	127
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	147,205	104,234	251,439	44	47	91	9·1	9·7	18·8	93	20	...	23	71	1	63	247	4·1	.	19·0	14·7	·2	15·0	51·1	41·6	153	94	54·0	46·9	163
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,314	27,477	7	6	13	13·2	11·3	24·6	116	8	...	20	..	...	7	35	15·1	...	37·8	.	..	15·2	68·2	39·8	24	11	94·1	49·2	218
Nuddea	Ranaghat	4,629	4,653	9,282	3	.	3	16·0		16·0	No female births.	...	..	7	...	..	.	7	...	..	41·9	..	...	..	41·9	24·0	5	2	62·1	22·4	300
Nuddea	Santipore	13,706	13,979	29,057	5	3	8	8·7	5·2	14·0	166	2	.	17	1	.	..	20	3·5	..	29·3	1·7	.	...	35·0	21·6	11	9	41·7	29·3	123
Hooghly	Jeerat	4,339	3,665	8,004	..		.	..	..	..	... .	...	...	4	..	...	..	4	...	..	24·5	.	...	.	24·5	134·7	2	2	21·5	20·4	100
Hooghly	Rampore Boauleah ...	10,788	9,005	19,791	...	.	...	...	...	...	.....	1	...	5	1	..	..	7	2·6	..	13·1	2·6	...	...	18·4	13·1	4	3	19·3	(17·3	133
Howrah	Serajgunj*	5,629	2,247	7,876	...	..	...	..	..	..	. ..	..	...	2	...	..	..	2		.	13·0	...	..	...	13·0	32·6	2	...	20·7	...	No female deaths.
Dacca	Dacca	42,782	37,379	80,161	16	9	25	19·4	5·8	16·2	177	3	...	21	3	..	31	58	1·9	...	13·6	1·9	...	20·3	37·6	29·6	23	25	46·1	23·8	126
Dacca	Narayanganje	7,005	4,956	12,561	3	3	6	13·4	12·4	24·8	100	..	..			.	2	2	.	...	.	.	..	8·3	8·3	12·4	2	.	12·0	...	No female deaths.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	8	9	17	18·3	21·1	39·9	88	...	..	3	2	..	6	16	...	...	13·3	4·7	.	14·1	37·6	23·5	5	11	19·5	65·1	46
Noakhali	Comrullah	8,153	5,353	13,506	5	3	8	19·3	11·5	30·8	166	..		4	..	.	4	8	.	..	15·4	..	..	15·4	30·8	7·7	3	5	19·1	31·9	60
Patna	Patna City	78,708	81,475	160,227	20	21	70	13·6	10·1	23·7	126	..	2	33	33		34	102	..	·6	10·7	10·7	..	11·0	33·1	29·3	57	45	27·6	23·7	126
Gya	Gya	38,200	37,931	76,131	20	24	53	20·5	15·0	35·6	136	1	..	19	3	1	12	36	·6	...	13·0	2·0	·6	8·2	24·6	21·6	16	20	21·7	47·6	80
Shahabad	Arrah	20,501	22,505	43,005	6	3	9	7·2	3·6	10·8	200	...	...	4	1	2	3	10		-	4·8	1·2	2·4	3·6	12·0	7·2	4	6	8·9	13·9	66
Monghyr	Monghyr	23,084	19,656	42,740	12	6	18	14·6	7·3	21·9	200	...	...	12	1	...	6	19	.	.	14·6	1·2	..	7·3	23·1	30·7	8	11	18·0	29·1	73
Purnea	Purnea	22,774	22,322	45,096	19	15	34	14·9	11·8	26·7	126	...	.	11	6	...	5	22	...	...	8·6	4·7	..	3·9	17·3	21·2	9	13	13·9	20·9	69
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	26,044	27,205	53,249	3	3	6	2·9	2·9	5·8	100	.	..	1	.	...	2	3	...	.	1·0	..	...	1·9	2·9	13·7	3	...	8·9	..	No female deaths.
Rungpore	Rungpore	29,649	27,813	57,462	17	18	35	15·4	16·2	31·7	94	...	..	20	4	...	13	37	.	..	18·1	3·6	...	11·8	33·2	30·2	25	13	48·1	24·3	192
Monghyr	Monghyr	23,154	20,288	43,442	19	24	43	26·2	21·7	47·9	130	...	...	6	10	...	13	33	...	...	5·4	9·0	..	10·8	25·2	27·1	13	15	36·0	28·8	86
Purnea	Purnea	3,468	3,552	7,020	2	2	4	30·8	6·9	27·7	200	...	...	2	..	...	1	10	...	...	31·1	...	..	3·5	34·6	30·3	5	5	33·7	33·7	100
Pooree	Pooree	13,657	11,355	24,992	6	5	11	13·8	10·7	23·5	120	...	...	5	...	...	9	14		..	10·7	...	..	13·2	23·9	34·3	7	7	37·9	33·3	100
	Total ...	702,270	615,419	1,317,689	288	268	551	13·7	10·5	23·2	120	61	2	370	170	5	247	855	2·6	·1	14·5	6·7	·2	5·7	29·7	33·1	468	378	30·9	31·2	120

Note: ... Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Hindoostanis being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives

DIVISION.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	12					13					14										15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																																							
		Class.										Age.																													
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																			
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan	..	10	6	..	..	..	29·0	20·4		..	3	1	..		..	3	4	4	2	..	236·4	23·0	.	. .	.....	13·1	20·2	47·1	45·6	.....
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	..	13	4	..	..	..	20·1	23·2	..	..	3	2	1	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	210·0	44·2	13·9	51·3	18·6	.. ..	10·7	41·9	20·6	20·6
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah	..	29	10	..	..	..	47·6	76·1	..	..	4	6	6	..	1	7	3	5	2	5	230·6	117·0	69·6	. ..	17·5	47·3	23·2	20·4	21·3	109·7
Presidency	Serampore	..	19	3	..	..	..	35·2	110·9	..	..	1	2	1	.	1	4	5	2	1	4	72·2	57·6	20·7	.. ..	28·2	32·6	32·3	20·2	27·3	138·6
	Chinsurah	..	10	..	..	..	..	57·6	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	2	.	1	.....	123·6	111·6	217·1	.. .	.. ..	167·0	166·4	.....	222·0
Howrah	Howrah	..	46	17	..	1	..	30·6	40·5	..	172·2	12	4	3	3	4	5	5	12	4	5	257·2	31·0	21·2	30·1	26·0	19·0	18·9	25·2	27·0	92·0
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	4	160	53	..	..	51·4	55·3	45·7	..	..	37	20	7	2	11	45	31	26	15	40	462·3	96·5	18·4	6·3	31·7	40·3	31·3	29·6	30·2	146·1
	Kushaghur	3	19	13	..	..	278·1	53·0	81·6	..	.	5	3	3	4	.	4	2	9	2	3	324·3	63·4	45·4	74·2	.. ..	45·2	24·3	146·2	48·4	82·2
Nuddea	Ranaghat	..	7	.	..	..	..	69·7	...	..	..	..	2	1	.		2	1	1	..	...	.. ..	121·3	46·7	.....	.....	69·0	41·7	31·3	.....	.....
	Santipore	..	13	2	..	..	..	45·3	11·6	..	..	4	2	2	6	1	..	1	.	1	3	346·2	35·9	27·5	107·0	22·4	.....	13·0	.....	22·0	72·4
Jessore	Jessore	..	1	2	..	..	.	11·5	46·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69·0	20·0	.....	.....
Rajshahye	Rajapore Bauleah	..	4	2	..	..	..	21·0	13·9	..	..	1	2	.	2	..	..	1	..	..	.	129·1	110·0	.. ..	27·7	.....	.	14·4	.....	.. ..	.....
Darjiling	Darjiling	..	1	1	..	..	..	11·5	44·7	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	1	1	.	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.....		20·0	20·2	.....	.. ..	.....
Dacca	Dacca	..	33	25	..	..	..	42·6	28·1	..	..	12	3	4	1	2	5	5	9	7	9	226·5	31·2	21·0	6·5	14·2	17·0	20·3	25·2	20·0	64·0
	Narsingunge	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	16·9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272·3	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....
Chittagong	Chittagong	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	54·4	..	..	4	4	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	2	209·4	105·7	20·5	..	.....	11·2	15·6	69·1	.....	139·7
Tipperah	Comillah	..	1	7	..	..	..	8·7	49·3	..	..	4	..	.	.	1	1	1	..	..	1	709·4	.....	.....	.. ..	21·5	18·2	20·1	.....	.....	70·7
Patna	Patna City	..	24	15	.	..	..	30·7	22·9		..	15	10	4	5	7	7	12	8	9	16	151·9	67·7	12·4	15·0	22·6	12·8	8·5	22·1	25·1	69·2
Gya	Gya	..	20	7	..	.	..	25·1	22·6		..	4	3	2	..	2	2	3	4	4	14	116·2	24·6	.. .	.....	19·9	7·1	24·2	21·2	21·6	141·4
Shahabad	Arrah	..	5	5	..	..	..	8·4	21·6	..	..	2	.	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	1	89·7	.... .	.....	.....	12·5	12·5	16·3	22·3	.....	12·0
Muzaffarpore	Muzaffarpore	..	15	4	..	..	..	26·0	18·7	..	..	5	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	..	1	222·3	17·9	11·6	13·1	24·3	22·2	20·5	10·4	.....	21·4
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	..	17	5	..	..	..	15·2	14·3	..	..	7	3	..	..	.	..	..	3	6	2	222·3	20·3	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	12·0	22·2	22·2
Sarun	Chaprah	..	2	1	.	..	.	2·3	4·2	..	..	.	.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	14·2	2·2	.....	.....	.....	14·2
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	..	20	6	..	..	..	27·2	26·2	..	..	6	2	2	3	1	3	1	4	5	9	245·4	25·2	12·7	24·2	15·4	9·5	8·0	22·4	41·1	132·2
Monghyr	Monghyr	..	21	7	.	..	..	24·4	22·2	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	..	3	6	220·1	14·7	7·4	9·1	18·2	22·1	11·7	.....	22·1	65·2
Purneah	Purneah	..	6	4	.	..	..	24·2	22·7	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	.....	172·2	.....	42·6	.....	15·2	22·2	22·2	.....	44·6
Puri	Puri	..	14	..	..	..	..	22·2	...		..	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	5	..	222·2	.....	.....	24·2	.....	.. ..	42·2	.....	11·2	.. ..
	TOTAL	7	387	223	..	1	30·4	32·2	23·2	..	30·4	148	57	35	37	37	103	100	100	73	122	245·2	46·0	15·1	15·7	22·2	19·2	23·2	22·4	20·2	69·4

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 19th January 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, Jellinghee, and Brahmapootra for the month of December 1884.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathee.		River Jellinghee.		River Brahmapootra.	
	Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Beauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Krishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles. 86.		134.	43	90.		177	87.	257.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	561.	180.						
	Distance. From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapore	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Beauleah						
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	7·00	213·23	5·98	203·38	6·25	175·30	11·65	141·84	3·58	105·43	6·73	74·75	5·46	67·44	4·75	13·09	5·17	41·91	6·46	15·25	Below zero. 0·20	148·36
2nd	6·93	213·06	5·50	203·30	6·17	175·23	11·69	141·83	3·50	105·35	6·18	74·58	5·37	67·37	4·93	13·26	5·04	41·78	6·46	15·25	0·20	148·36
3rd	6·75	213·07	5·42	202·32	6·06	175·18	11·50	140·74	3·31	105·18	6·41	74·41	5·25	67·25	5·00	13·34	7·92	41·66	6·54	15·33	0·25	148·31
4th	6·88	213·20	5·33	202·13	6·09	175·05	11·40	143·63	3·29	105·16	6·35	74·15	5·05	67·05	4·92	13·84	7·79	41·53	6·50	15·29	0·25	148·41
5th	6·50	213·72	5·23	202·06	5·85	175·88	11·30	143·53	3·17	105·04	6·21	74·25	5·11	67·90	4·67	13·81	7·71	41·45	6·37	15·16	0·40	148·26
6th	6·48	213·64	5·13	201·93	5·83	175·86	11·25	143·48	3·08	105·03	6·17	74·17	5·01	67·01	4·50	13·44	7·63	41·16	6·06	14·75	0·60	148·36
7th	6·35	214·47	5·06	201·98	5·75	174·81	11·20	143·43	3·08	105·85	6·04	74·03	4·93	67·93	4·42	13·36	7·43	41·13	5·84	14·37	0·60	148·31
8th	6·17	213·30	5·00	201·80	5·67	174·73	11·15	143·38	3·06	105·31	6·00	74·00	4·79	67·79	4·17	13·11	7·29	41·03	5·84	14·37	0·60	148·16
9th	6·00	213·23	4·79	201·59	5·51	174·55	11·00	143·23	2·87	105·72	5·93	73·93	4·67	67·67	4·00	12·94	7·17	40·91	5·42	14·21	0·65	148·11
10th	6·00	213·23	4·51	201·38	5·43	174·47	10·90	143·13	2·75	105·40	5·87	73·87	4·51	67·51	3·75	12·69	7·13	40·88	5·25	14·04	0·65	148·11
11th	5·96	213·14	4·60	201·31	5·38	174·35	10·84	143·07	2·67	105·52	5·87	73·87	4·47	67·47	3·50	12·44	7·09	40·74	5·08	13·87	0·75	148·01
12th	5·82	213·06	4·45	201·22	5·25	174·30	10·73	143·03	2·59	105·43	5·81	73·81	4·29	67·29	3·25	13·19	6·92	40·83	5·00	13·73	0·85	147·91
13th	5·67	211·99	4·37	201·17	5·17	174·22	10·70	143·03	2·53	105·35	5·42	73·42	4·21	67·21	3·00	11·94	6·83	40·57	4·98	13·71	0·90	147·86
14th	5·68	211·90	4·35	201·05	5·08	174·13	10·67	143·03	2·41	105·31	5·33	73·33	4·13	67·05	3·00	11·94	6·75	40·49	4·93	13·63	0·95	147·80
15th	5·80	211·72	4·17	200·97	5·02	174·05	10·50	143·73	2·37	105·22	5·25	73·25	4·01	66·99	3·00	11·94	6·71	40·45	4·75	13·84	0·95	147·81
16th	5·42	211·44	4·13	200·93	4·92	173·97	10·45	143·68	2·25	105·10	5·17	73·17	3·92	65·92	3·00	11·94	6·63	40·36	4·71	13·50	1·00	147·76
17th	5·46	211·64	4·06	200·93	4·83	173·83	10·40	143·63	2·17	105·02	5·05	73·05	3·85	65·85	3·00	11·94	6·50	40·24	4·67	13·44	1·10	147·66
18th	5·25	211·47	3·92	200·73	4·75	173·80	10·30	143·53	2·13	105·07	5·01	73·01	3·71	65·71	3·00	11·24	6·42	40·16	4·63	13·41	1·15	147·61
19th	5·17	211·20	3·75	200·55	4·67	173·72	10·20	143·43	2·03	105·85	4·92	72·92	3·53	65·53	3·00	11·94	6·31	40·07	4·44	13·23	1·20	147·56
20th	5·05	211·20	3·61	200·42	4·58	173·61	10·20	143·43	1·92	105·77	4·75	72·75	3·43	65·43	3·17	12·11	6·21	39·99	4·46	13·25	1·25	147·51
21st	5·00	211·22	3·56	200·38	4·50	173·53	10·10	143·33	1·83	105·63	4·67	72·67	3·33	65·33	3·17	12·11	6·12	39·66	4·33	13·13	1·30	147·46
22nd	4·93	211·14	3·50	200·36	4·42	173·47	10·05	143·28	1·79	105·61	4·58	72·58	3·25	65·25	3·17	12·11	6·01	39·78	4·21	13·00	1·40	147·36
23rd	4·85	211·06	3·42	200·32	4·33	173·38	9·91	143·11	1·75	105·60	4·42	72·42	3·17	65·17	3·00	11·94	6·00	39·74	4·08	12·87	1·50	147·28
24th	4·75	211·07	3·33	200·13	4·33	173·38	9·80	143·02	1·67	105·53	4·31	72·33	3·04	65·03	2·75	11·62	6·75	40·49	3·93	13·71	1·50	147·21
25th	4·67	210·89	3·29	200·09	4·25	173·30	9·70	143·23	1·58	105·41	4·25	72·25	3·01	65·00	2·58	11·53	6·60	39·74	3·70	13·58	1·45	147·21
26th	4·56	210·89	3·17	199·97	4·17	173·22	9·63	143·93	1·53	105·35	4·03	72·04	2·98	64·98	2·58	11·44	6·35	39·62	3·71	13·50	1·55	147·21
27th	4·50	210·73	3·00	199·80	4·08	173·13	9·65	143·89	1·46	105·31	4·03	72·10	2·83	65·83	2·42	11·36	6·17	39·91	3·58	13·37	1·65	147·21
28th	4·42	210·64	2·92	199·73	3·92	173·07	9·61	143·83	1·42	105·27	4·04	72·03	2·75	64·75	2·25	11·19	6·00	39·74	3·50	13·29	1·80	147·16
29th	4·33	210·56	2·79	199·59	3·83	172·98	9·55	143·78	1·33	105·19	3·93	71·93	2·67	64·67	2·00	10·94	6·00	39·74	3·46	13·25	1·90	147·16
30th	4·25	210·47	2·71	199·51	3·75	172·90	9·45	143·68	1·29	105·14	3·83	71·83	2·59	64·59	2·00	10·94	5·92	39·16	3·46	13·25	1·80	146·16
31st	4·17	210·39	2·63	199·43	3·67	172·72	9·49	143·63	1·25	105·10	3·75	71·75	2·59	64·59	2·00	10·94	5·87	39·11	3·50	13·29	1·85	147·11

C. W. ODLING,

Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Dated 20th January 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 *days of January* 1885 *on* 1,509½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	270 556	2,53,922 0 0	21,54,931 20	7,96,428 6 6	24,406 14 0	11,74,638 4 6	93,293½	131,325½	224,617
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	234 8 5	.....	527 9 9	16 2 8	778 2 10	.....	.....	.. .
For previous weeks of half-year	..	.. ..	.....	. .	..	...	.....	.....	. ....
Total for 10 days ..	270,556	2,53,922 0 0	21,54,931 20	7,96,428 6 6	24,406 14 0	11,74,638 4 6	93,293½	131,325½	224,617
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 12 days of previous year ..	320,946½	4,31,567 11 3	46,76,660 0	13,12,1'4 11 9	32,514 14 1	17,76,207 5 1	117,186	222,915'	340 071
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	... ..	285 14 8	. .	869 8 8	21 8 8	1,176 11 0	.. ...	.....	. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	320,946½	4,31,567 11 3	46,76,660 0	13,12,1'4 11 9	32,514 14 1	17,76,207 5 1	117,186	222,915	340,071

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884.			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs. .	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	17,76,207	1,177	1,509½	11,74,638	778	1,509½	3,91,93,562	25,964	1,509½	3,31,76,700	21,316	.....	70,16,862

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 *days of January* 1885 *on* 57½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs A, P.	Rs A. P.			
Total traffic for the period	16,434	9,301 1 0	64,580 0	3,941 6 0	78 11 0	13,321 2 0	2,610	810	3,420
Or per mile of railway	287	162 9 8	1,129 10	68 14 6	1 6 0	232 14 0	.. .	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year		.		...	...	.	. ...	... .	. ..
Total for 10 days	16,434	9,301 1 0	64,580 0	3,941 6 0	78 11 0	13,321 2 0	2,610	810	3,420
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 12 days of previous year	19,071	9,623 9 9	69,616 10	5,008 15 0	118 12 0	14,751 4 9	3,115	1,431	4,546
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	333	168 3 11	1,217 10	87 9 1	2 1 3	257 14 3	. ..	... .	... .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	19,071	9,623 9 9	69,616 10	5,008 15 0	118 12 0	14,751 4 9	3,115	1,431	4,546

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884.			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	14,751	256	57½	13,321	232	57½	3,58,461	6,235	57½	4,09,201	7,134	50,710	. ....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 *days of January* 1885, *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	*Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period .	2,906	524 7 0	30,372 10	756 11 0	27 13 0	1,308 15 0	220	240	478
Or per mile of railway		43 11 3	..	63 0 11	2 5 1	109 1 3	.. ..	.....	.....
For previous weeks of half-year ..		.	.	.		. . .		.....	. . .
Total for 10 days	2,906	524 7 0	30,372 10	756 11 0	27 13 0	1,308 15 0	220	240	478
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 12 days of previous year	3,539	630 6 6	30,680 0	720 15 0	75 7 0	1,428 12 6	267	297	564
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year		53 4 7	.. .	60 1 3	6 3 7	119 14 5	.....	.. ...	.. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,539	630 6 6	30,680 0	720 15 0	75 7 0	1,428 12 6	267	297	564

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,459	120	12	1,309	109	12	36,274	3,020	12	37,084	3,140	1,450	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 *days of January* 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period ...	7,252	5,360 8 0	1,00,895 0	8,208 12 0	193 4 0	13,757 8 0	1,055½	1,835	2,890½
Or per mile of railway .	... .	71 16 3	. .	110 1 11	2 9 6	184 10 8	.... .	.....	..
For previous weeks of half-year	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.....	..
Total for 10 days ...	7,252	5,360 8 0	1,00,895 0	8 103 12 0	193 4 0	13,757 8 0	1,055½	1,835	2,890½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding first 12 days of previous year	7,498	6,389 7 11	1,10,500 10	7,168 6 0	163 10 0	13,721 7 11	765	2,035	2,800
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	. .	85 12 3	..	96 3 6	2 3 2	184 2 11	...	.....	. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year .. .	7,498	6,389 7 11	1,10,500 10	7,168 6 0	163 10 0	13,721 7 11	765	2,035	2,800

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884.			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 12th January 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	13,721	184	74½	13,736	185	74½	2,65,619	3,563	74½	2,84,633	3,823	19,214	.....

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 days of January 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Consequent receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the period ...	20,277	5,128 2 0	2,467 30	97 1 0	30 0 0	5,250 3 0	1,496	198	1,694
per mile of railway	..	233 13 11	.. ..	4 6 7	1 5 10	238 10 4	.. ...	..	.. ..
previous weeks of half-	..	.. ...	.. ...	.	... ..	.. ...	.	.	.
Total for 10 days ..	20,277	5,128 2 0	2,467 30	97 1 0	30 0 0	5,250 3 0	1,496	198	1,694

proximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

CEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 188 .			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188 .			Total receipts from 1st to 10th January 1885.			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188 .
ith age tual	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..		22	5,250	239	....		.	22	5,250	239	. . .	. ..

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 24th January 1885.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, K.C.S.I. *President.*
The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS.
The HON. A. PHILLIPS, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
The HON. A. P. MACDONNELL.
Colonel the HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.
The HON. C. B. GARRETT.
The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
The HON. A. B. MILLER.
The HON. KUMAR BOYKANTONATH DE.
The HON. G. IRVING.

STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS in introducing the Bill to amend Bengal Act III of 1879, said:—The object of this Bill is to amend the Act which provides in Bengal for the periodical examination of boilers and prime movers in Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah by Inspectors appointed by the Government. As

far as boilers are concerned, the Act, so far as I know, has worked smoothly and successfully. But it has been represented to the Government that in regard to prime movers the Act has practically been a dead letter, and that its provisions in reference to prime movers have never been enforced. It was represented that, while it was a comparatively easy matter to inspect and examine the condition of a boiler, the examination of prime movers, such as is contemplated in the Act, will involve the stoppage of the machinery, and in a certain degree the dismantling of the engine, and that this would cause serious inconvenience and hindrance to business, while at the same time the risk to the public from the condition of a prime mover is not of such a kind as to justify the inconvenience and the interruption of business which a strict application of the law would necessitate. This question was brought before the Government some months ago by the Commissioners who are charged with the administration of the law, and the Government referred it for the opinion of a number of firms and companies who employ machinery of the kind referred to in the Act, and also for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, and in reply a very general opinion was expressed by those who were consulted that all reference to prime movers should be expunged from the Act, and that the law should provide for the inspection of boilers only. This, however, did not seem an entirely satisfactory solution of the question, as it would be a distinctly retrograde step in legislation. It did not appear desirable that the Government should entirely surrender the power of examining the condition of prime movers, and the proposed change would also place the law in Bengal on a very different footing from the law which prevails in other provinces of India. The law in Bombay and in British Burmah is in some respects far more stringent than the law which prevails in Bengal. Not only does it require that a license should be issued for permitting the working of boilers and prime movers, but it declares that no license shall be granted for the working of a boiler or prime mover, unless the engineer in charge is an engineer who has received a certificate of competency from the Government. That very stringent Regulation has no corresponding clause in the Bengal Act. The law in Bombay is contained in Act V of 1873 of the Bombay Council. That Act does not apply to prime movers of less than ten nominal horse-power; but with regard to other prime movers, it provides for the examination of persons who intend to become engineers in charge of boilers and prime movers, and for the grant of certificates of competency to such persons; and it further provides that no person shall be in charge of a boiler or prime mover unless he possesses a certificate of competency, and that no license shall be granted for the working of a boiler or prime mover unless there is a certificated engineer in charge. The law in force in British Burmah is Act XVIII of 1882, and it provides in the same way for the grant of certificates of competency to engineers, and it divides engineers into first and second class engineers, and it declares in the same way as the Bombay Act that no boiler or prime mover shall be licensed unless it is in charge of a certificated engineer. But it contains a further provision which does not appear in the Bombay Act, and this declares that on the certificate of an engineer of the first class, with regard to the condition of a boiler or prime mover of which he is in charge, a license for the working of the engine shall be granted without an examination by the Inspector being required. That Act, I may mention, has been supplemented during the present year by a short Act, which allows a certificate to be granted to an engine-driver for engines of not more that ten horse-power. The provisions of the Burmah Act seem to offer a way out of the difficulty which has been felt in Bengal without going to the extreme step of striking out of the Act all reference to prime movers. The Bill therefore provides, and this is in accordance with the recommendation of the Boiler Commissioners, for the grant of certificates to engineers, and it also proposes the introduction of a new section after section 7, allowing the licensing of a prime mover on the report of a certificated engineer. The Bill does not propose to extend this new section to boilers. The object of legislation of this kind is to interfere as little as may be possible compatible with the maintenance of such precautions as are necessary for the security of the work-

people employed and of the general public, and that object would perhaps be imperfectly attained if we were to give any certificated engineer power practically to grant a license, or were to allow a license to be granted on his report, and were to dispense in such cases with any official inspection of the boiler. It has been represented to Government that, even if a prime mover should be in an unsatisfactory condition, this involves comparatively little risk, whereas a boiler explosion is a very serious matter indeed. If we are to give the same power as is given under the Burmah Act for either boilers or prime movers to be licensed on the report of the engineer in charge, we should have to be very cautious in granting certificates of competency to engineers: and moreover we should be taking a step for which no practical necessity has been shown, as there are no complaints of the working of the present law in connection with boilers

The Bill, therefore, as at present drafted, proposes that any engineer who has obtained a certificate of competency as engineer shall be permitted to make a report in respect of a prime mover; but it does not extend this provision to boilers, which will remain under the same inspection as at present. I now move that the Bill be read in Council.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, the Hon. Mr. Miller, the Hon. Mr. Irving, and the Mover.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 31st instant.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 24th January 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts		
Burdwan Divn. 1	Burdwan, Jan. 24 '85	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Outturn of *amun* paddy varies from 2 to 12 annas. Gathering of *rubbee* crops has commenced. Sugarcane is being cut. Price of common rice varies from 16 to 18½ seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Cutwa ...	0·04	
2	Bankoora, „ 24 „	0 03	Weather—cold and occasionally cloudy. The slight shower of rain which fell almost all over the district will improve prospects of winter crops. Public health good.
	Khatra ...	0 01	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—latter part of week cold. *Amun* harvest completed. Sugarcane good. Rain wanted for *rubbee* crops. Prices stationary. Health satisfactory, except some cases of cholera.
4	Midnapore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—much cooler. Cold-weather crops and *boro* paddy are generally doing well. Cholera and small-pox are very prevalent, especially in the Tumlook sub-division.
5	Hooghly, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—warm. *Amun* harvest nearly completed. Winter crops are suffering from want of moisture. Public health good.
	Howrah, „ 26 „	0·16	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops everywhere favourable.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergns. Jan. 26 '85	0 60	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory. Harvesting of *amun* paddy on low lands is still going on. Public health generally good, cholera is abating.
7	Nuddea, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory. Oil-seeds, *mug*, and *kalai* are being harvested in some parts of the district.
8	Khoolna, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and pleasant. Harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly over; outturn good. Winter crops are promising. Public health good; cholera has abated in the Bagirhat sub-division.
9	Jessore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost completed. Common rice is selling at from 16 to 17 seers per rupee. Rain is wanted for winter crops. Public health on the whole good.
10	Moorshedabad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold. All winter crops are doing well, but a little rain is wanted everywhere. Price of rice ranges from 16 seers per rupee at the Sudder station to 17½ seers in the Jungipore sub-division. Public health generally good.
Rajshahye Divn. 11	Dinagepore, Jan. 23 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops good. Ploughing for *aus* crops has commenced in all parts of the district. Price of rice varies from 12 to 22 seers per rupee.
12	Rajshahye, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues; outturn is generally fair. Prospects of *rubbee* crops hopeful, but a little rain is urgently wanted. Public health fairly good, though a few cases of cholera are reported.
13	Rungpore „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* paddy has almost been finished; yield much below the average. A good outturn of mustard, sugarcane, and other *rubbee* crops is expected. Public health good.
14	Bogra, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—somewhat colder; two severe shocks of earthquake at half past 8 P.M. on the 18th instant, running from north to south, and lasting quite a quarter of a minute. Harvesting operations nearly over. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable. Public health good.
15	Pubna, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold. Cold-weather crops are promising.
16	Darjeeling, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—misty and cold, but fine on the 24th instant. Standing crops are doing well, but rain is wanted. Health good.
17	Julpigoree, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the time of the year. *Haimanti* paddy nearly reaped. Price of rice on an average varies from 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Tobacco is looking very well in the north of the district. Public health good.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn. 18	Dacca, Jan. 24 '85	Nil	Weather—cold. Cutting of sugarcane continues. *Mug* and mustard are being gathered. Sowing of *boro* paddy is going on. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health generally good; some cases of fever are reported from part of the district.
19	Furreedpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Harvesting of *amun* paddy completed with an average
	Madaripore	0 11	outturn. Prospects of winter crops fair. Public health good, except a few cases of cholera here and there.
20	Backergunge, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* paddy almost completed. Prospect of other crops fair. General health fair.
21	Mymensingh, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of all crops continue good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—concld.			
Eastern Districts.			
Chittagong Div. 23	Chittagong, Jan. 26 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair. Rain is wanted. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera still continues; otherwise general health good.
Chittagong Div. 28	Noakholly, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold; occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of paddy finished. Winter crops are doing well. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior.
Chittagong Div. 24	Tipperah, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—fine and less cold with southerly winds. Prospects of crops good.
Chittagong Div. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—very cold with foggy mornings. Rain is wanted for tobacco. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects of crops good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of mustard and chillies fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
26	Patna, Jan. 24 '85	Nil	Weather—cool. Prospects of *rubbee* crops are still good, but rain is much wanted Poppy crop is promising. Public health good.
Patna Div. 27	Gya, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot with cold dry winds. *Rubbee* and poppy crops continue to promise well. Health generally good.
	Nowada ..	0 58	
	Jehanabad .	0 36	
	Aurangabad ...	1 30	
Patna Div. 28	Shahabad, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fair. Prospects of standing crops continue to be good. Cloudy weather and strong easterly winds have slightly damaged the promising poppy crop, which is still on the whole fair.
Patna Div. 29	Durbhunga, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain is generally wanted for *rubbee* crops. Poppy crop is beginning to flower. Prices rising Public health good.
Patna Div. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good. Poppy crop is in flower and is doing well. Public health good.
Patna Div. 31	Sarun, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cold with west winds. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable. Mustard and *masur* have been slightly injured by blight. Public health good.
Patna Div. 32	Chumparun „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy nearly completed. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue satisfactory. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr, Jamui Jan. 24 '85	Nil ·28	Weather—seasonable. Condition of *rubbee* crops continues good. Poppy crop is flowering Prices stationary Public health good.
Bhagulpore Div. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy during the early part of the week, now quite clear. There was sharp westerly winds for two days, which have made the weather rather cold Prospects of *rubbee* crops good. Some damage done to them by blight in thanas Bhagulpur, Sultangunge, and Colgong; a shower of rain would benefit them immensely. Price of rice varies from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore Div. 35	Purneah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—slightly colder with some west winds. Prospects of crops continue good, but the later *rubbee* crops, wheat and oats will require rain Mustard has been reaped with good outturn. Fever still prevalent.
Bhagulpore Div. 36	Maldah, „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—cool and very fine Rain is now much needed for *rubbee* crops. Common rice is selling at generally 15 seers per rupee. There are some sporadic cases of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Bhagulpore Div. 37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—fine, clear and cold. Prospects of crops are excellent. Mustard and other oilseeds are being reaped. Rain is wanted in Rajmehal for transplanting *boro* paddy. General health good.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack, Jan. 23 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable; nights cold. Reaping of *sarad* nearly completed with an average outturn. Cotton, tobacco wheat and *dalua* crops are growing well. Common rice is selling at from 18 to 20 seers per rupee in the town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Public health generally good
Orissa Div. 39	Pooree, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Sarad* is being thrashed and stored. *Dalua* is being transplanted. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers 9 chittacks per rupee at the Sudder station, and 24 seers 3 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cases of cholera are still reported.
Orissa Div. 40	Balasore „ 23 „	·37	Weather—cloudy with little rain. Reaping of *sarad* nearly completed. Threshing of paddy is still going on. With the exception of few cases of fever in the north of the district, public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh, Jan. 23 '85	Nil	Weather—cold. Both *rubbee* and poppy crops are generally doing fairly well. The latter crop has been greatly damaged in places by hailstones. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cases of small-pox are still reported from the interior, otherwise health seems good.
42	Lohardagga, „ 24 „	Slight rain fell at head-quarters	Weather—cold since the rain. Prospects of *rubbee* crops much improved by the recent rain. Prices stationary at the head-quarters station and lower in the Palamow sub-division. Health good.
	Palamow ...	·27	
43	Singhbhoom, „ 23 „	0 42	Weather—bright, clear and cold. The recent rain will do much good to grains and other crops still on the ground. General health good. Cattle-disease reported from two thanas.
44	Manbhoom, „ 24 „	0·21	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of cold-weather crops fair except in the Purulia and Jhalda thanas. Common rice is selling at 20 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Public health good.

Published for general information.

Calcutta, Statistical Dept., The 27th January 1885.

Colman Macaulay, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of F

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE,	GRAM.			PEASE.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																
	Western Districts	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	35 0	25 0	14 10	11 8	14 0	17 14	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
2	Bankoora ..	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 8	6 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	17 0	18 8	18 4	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
3	Beerbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	..		13 4	13 0	15 0	17 4	17 12	17 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
4	Midnapore ..	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0
5	Hooghly ..	16 0	17 0	14 0	..		.	10 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
	Howrah ...	15 8	15 8	13 4	..	..		11 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	17 12	17 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
	Central Districts																
	Calcutta .	16 4	16 4	12 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	18 4	18 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ..	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 13	17 12	18 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0
7	Nuddea ...	17 4	17 4	16 12	35 8	21 5½	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5½	13 14	21 5½	21 5½	16 12	..	..	...
8	Khoolna .		..	.	.	..	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
9	Jessore ...	14 0	13 4	14 8	.		.	13 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
10	Moorshedabad ..	17 0	17 0	16 0		.	.	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
11	Dinagepore ..	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	14 6	13 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	120 0
12	Rajshahye ..	14 4 to 17 4	14 4 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 4	21 0	19 11	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 14	16 8	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 11	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
13	Rungpore ...	11 14	11 14	10 0	..	...	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0
14	Bogra ...	12 0	13 8	15 12	.	.	..	10 8	10 8	9 12	17 4	15 0	15 0	14 4	90 0	90 0	97 8
15	Pubna ..	19 2	18 12	18 0		..	..	8 4	8 4	8 6	14 4	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0
16	Darjeeling ...	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
17	Julpigoree ..	13 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0
	Eastern Districts																
18	Dacca .	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	88 0
19	Furreedpore ...	16 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
20	Backergunge ...	...	.		...	..	.	13 4	13 4	13 0	18 0	16 4	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0
21	Mymensingh ..	13 0	13 0	13 8	..	..	..	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 4	15 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Ranneegunge 13½ seers.
B The retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Onda 16 seers, Indas 12 seers, and Bishenpore 13 seers.
C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Ghattal 14½ seers and Contai 12½ seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussurhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koosbuta 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Ranaghat 11½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagerhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Magoora 10½ seers, Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
K The retail price of salt at Maugunga was 10½ seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.

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Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1884.

SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTRICTS.
			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															BENGAL.
															Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
A 13 5	13 5	13 11	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 6	7 0	9 6	9 6	6 0	6 8	6 8	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Burdwan.
B 13 0	13 0	12 11	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 10 0	4 8 to 7 8	4 8 to 6 8	4 8 to 7 8	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	Bankoora.
C 12 0	12 0	12 12	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 1 0	9 0	9 0	Beerbhoom.
D 13 12	13 12	13 12	3 0 0	3 0 0	... ..	5 10	5 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 11 4	7 8 to 10 0	Midnapore.
E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	7 8	6 0 to 8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 30 0	10 0 to 20 0	Hooghly.
13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Howrah.
															Central Districts.
13 4	13 4	11 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Calcutta.
F 13 13	13 13	13 13	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 20 0	24-Pergunnahs.
G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 0 to 15 0	7 8 to 15 0	Nuddea.
H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	9 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 12 0	9 0 to 11 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 16 0	Khoolna.
I 11 8	11 12	10 12	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Jessore
J 13 0	12 0	10 10	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Moorshedabad.
K 13 8	13 8	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	7 0	6 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 15 0	15 0	8 0 to 20 0		Dinagepore.
L 13 12	13 12	12 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0	10 0 to 14 0	Rajshahye.
M 10 0	10 0	11 14	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	13 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	Rangpore.
13 0	13 0	13 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0 to 7 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	Bogra.
N 13 6	13 8	12 6	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 8 0	7 8	4 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	15 0 to 22 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Pubna
O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	15 0 to 25 0	Darjeeling
P 13 4	13 4	13 4	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 30 0	Julpigoree.
															Eastern Districts.
Q 13 5	13 5	12 10	3 0 0	.. ..	3 2 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 8 0	4 0 to 8 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 20 0	8 0 to 25 0	Dacca
R 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0	Furreedpore.
S 13 9	13 0	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 11 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Backergunge.
T 13 8	13 9	13 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 11 0	8 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	15 0 to 30 0	Mymensingh.

L In the sub-divisions of Mattore and Bowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 13 seers, and Nulphamari 12 seers.
N The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
O The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Silliguri 11 seers per rupee.
P The retail price of salt at Falcoota in the Alipur sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 13 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 13 seers, Madaripur 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10½ seers.
T In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Nasirabad 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL S												GRAIN.			FIREWOOD.		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMC								
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—Concluded.																		
		S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	..	..	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0		14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0
23	Noakholly ...	...	..	..	.	.		15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0		...	8 0	12 0	...	...	..
24	Tipperah ...	12 4	12 4	13 5	..	..	..	16 13	14 0	15 0	18 4	20 0		15 10	15 10	15 12	...	..	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	.	.	...	.	..	12 4	11 6	14 0	13 5	12 4		...	..	...	320 0	320 0	320 0
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0		..	.	14 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0		26 4	26 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
27	Gya ...	18 8	18 12	15 8	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 8	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0		22 8	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0
28	Shahabad ..	20 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 17 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0 Now	9 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0		22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	120 0
29	Durbhunga ..	19 4	19 14	18 0		27 8	18 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	14 14	16 8		25 6	26 6	16 0	145 0	220 0	160 0
30	Mozufferpore ..	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0		20 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0
31	Sarun ...	19 8	19 4	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	18 0	18 8		22 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
32	Chumparun ...	17 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	20 0		12 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	17 0		18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	23 1	23 1	17 18	21 0	21 0	21 0	11 9	10 8	13 9	15 4	14 11		26 4	27 12	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0
34	Bhagulpore ...	20 13	21 2	16 6	17 10	20 3	22 11	12 10	11 0	12 10	14 8	13 14		25 4	24 0	21 7	164 0	151 8	157 13
35	Purneah ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0		18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
36	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	.	...	.	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0		19 0	18 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0
37	Sonthal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	...	.	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0		20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	22 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	..	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	18 6		21 0	21 0	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0
39	Pooree ...	17 1	17 1	10 0	..	...	...	15 12	13 2	14 7	21 0	19 3		17 1	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	100 0
40	Balasore ...	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0		15 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	120 0	110 0
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	18 0	19 0		18 8	18 0	18 8	240 0	240 0	240 0
42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0		16 8	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0
43	Singbhoom ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0		16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
44	Manbhoom ..	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	23 0		18 0	16 0	15 12	240 0	240 0	220 0

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranged from 23½ seers to 23½ seers per rupee.
U The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
V The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
W In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunbariah 13 seers and Chandpur
X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 13 seers, and Bhal
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubadi 13 seers, and Tajpore 11½ s
Z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Sewan and Gopalgunge 13 seers.
Z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

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CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1885.—(Concld.)

Sales.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
															Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A.	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
U 13 0	13 0	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	.	9 0 to 11 0	7 8 to 9 2	.	7 0 to 8 0	6 8 to 7 0	...	12 8 to 14 0	7 8 to 10 0	Chittagong.
V 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	8 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	Noakholly.
W 12 4	12 4	12 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 9 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 16 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	14 0	Hill Tipperah.
															BEHAR.
13 0	13 0	10 10	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	3 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 8	4 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 8	5 10 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	5 10 to 8 0	Patna.
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	2 8 to 3 0	3 0 to 6 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	Gya.
X 13 8	13 0	12 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 7 8	7 8	8 0 to 7 8	Shahabad.
Y 13 15	13 15	12 6	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	2 13 to 5 0	3 12 to 5 0	2 13 to 3 12	3 0 to 5 0	3 12 to 5 0	3 12 to 4 0	3 12 to 9 6	3 12 to 15 0	5 10 to 7 8	Durbhunga.
Z 13 0	13 0	12 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	..	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0		.	5 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 8 0	Mozufferpore.
Z1 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	4 14 to 6 4	4 12 to 6 4	5 10 to 7 8	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Saran.
Z2 13 4	12 0	12 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 4	5 12	5 12	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun.
Z3 13 3	13 2	12 1	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	3 12	3 12	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
Z4 13 10	13 10	13 10	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Bhagulpore.
Z5 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	3-5-6	5 0	4 11 to 5 10	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	7 0 to 16 0	Purneah.
13 0	13 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8 to 15 0	6 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 13 8	Maldah.
Z6 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	5 0	3 12	3 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	Sonthal Pergns.
															ORISSA.
14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Cuttack.
Z7 16 0	16 0	13 8	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 10 0	Pooree.
Z8 10 12	10 12	9 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	4 10 to 5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	7 8 to 9 0	Balasore
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
Z9 10 4	10 0	10 0	3 5 6	3 5 6	3 9 7	4 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 to 4 8	4 8	3 0 to 4 8	3 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	3 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 12 0	Lohardugga.
9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 0	5 0	3 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	Singbhoom.
Z10 11 10	10 8	10 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	4 11	4 11	4 11	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Manbhoom.

Z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 11½ seers.
Z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and rosepole 11 seers, and Madhepura 10½ seers.
Z5 In the sub-divisions of Kissengange and Arrareah the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
Z6 The retail price of salt in the sub division of Rajmahal was 13½ seers per rupee.
Z7 The retail price of salt in the Khurda sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.
Z8 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
Z9 The retail price of salt in Khurrumbha was 12 seers, and in Chatra 11 seers per rupee.
Z10 The retail price of salt in Begunathpore was 12 seers, and Burra Bazar 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO RAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0
2	Serajgunge ...	3 0 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	4 12 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th January 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLETS—CHOLUM JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 6 0	3 9 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 13 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 3	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 7 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	Nuseingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 10 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 13 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 3 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	Poorce.
...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of October 1884

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed	Mustard-seed.				Dressed	Undressed.	Re-paik.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice)														
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	388	.....	388	154	1,777	9	2,328	187	...	2,056	885	469	...	68	.....	35	...
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	...	79	...	2	81	.....	..	..	...	.....	.....	327	.....	.....	...
Midnapore	1,60,822	96,469	2,50,758	750	..	...	2,51,508	69	5,700	286	...	...	...	261	...	139	...
Hooghly	61,840	2,276	63,027	1,201	6,303	31	70,532	53,874	146,685	56,016	13,461	..	1,135	16	1,228	5,279	...
24-Pergunnahs	1,37,640	14,647	1,37,119	61	...	8	1,37,196	1,11,351	215,820	...	...	...	730	2	18,784	14,065	214
Nuddea	1,788	990	2,390	1,169	46,486	11,799	60,954	1,54,860	955	3,909	...	...	5	1,234	720	457	...
Khulna	9,290	15,694	19,089	..	...	...	19,089	975	...	...	73	..	... ..	12	160	4,597	...
Jessore	13,345	2,926	14,174	...	7,256	275	21,735	94,946	2,535	196	600	...	.....	351	372	2,264	...
Moorshedabad	..	... ..	...	7,220	10,396	207	18,423	2,735	202	2,907	2,235	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	1,808	.....	1,808	...	404	...	2,267	24,079	104,910	...	1,449	...	.....	7	...	...	...
Rajshahye	40	... ..	40	...	21,280	..	23,320	1,86,620	175	2,706	372	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mungpore	....	...	...	1,205	...	...	1,205	1,38,268	193,690	...	198	...	29	...	...	...	6,296
Boira	778	.. .	778	...	230	..	1,008	28,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Pubna	.....	...	...	253	23,224	...	23,477	4,69,404	646,650	3,508	19,180	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Darjeeling	.....	..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,109	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	...
Julpigoree	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,311	480,430	...	...	9,614	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	616
Dacca	995	975	1,604	...	3,777	...	5,381	3,07,615	70	...	6,091	... ..	145	..	... ..	... ..	...
Furreedpore	4,289	109	4,548	...	1,085	1,072	6,690	7,35,922	...	... ..	1,169	.. ..	164	.....	... ..	.....	...
Backergunge	2,81,589	600	2,81,964	...	1,100	...	2,83,064	3,890	...	... ..	1,750	...	..	... ..	... ..	... ..	...
Mymensing	2,550	.. .	2,550	...	1,116	...	3,666	25,385	...	...	3,164	...	..	... .	... .	... ..	...
Tipperah	13,500	.....	13,500	..	.. ..	...	13,500	1,709	...	...	..	...	...	... ..	..	... ..	...
Chittagong	41	...	41	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	1,482	...	... ..	... ..	... ...	...
Sooktholly	26,775	..	26,775	...	...	...	26,775	67	...	...	...	...	80	...	... ..	... ..	...
Total of Bengal	6,64,798	1,66,879	7,80,258	12,193	1,28,522	13,403	9,01,370	23,66,035	1,986,853	77,648	51,645	18,614	2,293	2,751	14,207	33,731	6,226
BEHAR.																	
Patna	217	.....	217	25,849	80,030	14,916	78,712	861	... .	1,86,546	19,069	. .	..	6	2,706	174	...
Gya	.....	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	...	... .	...	13	...	45	...
Shahabad	...	.... .	....	5,478	14,463	820	20,756	. .	.	25,009	4,834	..	. .	.	905	740	...
Mozufferpore	216	.. .	216	...	...	558	774	.....	.	5,183	704	..	. ...	.. ..	.....	.. ..	...
Durbhunga	270	... .	270	300	811	73	1,454	.	. .	29,711	12,595	3	.. ..	.	65	360	...
Sarun	.....	...	... .	2,176	4,525	3,074	9,775	.	...	4,500	6,176	. .		.	.....	...	...
Chumparun	.. .	....	.. ..	...	...	...	.... .	.. ..	.. ..	6,092	2,153	.	.	... .	... .	.....	...
Monghyr	405	.. .	405	2,290	35,006	2,039	37,740	... .	200	10,645	12,120	.	. ..	... .	. ..	... .	...
Bhagulpore	10	..	10	2,080	2,266	4,741	9,097	.	200	9,489	9,103	317	. .	9	.. ..	79	...
Purneah	.. ..		.....	3,770	2,012	237	6,019	1,004	14,850	7,731	3,882		.	..	.....	115	...
Maldah	.....	.. .	.. ..	13,892	2,054	4,248	19,824	22,970	... .	2,775	3,483	. ..	. ....	..	.. ...	.....	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	. ...	..	1,818	472	5,830	8,130	.. .	... ..	1,802	10,870			466	... ..	... ..	...
Total of Behar	1,118	.. ...	1,118	44,958	1,19,167	36,536	1,92,778	23,985	15,250	2,96,333	84,060	320		494	2,976	1,486	...
ORISSA.																	
Balasore	43,357	1,04,293	1,08,740	... .	280	.....	1,09,029	220	... .	482	340		.	... ..	... ..	.....	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																	
Hazaribagh		.	. .	.	268	.	268	.. ..	.....	... .	. .	527	. .	... .	... .	.....	...
Manbhoom	. ..	.. ..	..	... .				.		506			.	.. .	.	.. .	...
Total of Chota Nagpore	.. ..	.....	... .	.....	268	...	268	. .	.	506		527	..	... .	. ....	... ..	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	7,09,273	2,71,172	8,80,110	57,150	2,56,247	49,938	12,03,445	23,91,090	1,631,102	3,74,964	1,35,945	19,461	2,293	3,245	17,183	35,146	6,226
OTHER PROVINCES.																	
Assam	300	.. ..	300	... .	.	.....	300	300	.....	1,900	10,203	94,628	30	47	.....	.....	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,227	.. .	1,227	76,350	23,306	3,065	1,04 148	... ..	500	91,817	48,187	135	1,063	... .	819	293	...
Punjab	1	.	1	5,774	1,700	. .	7,475	. .	... ..	.	256	444	. .	. . .	.....	.....	...
Central Provinces	.	... ..	.....		2,442	.	2,442	... .	. .	11,224	... ..	... .	. ..	... .	.....	.....	...
Rajputana States	. .	... .	.	.	..	5	5	.. ..	.....	... .	.. .	.	. .	.. .	.....	.....	...
Bombay	..	. .	. .					..	. .	... ..	.....	. .	24,006	.....	. . .	.....	...
Madras	... ..		. .	..	40,538	...	40,538	.	... .	... ..	.			...	6,690	5	...
British Burmah	... .	. ..	. .		6	.	6	..	. .	... .	...	...	1,282	... .	.....	...	...
Other places	.		..	. .	... .	20	20	... ..	... .	... .	..	37	.	301	9,206	20	...
Grand Total of Imports in Oct. 1884	7,10,906	2,41,172	8,61,638	1,39,274	3,04,427	53,028	13,58,367	23,91,390	1,631,602	4,79,405	1,90,601	1,14,697	23,784	3,594	33,899	35,324	6,226
Grand Total of Imports in Oct. 1883	9,49,345	85,058	10,04,331	5,11,520	2,31,043	24,617	17,71,561	18,93,606	1,485,465†	6,56,200	1,03,224	74,988	53,278	1,905	37,748	33,276	...

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1884 *was as follows.—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																	
To Indian ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	31,161	30	31,192	..	30	.....	31,222	1,673	1,071,750	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	233	.....	...
Madras	.....	.....	.....	439	7,584	15	8,038	... ..	177,350	... .	.....	19	.....	.....	69	.....	...
Other ports in Madras	... .	1,135	709	102	5,628	27	6,466	3,715	251,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	... ..	...
British Burmah	2,136	.....	2,136	129	5,537	.....	7,793	... .	152,000	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	267	211	...
Other Indian ports	1	.....	1	.....	1,003	204	1,208	... ..	462,250	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	289	14	...
Pondicherry	.....	. . .	.....	220	98	... ..	318	.... .	3,000	. . .	..	.... .	.....	... .	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal trade	33,298	1,165	34,038	890	19,980	246	55,054	5,388	2,177,326	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	1,083	225	...
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	35,563	.....	35,563	90,680	49,885	.....	1,76,128	9,26,220	264,200	2,27,262	1,36,420	1,03,657	1,466	422	.....	.....	...
Other Foreign ports	3,93,798	996	3,53,618	15,257	26,917	23,530	4,33,322	6,47,135	6,226,350	23,267	5,998	3,221	134	372	128	.....	...
Total of Foreign trade	3,89,361	996	3,89,181	1,05,937	76,802	23,530	5,09,450	15,96,365	6,490,150	2,51,329	1,42,418	1,06,878	1,597	1,794	128	.....	...
Grand Total of Exports in Oct. 1884	4,21,659	2,161	4,23,219	1,06,827	1,06,782	23,776	6,65,514	15,96,353	8,670,476	2,51,329	1,42,418	1,06,968	1,597	1,794	1,706	225	...
1883	6,99,660	996	6,99,841	5,23,921	42,677	3,319	12,69,479	9,89,974	12,956,337	5,50,925	23,225	63,973	3,129	1,977	6,248	1,276	...

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags.	Linseed	Mustard-seed				Drained.	Undrained.	Big-gah.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	6,24,390	1,63,468	41,570	1,39,248	25,840	9,39,287	390,212	1,35,139	90,362		1,642	426	2,548	28,441	214	13,037
" river steamers ...			1,208			3,28,867			11,695	85,220	59	47				592
" rail { East Indian	1,285		96,238	96,330	14,822			2,61,611	75,701	1,827	1,083	1,575	1,038	1,530	6,911	18,588
" { Eastern Bengal	2,315	176	203	7,998	12,558	11,23,814	1,369,720	2,755	13,346	23,031	303	1,211	4	4,256		
" { Cal. and South-Eastern	7,956										218	3				
" road	44,813	6,762		81	8	1,00,242	23,570			1,510	25,373	801	13,889	83		639
" sea	30,662	71,367		40,831	20	220										
Grand Total of Imports in October { 1884	7,10,906	2,41,172	1,39,274	3,04,427	53,243	23,91,890	1,831,602	4,79,405	1,90,601	1,14,697	28,784	3,494	33,690	35,244	6,925	44,625
" { 1883	9,49,345	86,663	5,11,850	2,31,043	24,617	18,93,606	1,455,465	6,36,900	1,03,324	74,968	63,376	1,906	37,748	39,378		

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of October 1884.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported	Cotton piece-goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian	European	Indian		
	Rs	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.						
Burdwan ...	2,33,773	16,610	311	1,123	22,502	15,400
Beerbhoom ...	1,02,960	1,320	196	548	11,411	2,745
Midnapore ...	1,53,851		490		23,110	12,548
Hoogly ...	1,13,569	8,068	330	51		56,850
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,49,445	19,264	1,506		13,062	9,370
Nuddea ...	5,04,178		78		13 343	6,375
Khulna ...	8,700		25		3,280	700
Jessore ...	58,515		74		45,788	1,300
Moorshedabad ...	41,024	3,300	40	21	6,875	3,180
Dinagepore ...	1,97,303		348	...	2,230	
Rajshahye ...	1,78,704		178		10,396	2,015
Rungpore ...	4,77,216		421		5,620	35
Bogra ...	1,82,880		60		2,128	...
Pubna ...	3,96,048		358		17,145	2,360
Darjeeling ...	44,040	770	110		1,067	2,068
Julpigoree ...	1,20,816		329		7,771	
Dacca ...	9,24,444		1,427	928	41,426	1,600
Furreedpore ...	4,17,402		459		16,787	7,490
Backergunge ...	88,000				13,100	
Mymensingh ...	2,600		...		2,300	
Tipperah ...					6,075	
Chittagong ...	2,25,320	20	259	1		64,300
Noakholly ...	...			...	3,700	
Total of Bengal	46,01,902	49,352	7,432	2,572	2,73,136	180,193
BEHAR.						
Patna ...	14,93,812	1,320	218	453	68,528	177,010
Gya ...	3,81,664	2,640	52	207	17,843	1 715
Shahabad ...	4,85,929	1,540	30	316	20,926	17,290
Muzafferpore ...	99 000				6,991	3,075
Durbhunga ...	3,09,280	1,540	35	398	15,807	15,790
Sarun ...	100			20	7,491	1,050
Chumparan ...	4,24,308		1	298	9 512	3,185
Monuyr ...	4,11,480	440	17	545	15,707	38,710
Bhaugulpore ...	2,33,152	26,400	100	705	10,340	10,360
Purneah ...	1,62,224		60		4,025	4,475
Malidan ...				...		1,975
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2,91,688	1,100	128	664	19,451	25,550
Total of Behar	46,36,896	34,980	639	3,590	1,96,321	303,085
ORISSA.						
Cuttack ...						7,800
Balasore ...	1,66,330		5,093	24	327	276,300
Total of Orissa ...	1,66,330		5,093	24	327	284,100

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist		Salt.	Gunny-bags
	European.	Indian	European.	Indian.		
	Rs	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
Hazaribagh	54,576	...	...	113	5,204	1,120
Manbhoom	71,208	5,610	71	1,210	5,083	210
Total of Chota Nagpore	1,25,784	5,610	71	1,324	10,278	1,330
Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	96,02,912	89,943	13,235	7,520	4,80,763	776,319
OTHER PROVINCES						
Assam	9,09,691		6,080	66	36,128	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35,03,912	23,650	2,815	1,049	29,309	391 103
Punjab ...	13,82,328	2,200	1,879	8		262,240
Central Provinces ...	1,17,390		744	... ...		4,700
Rajputana States ...	67,412	530	76	...		21,210
Bombay	7,803			...		1,074 710
Madras	80,346	450	2,507	...	8	454,720
Sind	450			... ...		105,850
Pondicherry ...			24	...		2,000
British Burmah ...	1,00,371		554	3,853	...	187,600
Other places ...	43,101	45	12	1,143	408	6,600,000
Grand Total of { 1884	1,57,64,304	1,16,837	27,913	13 691	5,45,096	9,901,499
Exports in Oct. { 1883	1,37,10,920	1,53,042	21,787	8,500	3,76,441	13,713,214

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1884 *was as follows* —

	Rs *	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—						
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom ...	1,19,81,378	.....	18,400	... ...	6 48,266	... ...
Other Foreign ports ...	55,402	...	287	...	1,76,038	... ...
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,20,56,780		18,787		8,24,804	...
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	61,804	7,61,554	16	11,586	24,825	...
Madras ...	3,995	400	... ...	...	...	
Other ports in Madras ...	...	...	...	...	1,400	
British Burmah ...	1,550	900	...	...	...	...
Other Indian ports ...		160	...	...	...	
Total of Interportal Trade	67,104	7,62,924	16	11,586	26,715	...
Grand Total of { 1884	1,20,23,884	7,62,924	18,803	11,586	8,48,690	...
Imports in Oct. { 1883	1,15,95,542	5,15,126	10,857	2,967	5,55,711	2,700

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1884

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST		Salt	Gunny-bags
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	No
By ordinary boats	2,93,897	14,960	1,050		2,83,450	93,093
" river steamers	10,69,025	...	7,025	874	6 154	...
" rail { East Indian	1,61,68,280	99,120	6,802	7,705	2,42,495	1,011,233
" { Eastern Bengal	33,60,953	770	3,007	...	53,242	16,850
" { Calcutta and South-Eastern	15,954		60	... ...	168	1,045
" road	1,79,907	12,453	954	21	4,513	8,900
" sea	7,87,396	315	9,615	5,025	740	8,770,...13
Grand Total of Exports in October ... { 1884 ...	1,37,68,304	1,16,837	27,913	13,631	5,45,096	9,901,499
" { 1883 ...	1,37,10,920	1,53,042	21,787	8,500	3,76,441	13,713,214

* As per tariff declaration value.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd January 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	STATION OBSERVATIONS													
			AIR PRESSURE			WIND.		TEMPERATURE								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level	Variation from Mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity	Highest during week.	Lowest during week	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week	Variation from normal of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore*	30·147	30·197	—	NNW	252	79·6	61·9	78·6	64·6	71·6	—	77·5	66	1·5
		False Point	30·165	30·187	+·071	NE	141	82·9	57·6	80·6	61·9	71·4	+2·9	76·5	60	1·9
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·104	30·187	+ ·041	Calm	27	94·4°	60·3	83·4°	65·1°	76·7°	+3·9	75·7	65	1·6
	Balasore	Balasore	30·141	30·201	—	NNE	61	85·5	51·5	81·1	59·0	70·1	—	71·6	58	0·7
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	30·171	30·198	+ ·060	NNE	171	81·2	53·6	78·3	62·0	70·2	+1·5	71·4	60	1·7
	Midnapore	Midnapore	30·047	30·203	—	N	94·6	87·3	51·2	82·1	57·7	69·9	—	73·2	47	0·3
	24-Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	30·184	30·206	+ ·075	NE	89	82·6	53·3	78·3	57·6	67·9	+2·0	67·9	59	1·7
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30·103	30·207	+ ·051	N	44·3	82·3	49·3	79·2	54·4	66·8	+0·3	69·5	44	0·3
	Bankoora / Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29·802	—	—	NW	89·0	81·5	48·2	78·5	54·1	66·3	—	68·9	44	0·1
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30·111	30·181	+·075	WNW	53·1	79·6	49·1	76·7	53·3	65·0	—0·9	68·2	53	0
	Nuddea	"	Observatory not started													
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	30·158	30·193	+ ·056	N	51	81·7	45·9	78·6	52·6	65·6	—0·8	71·5	54	1·6
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30·099	30·192	+·103	NNE	38	79·0	51·2	78·4	55·4	66·9	—0·4	68·2	71	1·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	30·103	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	Calm, NNW	58·2	89·5	49·0	79·1	53·6	65·9	-	70·0	56	1·1
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30·094	—	—	N	39	79·5	46·0	77·1	51·9	64·5	—	69·2	50	0
	Dacca	Dacca	30·167	30·199	+·103	N	34	87·8	49·1	81·9	53·4	67·7	+0·8	71·2	55	0
	Commillah	Commillah	30·136	30·173	—	NW	27·8	81·4	47·1	78·8	51·7	65·3	—	70·5	56	0
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·068	—	—	"	51	83·4	49·1	80·3	52·0	66·2	—	—	—	2·5
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	30·138	30·186	—	W	36·3	78·2	43·2	76·7	47·0	62·2	—	67·2	57	0·1
		Bogra	30·101	—	—	WNW	134·9	78·4	43·8	76·6	51·9	64·3	—	67·2	53	0
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah*	30·004	30·170	—	SW	25·9	79·2	41·7	75·5	46·0	60·3	—	69·8	50	0
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	30·023	30·151	—	ENE	84	77·6	44·9	75·8	47·6	61·7	—	65·1	65	0
	Rungpore	Rungpore*	30·032	30·164	—	SW, NE	60	76·3	44·6	75·1	46·9	61·0	—	63·5	57	0
	Julpigoree / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29·838	30·143	—	E	59·0	75·8	47·1	74·6	49·0	61·8	—	61·3	78	0·1
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling*	23·026	—	—	E	174·0	46·4	30·7	44·1	34·3	39·2	—	39·6	92	3·5
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	30·048	30·182	+·044	Calm	25·4	78·8	39·7	76·2	45·2	60·7	—1·2	64·0	62	0
	Mozufferpore / Durbhunga	Durbhunga	30·034	30·202	+·063	WSW, WNW	94	74·4	46·5	73·3	50·1	61·7	—0·4	63·2	67	0
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·936	30·178	—	NW	177·3	75·7	40·5	73·1	44·4	58·8	—	61·9	59	0·5
	Sarun	Chupra	30·002	—	—	WSW	117·3	77·0	43·2	74·4	49·8	62·1	—	64·9	65	0·4
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29·827	30·202	—	SW	179·3	73·6	50·0	66·6	53·7	60·1	—	65·0	59	0
		Buxar	29·951	30·206	—	NW	160·1	76·4	44·9	73·8	50·3	62·1	—	66·7	46	0·3
		Arrah	29·974	30·182	—	WSW	86·1	76·5	42·0	72·6	48·7	60·7	—	64·6	50	0·2
	Gya	Gya	29·783	30·186	†	W	60·9	80·6	43·1	75·3	45·5	60·4	—3·3	67·8	48	0
	Patna	Bankipore	30·027	30·223	+·096	W	38·9	78·1	44·6	73·6	50·4	62·5	—0·3	64·6	55	0·2
	South Bhagulpore / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	30·009	30·177	—	W	Rejected.	76·9	41·5	74·6	46·4	61·6	—	63·3	49	0
	Sonthal Pergunnana	Doomka	29·869	—	—	NW	82·1	79·1	45·9	75·1	51·6	63·3	—	65·2	69	0
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·118	30·201	+·050	NW	136·5	78·6	42·3	72·4	51·1	61·8	—0·3	64·7	49	0·4
	Lohardugga / Manbhoom	Manchee	27·391	30·192	—	—	—	75·3	46·9	72·6	49·3	61·0	—	63·1	47	0
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·390	—	—	NE	307·7	86·1	49·0	81·1	56·3	68·6	—	69·6	57	1·4

* Mean fo

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the week. The *Humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The observations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the various stations from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district reading in returns divided by the number of stations. A dash

or the week ending Friday, the 23rd January 1885.

Outfall of week at reporting stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Reporting Circle.
Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0 16	−0 16	49·65	57 87	−8·03	0 0	0·2	False Point ...		
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 20	−0·20	47·97	52 85	−4·01	0 0	0·2	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 20	−0·20	47·97	52 85	−4·01	0 0	0·2	Balasore ...	Balasore	
0·03	0·03	0·03	0 06	0·21	−0 15	56·26	53 84	+2 42	0·3	0·1	Saugor Island ...	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·24	−0 24	69·50	62·20	+7 30	0 0	0 2		South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	0 35	−0 34	43 03	50·47	−7 45	0·6	0 2	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
0·43	0·18	0·08	0 16	0 30	−0 14	40 19	51 41	−2 22	0 6	0·2	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs	
												Howrah	
												Hooghly	
Nil	Nil	0·06	0·01	0 18	−0 17	35·99	46 53	−10 55	0 0	0 2	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
drops	0·03	0 04	0 07	0 21	−0 14	39 02	51 38	−12 36	0 6	0·2	Ranigange ...	Bankoora	
												Beerbhoom	
												West Burdwan	
0·11	Nil	0 05	0 08	0 32	−0 24	35 53	50 11	−14 58	0 0	0 2	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
	Nil	0·06	0 09	0 20	−0 11	36 51	49 76	−13 25	0 0	0 2	... ...	Nuddea	
	Nil	0·09	0·01	0 34	−0 33	53 12	53 57	−0 45	0·0	0 3	Jessore ...	Jessore	
Nil	Nil											Khoolna	
Nil	Nil	0 20	Nil	0 46	−0 46	106 64	112 79	−6 15	0 0	0 4	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Eastern Bengal.
	Nil	0 17	Nil	0 43	−0 43	62·66	86 67	−24 21	0·0	0 3	Demagiri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
	Nil	0·09	Nil	0 44	−0 44	83 11	77 22	+5 89	0 0	0 2	Barrisal ...	Backergunge	
	Nil	0 06	Nil	0 50	−0 50	95 44	111·48	−16 04	0 0	0 1	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	
Nil	Nil	0 09	0·04	0 27	−0 23	45 92	58·33	−12 41	0 0	0 2	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 27	−0 27	47·81	59 18	−11 37	0 0	0 2	Dacca ...	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0 11	Nil	0 45	−0 45	64 15	71 80	−7·05	0 0	0 2	Commillah ...	Commillah	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 32	−0 32	46 04	69 11	−23 07	0 0	0 3	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	
Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0 25	−0 25	37 79	56 20	−18 41	0 0	0 3	Serajgunge ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	North Bengal.
drops											Bogra ...		
drops	Nil	0·05	0 01	0·37	−0·36	34 68	53 64	−18 96	0 0	0 2	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 18	−0 18	38 75	56 75	−18 00	0 0	0 2	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	
Nil	Nil	0 10	Nil	0 25	−0 25	49 79	75 79	−26 00	0 0	0 2	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	
Nil	Nil	0 10	Nil	0 15	−0 15	96 25	114 20	−18 95	0·0	0 3	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	
												Cooch Behar	
Nil		0·16		0·54			152 03			0 4	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0 22	−0·22	46 18	57·92	−11·74	0 0	0 2	Purneah ...	Purneah	
												North Bhagulpore ...	
											Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	
Nil	Nil	0·04	0 01	0 36	−0 35	34 70	42 56	−7 86	0 0	0 2	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	
Nil	Nil	0·04	0·23	0 27	−0·04	42 03	44 27	−2 25	0 0	0 1	Motihari ...	Chumparun	
Nil	Nil	0·05	0·19	0·49	−0·30	30·63	41 24	−10 62	0 0	0 3	Chupra ...	Sarun	
Nil											Dulree ...		
Nil	Nil	0·08	0·22	0·36	−0·14	29·38	39 61	−10 23	0 0	0 2	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
Nil											Arrah ...		
Nil											Gya ...	Gya	South Behar.
0·17	Nil	0·06	0·70	0 29	+0 41	28 44	40 53	−11·59	0 0	0 3	Bankipore ...	Patna	
Nil	Nil	0·09	0 07	0 30	−0·23	29·07	40·71	−11 64	0 0	0 3	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhagulpore ...	
Nil	Nil	0·09	0·10	0 25	−0 15	31·15	42 19	−11 04	0·0	0 2		Monghyr	
0·05	Nil	0·06	0·17	0·22	−0 05	32·81	48 95	−15 34	0 0	0·2	Doomka ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Chutia Nagpore.
Nil	Nil	0·07	0·19	0·28	−0·09	34 39	46 86	−12 46	0 0	0 3	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	
												Lohardugga	
0·25	0·15	0·07	0·26	0·29	−0·03	37·31	47·56	−10 25	1 0	0 4	Manesee ...	Manbhoom	
												Singbhoom	
0·45	0·45	0·20	0·43	0 45	−0 02	44·79	51·70	−6·91	2 0	0·7	Onyeenasee ...		

...ain days.
...ported for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
...by 10. The number denoting cloud-amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" the returns for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received
...ation in which at least an instrument of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 23rd January 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 17th January.	Sunday, 18th January.	Monday, 19th January.	Tuesday, 20th January.	Wednesday, 21st January.	Thursday, 22nd January.	Friday, 23rd January.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 23rd January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 23rd January.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
Orissa ...	Pooree ...	Poorie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	39·31	39·39
		Khurdah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	39·77	39·85
		Banpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	27 41	27·46
		False Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	51·39	51·69
		Hookitola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	56·76	?
	Cuttack ..	Jagatsingpore				...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	54·68	47·85
		Banki ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	45 80	?
		Cuttack .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	51 46	51·56
		Kendrapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	49 70	50·00
		Jajpore ...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	45·25	45·50
	Balasore ..	Chandbali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	60·36	54·61
		Bhuddruck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	50 34	51·45
		Soroh .	...	...	...	...	0 10	...	...	1	0 10	0 09	45 58	45·67	
		Balasore ..	...	...	...	0 37	...	...	...	1	0·37	0·24	67 57	67 80	
		Jellasore .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	50·52	53·89
		Baripodah .	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	54 85	55·72
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore .	Contai	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	63 85	63·61
		Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	70·64	63·83
		Tumlook ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	45·00	50·53
		Midnapore .	0 01	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 01	0 38	46 17	47·20	
		Ghattal .	...	...	...	0 02	...	...	...	1	0 02	0 41	37 90	38 94	
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.		.....	...	....	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	66·29	56·47
		Allpore Jail		...	...	...	0 60	...	...	1	0 60	0 42	58·46	54 74	
		Barrackpore ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	46 80	46·47
		Dum-Dum		...	...	...	...	0 48	...	1	0 48	0 33	55 96	51·15	
		Barasat .	...	...	...	...	...	0 22	...	1	0 22	0 29	46 55	46 19	
		Busseerhat .			...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 33	59 32	59 49
	Howrah ..	Howrah	...	...	...	0 01	0 15	...	...	2	0 16	0 16	0 38	46 79	51·65
		Mohesraka (*Oolobe'iah*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·40	43 49	42 65
	Hooghly ...	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	56 75	49·39
		Hooghly ..								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 42	59 37	47 74
		Jehanabad			...	...	0·11			1	0 11	0 16	34 53	34·69	
	Burdwan ..	Culna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	36·70	43 77
		Burdwan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 13	35 32	43 01
		Cutwa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 04	0 26	35 93	47 58
		Raneegunge			...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	40 10	44·67
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	0 01			0 02				2	0 03	0 08	0 13	54·94	50 25
		Indas ..								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Bishenpore					0 08			1	0 08	0 08	0 20	33 86	49 46
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Mahara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	34 53	48 46
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra	0 01							1	0 01	0 05	0 21	46 30	56 81
	Beerbhoom ..	Bh. Soory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 29	41 81	53·91
		Hetampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 39		53 67
	Nuddea ..	Bongong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	35 90	51·38
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	38 93	46 86
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	39 72	46 58
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 21	37 64	51 51
		Meherpore .								Nil	Nil	0 32	0 24	38 04	47 37
		Kooshtea ..	0 02							1	0 02	0 04	0 21	41 83	54 47
	Khoolna ..	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	62 47	53·76
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	66 14	66·70
		Khoolna .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	64 54	55·73
	Jessore ..	Narail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	61 91	46·46
		Jessore .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	61 75	53·81
		Jhenidah .								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 24	43 85	53 97
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	44 18	49·02
	Moorshedabad	Aundi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	0 20	35·79
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 16	0 35	33 27	51·01
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 40	33·66	51 97
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	0 19	0·03	35 05	49·67
		Asmanjunge								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 38	40 01	50 26
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	33 44	47·90
		Lalgola .								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 40	39 27	50·98
East Bengal	Cox's Bazar .	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·48	126 99	126·46
		Chittagong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·80	84 38	95·09
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	63 66	66·67
		Raicha								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	53 49	?
		Agartola .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·61	64·78	64·91
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·61	34 20	66·85
		Perozepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	31 23	69·69
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·49	70·93	67·91
		Bhola ..								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	37·60	63·89
	Noakholly .	Noakholly .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	97·64	111·86
		Feuny ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 56	95 24	111·95
	Furreedpore .	Madaripore ..								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 41	46·42	50·83
		Furreedpore ..								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	47·47	50·13
		Goalundo .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	57·27	54·26
	Dacca ...	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	56·76	72 46
		Dacca .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	45·64	50·81
		Agrampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	44 84	?
		Mahonegunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	43·94	49·25
	Comilla	Comilla .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	77·04	76·44
		Chaudpore .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·35	61 30	55·03
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 56	65·49	62·67
	Mymensingh .	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	45·67	72·39
		Atia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	36 51	50·03
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·32	41·49	55 66
		Jamalpore .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	45·12	47·84
		Netrokona ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39·21	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 23rd January 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 23rd January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 23rd January.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 17th January.	Sunday, 18th January.	Monday, 19th January.	Tuesday, 20th January.	Wednesday, 21st January.	Thursday, 22nd January.	Friday, 23rd January.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	46·48	44 15
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	49 18	53 81
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	37·23	42 91
		Nowzhilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	38 10	35 56
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 24	37·98	51 86
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	40·29	52 64
	Rajshahye	Bemuleah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·27	34·04	54·04
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	34 16	50 12
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41·88	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	35·81	50·34
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	33·96	52·49
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	44·01	49 93
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	42·39	54 83
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	34 15	52 17
		Balourghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	37 72	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyebanda*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	45 37	63 16
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·20	36 67	74·93
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	45 67	74 05
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari.*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·1a	44·80	90 46
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	101 66	114 23
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	94·58	99·14
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	119 02	116·67
		Mekhigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	84 74	114·08
		Mataibhanga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	96 65	126·19
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa				0 10							0·06		197 26
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55·65	?
		Darjeeling											0 41		109 54
		Kalimpong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	54 70	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	61·75	67 39
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	51 62	64 99
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	46 30	60 98
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	37 86	49 78
		Boopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	32 24	49 51
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	33 77	40 70
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 24	30 35	44 51
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	40 05	48 37
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	36 91	40 18
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61	33 47	44 98
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 56	36 14	41 54
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 47	41 66	42 69
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 33	44 07	47 67
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	Nil	39·76	43 78
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	0 46	36·05	43 85
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	32 26	39 68
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0 53	39·01	38 69
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	?	31 78	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	0·47	30·14	41 30
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	0 25	35·31	40·45
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 45	34 30	38 56
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 03	0·24	39 31	40 51
		Gya								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 85	0 44	34·81	41 28
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 58	0 25	31 10	30 17
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 34	0 40	27 64	29 14
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0 35	29 89	41·10
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 27	36 30	39 91
		Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	0 27	18 43	42 91
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	31 46	39 81
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	25 30	33·03
		Monahyr								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 02	0 18	31 41	46·41
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	0 30	35 98	41 84
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	35 31	39·04
		Banka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	0 35	34·84	44 00
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	34 47	46 59
		Godda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	0 19	25 21	46 09
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	34 23	51 95
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	0 45	30 4.	54 31
		Deogner								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	0 20	31 30	49 09
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	0 20	47 04	45 75
Chutia Nagpur.	Manbhoom	Pachamba										Nil	0·28	0 20	28 83	46 07
		Manbhoom										Nil	0 26	0 26	36 74	47 19
		Jeridih										Nil	0 19	0 18	33 80	45 75
		Bankudi Hills										Nil	0 25	0 24	30 44	46 84
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga				0 05				1	0·05	0·05	?	40 35		
		Ranchi	0·24			0 13				2	0 37	0 37	0·27	30 40	51 80
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	0·48	0·24	30 19	42 19
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	0 18			0·24				2	0 42	0 42	0·45	44·79	51 70
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·23			0·18				2	0·21	0·21	0·19	38·54	49·80
		Goomapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	30 15	46 98

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns is missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th January* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 23RD OF JANUARY 1885.

During the first few days of the present week, winds at the head of the Bay, in many instances, became decidedly southerly and south-westerly, and brought up very considerable amounts of moisture into South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur. The changes of pressure were also considerable, and though the barometer rose slightly on the Saturday and Sunday, it fell again considerably on the following two days; the changes of pressure were, however, rather irregular, and on Tuesday a very distinct area of low pressure was developed in Orissa. This slightly disturbed condition of the atmosphere gave rise to a considerable number of local storms with rain, and thus up till Wednesday local showers were reported from Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. From the 21st, however, pressure commenced to rise, and on the following day (Thursday, the 22nd) an extremely rapid increase of pressure took place, amounting in some instances to as much as 0·16″ On this day pressure at all the stations was extremely high, and fully 0·2″ in excess of the normal at some of the stations in Orissa and East and South-West Bengal. A pressure of no less than 30·3″ was reported from Balasore, Midnapore, Calcutta, and Burdwan on this day, and this of course is exceptionally high.

The mean pressure for the week has thus been considerably in excess of the normal. The average excess over the whole Province has been 0·08″, while the extreme variations have been from 0·044″ in excess at Purneah to 0·105″ in excess at Dacca and Chittagong. On the whole, East Bengal shows rather a larger excess pressure than the other districts

Temperature was during the previous week considerably above the normal in all districts, and for the first few days of the present week the changes which occurred were mainly in the direction of increased temperature. On the 22nd instant, however, with the very rapid increase of pressure noted before, a very rapid decrease of temperature took place, which in some instances amounted to as much as 8° in the mean daily temperature; the temperature continued to fall on the following day, but nevertheless the mean temperature for the week has been in excess in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal, while it has been slightly in defect in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The variations are fairly evenly distributed over both day and night temperatures, as will be seen from the following table which gives the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures at eight selected stations for the week.—

Names of Stations	Maximum day temperature.			Minimum night temperature.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference
Cuttack	84·9	88·4	+3·5	60·7	65·1	+4·4
Calcutta	77·3	78·3	+1·0	54·5	57·6	+3·1
Burdwan	78·7	79·2	+0·5	54·2	54·4	+0·2
Jessore	78·8	78·6	—0·2	53·9	52·6	—1·3
Dacca	78·4	81·9	+3·5	55·4	53·4	—2·0
Patna	73·8	72·6	—1·2	49·7	50·4	+0·7
Purneah	75·7	76·2	+0·5	48·1	45·2	—2·9
Hazaribagh	73·4	72·4	—1·0	50·8	51·1	+0·3

The rainfall for the week has been confined to the local storms above mentioned, and there was no general rainfall at all during the week. Rain has thus only fallen at eleven out of forty-nine stations in South-West Bengal, at two out of sixteen stations in Orissa, and at four out of ten registering stations in Chutia Nagpur In no cases have the amounts recorded been large, the average rainfall of the whole district of Chutia Nagpur being 0·11 inch, that of South-West Bengal 0·04 inch and of Orissa 0·03 inch. With the exception of a slight shower of a tenth of an inch at Buxa (Darjeeling Hill), all the other districts have been absolutel rainless during the past week. It need scarcely therefore be said that in all districts, except Chutia Nagpur, the rainfall has been below the average for the week, though in this district it has been 0·03 inch in excess.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 23rd January 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	94·4	61·6	83·2	63·7	72·5	+3·4	0·03	0·36	−0·33	0·1	0·1	0	0·03	0·19	53·00	54·89
South-West Bengal .	87·3	48·0	78·8	56·0	67·4	+0·4	0·04	0·06	−0·02	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·07	0·28	44·59	51·05
East Bengal*	87·8	46·0	79·1	53·0	66·1	+0·2	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·0	0·3	−0·3	Nil	0·39	55·46	76·38
North Bengal	79·2	41·7	75·7	45·0	61·9	—	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·2	−0·2	Nil	0·28	58·19	74·86
North Behar	78·2	39·7	74·3	47·4	60·8	−0·8	Nil	0·05	−0·05	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·06	0·31	39·16	47·52
South Behar	80·2	41·5	72·9	49·8	61·4	−1·8	Nil	0·05	−0·05	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·25	0·27	30·03	48·90
Chutia Nagpur	75·0†	45·9†	72·5†	50·2†	61·4†	−0·3†	0·11	0·08	+0·03	0·4	0·4	0	0·22	0·26	35·78	47·73

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

Meteorological Office, Bengal;
The 26th January 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 18th to 24th January 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded		
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Jan	18th	131·5	8·8	30·087	67·6	78·0	16·5	62·5	60·8	0·438	55·2	67	N by E and N ...	101	Nil.	Chiefly clear.
"	19th	129·5	10·0	·065	64·9	77·3	22·1	55·2	59·1	·398	52·6	67	N, and WNW ...	78	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	20th	131·5	4·1	·056	66·0	77·0	20·2	56·8	62·7	·531	60·6	83	WSW and variable .	75	0·42	Chiefly cloudy, ≡, ⌓, d, p lr.
"	21st	131·2	10·3	·074	67·1	77·1	16·3	60·8	60·7	450	56·0	70	S and NW .	103	Nil.	Clear, ≡, ⌓.
"	22nd	128·7	10·2	·190	63·0	76·7	22·9	53·8	55·4	342	48·4	61	NNE and N by E ..	94	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	23rd	129·2	10·2	183	62·8	74·4	20·9	53·5	54·3	·318	46·6	56	NNE and WNW ..	71	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	24th	130·9	10·3	·107	62·7	76·4	24·2	52·2	55·8	·354	49·4	62	W and WNW ...	59	"	Clear, ⌓.

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	30·109
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	30·007
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	69 9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	76 5
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	64·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	68 3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	25 8
The maximum temperature	...	78 0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	10
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	Not measureable.
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ..	..	70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th January 1885	...	0·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office ..	...	0·03
The total fall of rain from 1st to 24th January 1885	...	0·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ..	...	0 17

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain, lr. lightning reflection, ≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 26th January 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 18th to 24th January 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January ...	18th ...	69·4	79·7	17·3	62·4	62·7	·482	57·9	67	.....
,, ...	19th ..	67·1	78·1	21·3	56·9	58·5	·379	51·1	58	.....
,, .	20th ..	66·1	78·9	21·0	57·9	64·6	·590	63·7	93	0·06
,, .	21st ...	69·1	78·8	17·9	60·9	61·9	·459	56·5	64	0·37
,, ..	22nd ...	64·9	77·9	23·8	54·1	56·1	·335	48·0	54	.....
,, .	23rd .	63·5	75·9	24·6	51·3	55·9	·348	49·0	60	..
,, ..	24th ..	65·1	77·9	25·4	52·5	57·8	·383	51·6	62	.....

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	° 66·5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	28·4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	79·7
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 65
The total fall of rain from 18th to 24th January 1885		...	...	Ins. 0·43

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 26th January 1885.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns received from the first class Municipalities in Bengal, during the week ending 10th January 1885, furnish the following particulars:—

1. That during the week in question births and deaths were recorded in the proportions, respectively, of 24·0 and 31·6 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 23·2 and 33·7 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 3rd January, indicating improvement in the registration of births against retrogression in that of deaths.

2. That the undermentioned Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore	37·1	Purneah	58·8
Monghyr	37·1	Jessore	55·1
Patna	33·4	Midnapore	52·6
		Suburbs of Calcutta	51·5
		Gya	38·2
		Utterpara	37·8
		Dacca	37·0
		Serampore	35·4
		Howrah	32·5

3. That the mean rates at which the several death-causes proved fatal were—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	10th January 1885.	3rd January 1885.
Cholera	2·0	2·4
Small-pox	·2	·1
Fever	12·7	14·5
Bowel-complaints	6·9	6·7
Injury	·1	·3
Other causes	9·7	9·7

indicating, in comparison with the outcome of the preceding week ending 3rd January, a sensible decrease in the death-rate from fever, equal mortality from the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes," and no material difference in the fatal results from the other diseases.

4. That while small-pox and injury were nowhere conspicuously active, the other diseases caused the highest mortality in the undermentioned Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints.*	Ratio per mille.	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Midnapore	15·5	Jessore	49·0	Utterpara	28·3	Dacca	18·2
Gya	8·2	Purneah	45·0	Suburbs of Calcutta	14·3	Comillah	15·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	3·9	Mozufferpore	21·9	Howrah	12·8	Suburbs of Calcutta	15·1
						Poori	15·0
						Serampore	11·8
						Gya	11·6
						Bhagulpore	10·9
						Midnapore	10·8
						Monghyr	10·8
						Hughli	10·7
						Patna	10·7

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stand as shown below:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	32·4	Christians	21·7	Under 1 year	245·3
Females	30·6	Hindus	32·6	1 and under 5 years	46·9
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	120	Mahomedans	29·7	5 „ 10 „	13·1
		Other classes	36·4	10 „ 15 „	12·2
				15 „ 20 „	16·7
				20 „ 30 „	20·5
				30 „ 40 „	19·4
				40 „ 50 „	27·9
				50 „ 60 „	32·8
				60 years and upwards	84·7

R. LIDDERDALE, M D., *Deputy Surgeon-General*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 26th January 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 10*th January* 1880.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8							9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																			
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				Disease.														Sex.					
												DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.								DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population per annum the previous week.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,663	16,017	34,680	9	8	17	18·7	12·2	25·9	113	.	...	13	3	..	3	19	...	...	19·6	4·6	...	4·6	29·9	24·4	10	9	22·8	22·2	111
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	8	4	12	12·4	6·2	18·6	200	10	.	11	6	...	7	34	15·5	...	17·0	9·3	...	10·6	52·6	29·4	14	20	43·0	62·5	70
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah ...	19,179	19,539	38,718	6	9	15	8·0	12·1	20·2	66	...	..	7	6	..	8	21	...	...	9·4	8·9	...	10·7	29·1	58·4	12	9	33·5	24·9	133
Serampore ...	Serampore	13,589	12,967	26,496	7	3	10	13·7	5·9	19·6	233	1	...	7	4	.	6	18	2·0	...	13·7	7·8	..	11·8	35·4	41·2	14	4	56·6	16·1	350
	Uttarpara	3,046	2,464	5,510	1	..	1	9·4	.	9·4	No female births	...	...	1	3	...	.	4	...	...	9·4	28·3	...	..	37·8	94·4	3	1	51·2	31·1	300
Howrah	Howrah	60,969	44,630	105,622	23	24	47	11·3	11·9	23·1	95	4	1	23	15	.	13	66	3·9	·5	11·3	12·3	..	6·4	33·5	32·3	45	21	30·4	24·4	214
24-Pargunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ..	147,306	104,224	251,530	66	51	117	13·6	10·5	24·2	129	19	1	57	69	.	73	219	3·9	·2	13·0	14·3	...	15·1	51·5	51·1	139	110	49·1	34·9	126
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,363	14,214	27,477	7	6	13	13·2	11·3	24·6	116	1	..	8	..	..	3	12	1·9	...	15 1	...	...	5·6	22·6	66·2	5	7	19·6	28·6	71
	Ranaghat	4,023	4,054	8,083	...	.		...		...	. .	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	6·0	...	.	..	6·0	41·9	1	...	12·9	...	No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,703	15,979	29,687	5	3	7	8·7	3·5	12·2	250	...		7	1	..	1	9	...	...	12·3	1·7	..	1·7	15·7	26·0	4	3	15·2	10·3	80
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,605	8,435	1	1	2	6·1	6·1	12·3	100	1	..	3	...	..	.	9	6·1	...	49·0	...	...	...	55 1	21·3	3	3	6·3	42·6	200
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah ...	10,706	9,085	19,791	3	1	4	7·9	2·6	10 5	300	..	...	7	1	...	2	10	...	...	18·4	2·6	...	5·2	26·2	13·4	7	3	33·3	17·2	233
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976	1	.	1	6·5	.	6·5	No female births.	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	13·0	1	...	16·3	...	No female deaths.
Dacca	Dacca	43,782	37,379	80,161	14	14	28	9·1	9·1	18·2	100	2	1	13	9	.	33	57	1·3	·3	11·6	5 2	...	18·2	37·6	37·6	27	30	23·3	41·7	90
	Narayangunge	7,605	4,956	12,561	3	3	6	12·4	12·4	24·8	100		.	1	1	.	2	4	...	...	4·1	4·1	..	8·2	16·4	8·3	3	3	12·7	21·0	100
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	5	5	10	11·7	11·7	23·5	100	...	..	7	...	...	2	9	...	...	16·4	...	..	4·7	21·1	37·6	4	6	15·6	23·6	66
Tipperah	Commillah	8,153	5,353	13,506	3	1	4	11·6	5·8	15·4	300		.	1	...	..	4	5	..	..	5·8		..	15 4	19·3	30·8	3	2	19·1	19 4	150
Patna	Patna City	78,762	81,475	160,237	59	44	103	19 1	14·3	33 4	134	..	1	24	12	.	33	76	...	·3	7·6	5·3	...	14·7	24·7	33·1	31	45	26·5	25·7	69
Gya	Gya	38,259	37,851	76,121	18	23	40	12·2	15·9	27·2	81	12	...	22	5	...	17	56	8·2	...	15·0	3·4	...	11·6	38·2	34·6	20	27	29·4	37·1	107
Shahabad	Arrah	20,980	22,505	43,485	2	4	6	2·4	4·3	7·3	50	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1·2	...	...	2·4	3·6	13·0	...	3	...	0·0	No male deaths.
Monsulfurpore ...	Monsulfurpore	23,094	19,638	42,732	8	3	11	9·7	3·6	13·4	266	...	...	16	5	...	...	23	...	...	21·9	6·1	...	...	28·0	23·1	17	6	38·3	15 8	283
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,332	66,106	20	14	34	15·7	11·0	26·7	142	...	..	8	7	...	6	21	...	...	6·3	5·3	...	4·7	16·3	17·3	9	12	13·9	19·3	75
Saran	Chupra	26,044	27,295	53,339	13	16	29	13·7	15·4	28·3	81	..	...	7	3	...	3	13	...	...	6·3	2·9	...	2·9	12·7	2·9	10	3	19·2	8·7	333
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,613	57,253	16	25	41	14·5	22·6	37·1	64	...	...	11	4	1	12	28	...	...	19·6	3·6	·9	10·3	35·4	33·3	15	13	29·3	34·3	115
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	19	22	41	17·2	19·3	37·1	86	...	...	10	5	...	13	27	...	...	9·0	4·5	...	10·3	34·5	25·3	13	15	16·1	29·6	60
Purneah	Purneah	8,663	6,853	15,516	3	4	6	6·9	13·0	29·5	50	...	...	13	3	...	3	17	...	...	45·0	6·9	...	6·9	58·8	24·6	11	6	67·5	42·8	183
Pooree	Pooree	13,027	11,263	24,290	3	3	5	4·3	5·4	10·7	66	1	...	3	...	1	7	11	2·1	...	4·3	...	2·1	15·0	23·5	29·0	7	4	32·9	19·5	175
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	222	176	3	267	683	2·0	·2	12·7	6·9	·1	2·7	31·5	23·7	635	355	32·4	29·6	139

* The number of the natives

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		11	8	...		..	24·2	40·5	..		2	2	4			2	...	2	3	4	157·6	46·1	89·2		..	13·1	..	21·5	63·5	140·4
Midnapur	Midnapur	..	26	7	...	1	.	52·1	56·4		281·1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6	10	1	7	70·0	22·1	13·9	17·1	16·5	35·4	56·3	139·5	25·2	198·9
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah ...		14	7	.	...	..	23·0	53·3			5	1	..	1		3	1	1	2	7	275·7	19·5		17·2	..	20·3	7·4	10·1	31·8	146·2
Serampore	Serampore	..	17	1	...		..	33·0	55·4			5	3	..		...	3	1	4	1	1	366·2	96·4	...			27·1	16·5	61·6	27·2	37·4
	Utterpara		4	...			..	39·0	..	..	..		2	..				.		1	1	....	247·0	..	..		..	.	..	141·3	269·9
Howrah	Howrah		49	17	.	.	.	31·2	40·5	.	...	14	14	2	3	4	9	2	9	2	7	380·2	171·4	14·1	20·1	24·0	18·0	4·7	34·2	15·9	81·2
24-Parganas	Suburbs of Calcutta	5	179	65	...		64·2	62·1	35·0			46	33	8	5	10	37	36	22	14	38	502·0	106·2	21·0	14·5	28·9	33·1	36·4	33·7	42·9	138·8
Nuddea	Kishnaghur		10	2	.	..		27·9	12·6	.		1	2	2	1	2	1			1	2	104·8	42·2	30·3	18·5	50·6	10·3	....	. ...	24·7	60·2
	Ranaghat	...	1		...	.		7·1	.	...	.	..	1	...	..			..				.. ..	65·4	..	. ..	..	..	....	.. .	.....	. ..
	Santipore	..	9	...	...		..	22·6	.	.	..	1		1	..		..		1	1	5	61·5	.	13·8	..	..	....	.	14·8	22·6	133·4
Jessore	Jessore	...	5	4	...	.		57·6	54·4		.	...		...	2	3	2	1	1	...	..	. .	.	..	156·4	213·1	51·3	33·9	49·5	.....	.....
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	...	5	5	...	.	..	26·2	26·5	..	...	2	2	...	.	..		2	1	1	2	256·2	73·3		...	.. ...	..	25·9	21·2	61·9	166·9
Darjiling	Darjiling	..	..	1	...	.	..	..	34·7	.	.	1	.	.	...	...	..				...	429·7	...	..	...		....	....	.... .	.....	.....
Dacca	Dacca	...	33	24	..		.	42·6	31·7	.	..	8	6	3	2	2	6	8	11	3	8	219·2	43·3	15·7	13·1	14·2	20·4	35·6	68·1	32·9	74·6
	Naraingunge	..	2	2	...	..		16·4	16·9	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	.	..				372·8	45·6	29·4	.	...		.. .	.	.....	.. ...
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	1	8	...	.		9·0	27·2	.	..	3	2	1	..	.	.	...	1	1	1	277·1	58·9	20·8	....	..	.....	.. ...	23·0	47·9	68·3
Tipperah	Comillah	..	...	5	...	.	..	.	36·5	.	..	4	...	..	.	.	..	.	..	1	..	700·4	.		.. ..	..	.	..	.....	64·9	.. .
Patna	Patna City	...	57	19	.	.	.	24·9	24·2	.	.	16	11	5	5	4	7	6	3	7	12	193·0	39·2	15·4	18·0	18·6	13·6	13·4	8·3	25·8	48·1
Gya	Gya	...	45	11	...	.	...	39·0	35·6	.	.	8	4	1	1	...	16	5	4	7	10	232·4	33·7	7·4	7·7	...	106·0	29·4	21·3	58·4	181·9
Shahabad	Arrah	...	1	2	...	.		1·7	6·4	.	..	1	.	..	.		..			1	1	40·4	.. .	.....		.	. . .	.....	..	16·8	18·9
Muzufferpore ...	Muzufferpore	...	20	3	...	...	..	34·6	12·5	.	.	.	1	3	2	4	3	6	4	...	...	...	12·9	34·7	26·2	68·6	18·2	44·3	41·5	.....	.....
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	...	13	8	..	.	..	14·0	23·6	.	..	3	4	.	.	.	2	1	2	4	5	166·2	27·3	.. ..	.	..	7·8	4·7	14·0	47·4	81·4
Saran	Chuprah	...	10	3	...	..	..	16·8	13·0	...	.	..	3	..	1	...	1	2		...	6	.....	29·4	.. ..	10·1	.....	5·5	12·0	.. ..	.....	80·6
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	20	8	...	..	..	26·2	24·3	..	...	5	2	...	2	1	1	4	1	4	8	217·8	19·3	.. .	16·5	12·4	4·8	22·4	8·1	48·0	118·3
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	21	6	...	...	...	24·4	24·8	...	...	11	4	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	3	385·2	33·4	7·4	9·1	.....	15·1	17·5	.. ..	12·1	43·5
Purneah	Purneah	...	9	8	...	...	...	51·0	73·5	..	...	1	.	...	.	1	3	1	4	4	3	183·7	.....	.....	.....	53·3	47·4	18·3	113·2	230·0	196·3
Pooree	Pooree	...	11	...	...	..	..	23·7	...	...	..	3	...	...	..	.	3	...	5	.	...	828·8	... .	. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30·3	.....	79·7	.....	.. ...
	TOTAL ...	5	573	224	...	1	21·7	33·6	29·7	...	38·4	165	99	33	27	31	107	85	86	60	131	245·3	46·9	13·1	19·3	14·7	20·6	19·4	37·9	33·2	84·7

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 26th January 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of November 1884.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Paddy	341	250	670	20	205	2 12 0	... .
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Mustard seed	110	330	175	6	44	0 14 0	... ..
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
3	Sand cutstone	1,419	185	2,376	84	1,020	10 6 0	....
..	Unwrought timber and piles (35 in number)		75		..		2 6 9	.
1	Planks	84	25	371	13	40	1 12 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
9	Passenger boat	...	... ..	6,327	226	678	21 4 0	...
28	Empty do	.		7,031	251	2,510	20 2 6	.
1	Mats	80	25	125	5	13	0 10 0	.
1	Gunny	94	80	315	11	304	3 0 0	..
45	Total	2,128	940	17,290	616	5,714	82 3 3	0 2 7
72	Total of same month last year	2,112	1,490	31,103	1,111	7,185	154 6 0	0 4 3
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
6	Sand cutstone	2,092	325	3,811	136	3,128	31 6 0	.. .
18	Sandstone, rubble	6,652	318	11,919	426	11,482	117 0 0	.. ...
2	Lime	235	220	1,328	44	1,188	13 4 0	.
8	Laterite apron	3,247	140	5,713	204	5,606	56 4 0	
	FUEL.							
4	Coal	2,091	1,217	4,502	161	3,411	33 6 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
34	Empty boats	..	.	11,007	393	9,432	45 1 0	..
72	Total	14,618	2,220	38,180	1,364	33,149	284 5 0	0 1 6
4	Total of same month last year	742	26	1,969	70	211	4 14 8	0 4 0
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs				Rs A. P.	
45	Private, including miscellaneous	2,128	940	17,290	616	5,714	82 3 3	.
72	Government stores, including ditto	14,618	2,220	38,180	1,364	33,149	284 5 0	
117	Grand Total	16,746	3,160	55,470	1,980	38,863	366 8 3	..
77	Grand Total of same month last year	2,854	1,516	33,072	1,181	7,396	159 4 8	.

MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	96 13 11
Amount of tollage for the month	366 8 3
Total	463 6 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	81 2 11
Balance at the end of the month	82 3 3

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P.	A. P.
49	Paddy	5,100	2,400	8,622	308	9,584	107 12 3	
157	Rice	89 000	1,17,000	72,497	2,589	134,048	1,736 1 3	.. ..
7	Gram	550	2 200	1,022	37	1,412	15 9 6	..
5	Coriander	250	1,250	484	17	308	5 8 6	.....
25	Jaggery	3,000	15,100	5,097	182	618	55 13 7	.....
18	Salt	2,500	7,500	4,683	167	4,915	44 11 5	.....
1	Oil	20	300	50	2	106	0 13 0	.....
8	Spices	900	12,000	3,212	79	2,474	29 6 11	.....
8	Fish (salt)	380	2,200	671	24	652	7 4 0	.....
	STIMULANTS							
1	Opium	100	1,20,000	294	10	540	5 8 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
2	Cotton	100	1,000	300	11	275	1 14 0	.....
4	Do twist and yarn (European)	800	15,000	1 543	55	2,268	26 3 3	.....
1	Jute	200	1,000	410	15	225	4 5 0	.....
6	Hides	1,700	17,000	3,054	109	5,350	56 4 0	.....
1	Castor seed	50	200	151	5	170	2 7 0	.....
7	Til seed	2,000	10,000	2,842	101	5,374	48 5 5	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
2	Tiles	500	50	1 072	8	2,072	17 1 0	.....
3	Building stores	800	20	1,160	41	1,186	15 0 6	.....
1	Ghoontung lime	50	20	111	4	146	1 10 0	.....
61	Unwrought timber and piles (302 in number)	3,300	7,000	6,304	225	10,620	205 3 9	.....
1	Bullahs	30	10	57	2	84	0 13 0	.....
	Bamboos (27,850 in number)	..	400	..	..	..	20 13 0	.....
	FUEL.							
2	Coal and coke	1,400	2,500	2,072	74	3,996	40 0 0	.....
14	Firewood	1,300	150	4,483	160	4,986	62 0 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
10	Earthware and earthen pots	300	30	703	25	638	6 12 2	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS							
49	Passenger boats (2,460 passengers in number)			16,168	640	34,776	373 5 1	.....
305	Empty ditto			44,970	1,602	84 992	345 15 3	.....
1	Chalk	50	200	123	4	126	1 10 0	.....
3	Oilcake	220	220	416	15	646	6 0 0	.....
2	Furniture	100	600	270	10	395	4 1 0	.....
4	Kerosine oil	500	5,000	920	33	1,320	13 12 0	.....
48	Miscellaneous goods, &c	8,500	55 000	18,071	645	31,455	335 1 6	.....
777	Total	73,820	4,07 950	2,02,735	7,238	334,729	3,592 3 7	0 2'1
633	Total of same month last year	58,430	2,77,340	1,67,010	5,994	273,222	5,362 0 8	0 3'8

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	A P
1	Bamboos	200	20	832	12	504	3 4 0	
1	Building stones	200	10	350	12	500	3 8 0	
1	Timber (10 in number)	..	50	105	4	60	2 13 0	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
15	Empty boats	.	.	3,247	116	4,635	27 11 9	..
1	Engine, &c.			425	15	630	6 14 6	
1	Stores, &c	50	100	97	3	103	1 7 5	
20	Total	450	180	4,856	163	6,231	45 9 8	0 1'6
73	Total of same month last year	9,100	410	24,943	891	31,964	670 13 7	0 4'0

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
777	Private, including miscellaneous	73,820	4,07,950	2,02,735	7,238	334,729	3,592 3 7	.....
20	Government stores, including ditto	450	180	4,856	163	6,231	45 9 8	.....
797	Grand Total	74,270	4,08,130	2,07,591	7,400	340,960	3,637 13 3*	..
705	Grand Total of same month last year	67,530	2,77,750	1,92,853	6,885	305,186	6,032 13 10	.....

MEMO

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	5,996 3 7
Amount of tollage for the month	...	3,637 13 3
Total	...	9,641 0 10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	2,182 12 10
Balance at the end of the month	...	7,638 4 0

* Of this, Rs. 234-0-8 is the collection of Gobri Canal Locks, Rs. 696-10-9 is the collection of Kendrapara Extension canal Locks, and Rs. 2,713-1-10 is the collection of Kendrapara Canal Locks.

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-miles	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Paddy	500	700	1,288	46	1,564	15 10 0	.. ...
28	Rice	4,000	15,000	6,996	250	8,500	80 3 6	. ...
3	Jaggery	300	1,500	662	24	800	2 11 0	. ...
19	Salt	2,000	6,000	3,719	133	4,129	42 7 0	... ..
6	Fish (dry)	200	1,000	457	16	538	5 3 0	. ..
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
1	Cotton	100	1,000	204	9	198	1 14 0	. ..
4	Castor seed	500	2,000	1,194	43	1,448	14 6 0	. .
1	Til seed	100	500	207	7	238	2 3 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
23	Unwrought timber and piles (633 timbers in No.)	500	2,000	1,331	48	1,632	162 15 9	... ..
	FUEL.							
1	Firewood	100	10	229	8	272	2 13 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
11	Passenger boat (21 passengers in No.)	..		1,419	51	1,294	14 14 3	.. .
113	Empty ditto	...	.. .	10,715	383	10,198	49 9 0	.... .
9	Straw	500	150	1,583	57	570	3 10 0	.. ...
1	Chalk	100	500	229	8	272	2 13 0	... ..
1	Furniture	100	200	144	5	165	1 9 0	.. .
20	Miscellaneous goods, &c.	2,000	10,000	5,518	198	6,719	67 3 0	..
263	Total	12,000	40,560	35,955	1,286	37,934	470 8 6	0 2·4
184	Total of same month last year	10,480	41,890	24,674	881	26,515	519 9 9	0 3·6

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Miscellaneous	Mds.	Rs				Rs A. P	A P
2	Empty boats	.. ...	..	1,831	65	2,145	11 4 0	. .
2	Total	.	. ..	1,831	65	2,145	11 4 0	0 1·9
2	Total of same month last year	100	200	297	10	330	6 6 0	0 3·7

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A P.	
263	Private, including miscellaneous ...	12,000	40,560	35,955	1,286	37,934	470 8 6	..
2	Government stores, including ditto		..	1,831	65	2,145	11 4 0	
265	Grand Total ..	12,000	40,560	37,786	1,351	40,079	481 12 6	.....
186	Grand Total of same month last year ...	10,580	41,790	24,971	891	26,245	515 15 9	... .

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	364 13 6
Amount of tollage for the month	481 12 6
Total ...	846 13 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	513 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	333 12

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Paddy	1,100	1,500	2,043	73	231	12 11 6	.....
32	Rice	2,600	7,800	5,223	187	2,331	32 7 0	.....
1	Gram	200	300	375	13	144	2 3 6	.. ..
2	Salt	500	1,500	1,115	40	278	6 15 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Copper	100	3,000	201	7	14	1 4 9	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
..	Unwrought timber and piles (54 timbers in number)	..	200	...		..	4 10 6	.. ..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Passenger boat (4 in number)			568	20	234	3 7 0	
45	Empty ditto			3,116	111	1,300	9 9 9	.
1	Lac	50	500	192	7	42	1 3 0	..
.	Small dongahs (24 in number)					..	6 7 6	.. .
93	Total	4,550	15,300	12,832	458	5,269	80 14 9	0 3·6
35	Total of same month last year	1,950	5,400	5,314	191	2,209	32 6 .6	0 7·1
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
6	Gravel	1,000	80	2,569	92	552	16 0 0	...
	FUEL							
3	Charcoal	200	300	839	30	360	5 5 0	
9	Firewood	1,500	150	3,156	113	1,344	19 7 0	.
	MISCELLANEOUS							
16	Empty boats			3,532	126	1,158	10 14 3	..
	small dongahs (2 in number)						0 6 2	
34	Total	2,700	480	10,116	361	3,414	52 0 5	0 2·9
6	Total of same month last year	500	50	2,573	92	92	25 8 0	0 3·2
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
93	Private, including miscellaneous	4,550	15,300	12,832	458	5,269	80 14 9	
34	Government stores including ditto	2,700	480	10,116	361	3,414	52 0 5	.
127	Grand Total	7,250	15,780	22,948	819	8,683	132 15 2	.. ..
41	Grand Total of same month last year	2,450	5,450	7,887	283	2,301	107 14 6	.. .

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	162 5 9
Amount of tollage for the month	132 15 2
Total	295 4 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	198 13 0
Balance at the end of the month	106 7 11

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
14	Rice	1,500	5,500	2,711	97	1,089	16 14 6	.....
2	Gram	350	1,400	636	23	300	4 1 6	.. .
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
...	Unwrought timber and piles (54 timber in number)	.....	200	... .	... .	.....	4 13 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2	Passenger boat	.....	...	470	17	306	2 13 6	.....
18	Empty	.....	... ..	1,663	36	320	3 6 9	... ..
1	Furniture	50	200	106	6	106	0 15 6	.....
..	Small dongahs (6 in number)	...	..	.	.....	. ....	1 2 0	.....
38	Total ..	1,900	7,300	5,056	181	2,123	34 1 9	0 3 0
11	Total of same month last year .	500	1,610	1,425	51	320	16 0 0	0 3 7
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
4	Gravel	1,000	30	1,904	66	1,242	11 15 0	... .
3	Lime	500	1,000	1,150	41	738	7 4 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1	Empty boats	.... .	. .	221	8	244	0 10 6	.. ..
8	Total	1,500	1,030	3,285	117	2,224	19 13 6	0 17
...	Total of same month last year	.....	..	.	.....	.. ...	.	... .
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
38	Private, including miscellaneous	1,900	7,300	5,056	181	2,223	34 1 9	.....
8	Government stores, including ditto	1,500	1,030	3,285	117	2,224	19 13 6	.
46	Grand Total ...	3,400	8,330	8,341	298	4,447	53 15 3	.....
11	Grand Total of same month last year ...	500	1,610	1,425	51	320	16 0 0	.....

Memo.		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		173 1 9
Amount to tollage for the month		53 15 3
	Total ...	227 1 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		73 1 9
Balance at the end of the month		154 15 3

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
278	Paddy	48,750	50,760	85,360			1,314 10 6	
433	Rice	99,998	2,16,000	2,18,346			2,717 1 6	
1	Wheat	100	400	200			3 0 3	
99	Gram	13,990	40,970	36,975			379 10 0	
21	Fruits and vegetables	1,230	1,525	4,795			61 12 0	
14	Sugar, unrefined	2,395	7,122	5,475			40 10 6	
82	Salt	23,880	64,430	57,650			622 1 3	
7	Oil	1,225	5,107	2,715			40 5 0	
3	Spices	100	350	650			4 11 0	
2	Fish	8	40	20			0 1 0	
2	Betelnuts	75	350	300			1 14 0	
43	Betel leaves	2,035	10,295	7,500			38 0 6	
4	Cocoanuts (16,000 in number)		354	785			17 11 6	
1	Onion	80	120	300			3 0 0	
18	Curd	1,410	3,475	3,330			33 8 6	
	STIMULANTS.							
17	Tobacco	2,470	11,855	7,200			97 0 0	
	CLOTHING.							
8	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	246	15,490	1,085			7 11 3	
9	Ditto ditto (European)	325	32,500	1,555			11 15 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
25	Brass	4,375	1,54,350	14,005			122 4 0	
2	Iron	350	1,850	700			6 12 0	
1	Silk	10	4,000	200			1 12 0	
2	Cotton	300	5,800	900			7 13 0	
29	Do twist and yarn (European)	8,510	1,39,837	10,650			114 1 0	
61	Jute	10,952	39,021	25,790			115 4 6	
10	Hides (7,800 in number)	1,375	16,200	4,425			44 3 6	
1	Other fibres, raw	100	200	200			1 12 0	
5	Wool, raw	50	500	300			1 14 0	
28	Mustard seed	3,160	12,175	7,250			40 0 0	
1	Til seed	450	1,800	975			8 8 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Brick (800 in number)		6	175			2 10 0	
5	Tiles (2,500 in number)		75	1,000			5 14 0	
3	Stone	220	85	380			7 10 6	
6	Shooting lime	880	1,910	2,025			19 15 0	
13	Sand	6,400	640	13,500			46 14 0	
153	Unwrought timber and piles (11,000 in number)	24,922	19,426	4,516			341 1 0	
19	Bamboos (4,425 in number)	215	497	40			16 1 0	
	FUEL.							
38	Coal and coke	29,345	5,320	41,950			223 5 6	
11	Charcoal	2,380	1,583	2,550			140 0 0	
6	Firewood	1,280	343	2,080			12 13 3	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
25	Earthenware and earthen pots	2,435	680	6 690			33 8 3	
6	Stone plates	380	780	1,705			24 14 9	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
776	Passenger boat			45,880			355 12 0	
1,238	Empty do			1,44,809			1,388 15 3	
26	Straw (704 kahans)	4,380	2,384	13,825			77 3 6	
10	Oil-cake	751	776	2,050			19 15 0	
8	Furniture	220	535	1,080			6 13 3	
1	Mats (coir)	150	1,200	580			15 0 0	
1	Gunny cloths	100	300	275			1 0 6	
31	Miscellaneous	2,020	2,946	9,225			73 8 9	
18	Other oils	2,661	9,464	7,240			70 12 0	
6	Sajl	1,200	1,637	3,400			46 3 9	
2	Rope coir	140	1,320	800			26 0 0	
1	Canes	40	50	150			1 5 0	
1	Stamp paper		10,000	125			3 12 0	
	Demurrage						52 15 6	
3,591	Total	2,96,358	8,98,791	8,17,756	29,203	5,14,715	8,893 15 9	0 2·3
3,937	Total of same month last year	3,54,032	13,26,401	6,97,427	24,906	4,05,886	6,617 13 10	0 2·9

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Building Materials.							
1	Building stones (laterite stone)	700	112	1,100	.....	.....	32 0 0	.....
	Miscellaneous.							
1	Empty boats...	.....		575	... ..	... ..	17 4 0	.....
2	Total ...	700	112	1,675	60	2,554	50 4 0	0 3·2
...	Total of same month last year	... .	.. ..	... ..	.. . .	.. .	. .....	.....
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
2,891	Private, including miscellaneous ..	2,96,188	3,96,791	3,17,756	29,205	514,715	3,892 15 9	.....
2	Government stores, including ditto	700	112	1,675	60	2,554	50 4 0	. .
2,893	Grand Total ...	2,97,088	3,96,903	3,19,431	29,265	517,269	3,943 3 9*	.....
2,987	Grand Total of same month last year ...	2,54,022	13,26,401	6,97,427	24,006	405,384	6,617 13 10	... ..

Memo.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,467 3 11
Amount of tollage for the month	3,943 3 9
Total ..	10,410 6 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	8,648 3 6
Balance at the end of the month	1,762 3 2

* This includes tolls on the Narainghar channel, amounting to Rs. 230-3-3.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

Length of Canal open—29 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	Articles of Food.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
199	Paddy	26,390	32,263	56,140	.. ..	.....	527 12 3	.....
191	Rice	24,150	49,556	53,200	...	.	383 3 3	. ....
13	Fruits and vegetables	319	1,583	1,315	.. ..	.. .	11 10 0	....
6	Jaggery	317	792	695	. ..	.. ..	8 9 6	. . ..
2	Sugar	13	180	50	.. .	. ..	0 5 0	.....
36	Salt	2,180	20,536	18,240	... .		143 14 3	. . .
22	Oil	1,015	9,750	3,150	.	.	28 7 0	... ..
5	Fish	70	75	150	.	... .	1 6 3	. ..
	Stimulant.							
70	Tobacco	4,453	20,668	12,340	.....	.....	113 2 9	.....
	Clothing.							
12	Cotton piece-goods (European)	725	19,638	2,190	. ....	... ..	19 1 6	.....
	Staples of Manufacture.							
28	Jute	2,436	7,236	7,635	.....	..	55 15 9	.....
4	Hides	215	1,000	540	. .. .	....	8 7 9	.....
	Building Materials.							
7	Bricks	1,620	302	4,090	.....		28 1 9	.....
9	Shooting lime	1,350	150	2,475	.. .	.	25 5 3	.....
8	Sand	1,250	89	2,150	...	.	14 12 6	.....
21	Unwrought timber and piles	7,145	9,092	1,270	. . .		111 9 6	.....
4	Bamboos	420	118	640	..	. ..	5 14 9	.....
	Fuel.							
11	Coal and coke	6,250	1,562	10,075	.....	.....	143 3 3	.....
6	Firewood	550	443	1,165	....	.....	9 5 3	.....
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
7	Earthenware and earthenpots	270	69	625	.....	. ....	4 12 9	.....
	Miscellaneous.							
95	Passenger boat	... ..	.....	6,220	.....	.....	65 10 9	.....
815	Empty do.	... .	... .	44,545	.....	... ..	350 6 3	.....
69	Straw	11,900	4,508	26,725	.....	. ..	188 5 0	.....
16	Mats	970	3,350	1,995	.....	. ..	14 1 6	.....
28	Miscellaneous.	970	4,307	2,900	. ...	.	27 6 3	.....
2,807	Total ...	1,08,985	1,92,156	2,60,250	9,294	126,905	2,511 2 0	0 3·8
2,811	Total of same month last year ...	1,13,548	1,98,671	2,56,095	10,179	141,966	2,688 13 6	0 3·9

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Miscellaneous.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Stores, &c.	400	1,500	850	... ..	....	15 6 6	....
1	Total ..	400	1,500	850	30	380	15 6 6	0 3·2
2	Total of same month last year ..	170	325	425	15	343	6 0 3	0 2·8
	ABSTRACT.							
1,367	Private, including miscellaneous	1,02,035	1,92,155	2,60,250	9,294	126,303	Rs. A P 2,311 2 0	.....
1	Government stores, including ditto	400	1,500	850	30	380	15 6 6	....
1,368	Grand Total ..	1,02,435	1,93,655	2,61,100	9,324	127,083	2,326 8 6	.
1 613	Grand total of same month last year	1,15,715	1,93,906	2,85,430	10,194	142,311	2,644 13 3	.....

Memo.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	616 14 9
Amount of tollage for the month	2,326 8 6
Total ...	2,943 7 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,390 11 3
Balance at the end of the month	552 12 0

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

Length of Canal open—86½ miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
	Articles of Food.							
1	Rice	56	300	10½	3½	289	2 15 0	.....
1	Sugar	150	500	27½	9½	369	3 13 3	... ..
14	Salt	3,045	7,327	871	197½	14,978½	153 3 6	. .
1	Oil	40	360	131	4	80	0 15 9	.....
	Staples of Manufacture.							
6	Hides	1,460	14,200	2,494	88	6,129	61 14 3	.....
	Horns							
1	Bones	....	.	43	1½	41	0 9 9	.. ...
13	Linseed	2,193	6,500	4,379	151½	7,560	78 13 0	.....
	Building Materials.							
2	Stone lime	.....	...	630	23½	114	0 9 3	.....
1	Stone door frame	40	80	85	3	249	1 4 0	.....
1	Kunkur ..	600	40	867	31½	1,364	10 2 0	.....
11	Unwrought timber and piles (5) . .	... .	. .. .	..	..	....	1 5 0	... .
	Beams and burgahs	. .	. ....	.. . .	..	.. ...		
	Bullahs (256)	. . .	. .	. .	.. ..	.. . .	.....	.....
	Bamboos (140,961)	.....	. ..	... .	.	... .	0 5 9	.....
							74 13 6	.....
	Fuel.							
...	Firewood (2,140)	... ..	... ..	...	.....	.....	4 5 3	. ....
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
7	Stone mills	2,875	816	4,177	149	11,020	69 10 0	.....
	Miscellaneous.							
9	Passenger boat	...	... ..	1,750	62½	2,376½	23 13 0	.
51	Empty do.	.....	... ..	4,633	165½	3,009	29 11 3	.....
9	Straw	228	92	611	21	420	4 9 9	.....
31	Miscellaneous	4,575	14,655	8,130	289½	19,715	202 9 6	.....
161	Total ...	15,248	44,819	29,011½	1,196½	69,414	706 5 9	0 1·9
209	Total of same month last year ...	27,181	72,225	52,902	2,531½	133,447	1,576 0 10	0 2·7

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.			
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P
2	Jhallas and tiles . ..	150	60	373	13½	360	2 13 6	..
1	Timber	150	200	207	7½	87	1 9 0	.. ..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							.. ..
1	Empty boat of jhallas			70	3½	63	0 5 6	.. ..
4	Total	300	260	670	24½	512	4 13 0	0 1 8
35	Total of same month last year	4,350	575	8,049	300½	15,856½	90 15 3	0 1 1
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	
161	Private, including miscellaneous	15,248	44,510	29,011½	1,108½	60,414	706 5 9	.. .
4	Government stores, including ditto .	300	260	670	23½	513	4 13 0	. ..
165	Grand Total	15,548	44,770	29,681½	1,222½	60,926	711 1 9	..
304	Grand total of same month last year	31,531	79,800	67,551	2,832	154,303½	1,665 0 1	... ..

MEMO	Rs A. P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	330 8 0
Amount of tollage for the month	711 1 9
Total	1,041 9 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	906 1 9
Balance at the end of the month	135 8 0

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A. P.
16	Linseed	7,822	31,288	10,450	377	8,904	65 18 0	.
1	Poppy seed ..	410	1,640	550	19	1,170	3 7 0	
2	Mustard seed	600	3 200	1 200	43	2,040	17 8 0	..
1	Til seed . . .	510	2,040	650	23	1,910	4 1 0	...
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
6	Grind-mill stone	2,442	500	3,300	118	2,596	10 12 8	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat . .	..		100	3	210	0 10 0	
4	Empty do			525	18	651	5 14 9	
31	Total ...	11,984	38,668	16,875	601	17,911	102 4 0	0 1 1
39	Total of same month last year ..	15,762	51,107	21,450	763	18,051	156 0 6	0 1'9

Western Main Canal—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	MISCELLANEOUS	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
3	Mile stones	800	40	1,200	46	1,768	9 5 6	
3	Total	800	40	1,200	46	1,768	9 5 6	0 1 1
	Total of same month last year							
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	
91	Private including miscellaneous	11,984	38,668	16,873	601	17,811	103 4 0	
3	Government stores including ditto	800	40	1,200	46	1,768	9 5 6	
94	Grand Total	12,784	38,708	18,1.5	647	19,579	111 9 6	..
49	Grand total of same month last year	15,762	31,107	21,150	763	18,051	196 6 6	

MEMO.

		Rs A P
Uncovered balance on the 1st of the month		74 5 0
Amount of tollage for the month		111 9 6
	Total	185 14 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		124 0 9
Balance at the end of the month		61 13 9

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
3	Fruits and vegetables	201	507	603	17	640	6 12 3	
9	Sugar	2,212	22,120	3,113	111	4,.96	44 7 0	
23	Salt	8,492	25,.68	10,722	382	22,.04	213 6 0	
2	Oil	58	560	236	9	96	1 0 0	
7	Spices	138	1,800	486	17	1,100	10 6 3	
	STIMULANTS							
2	Tobacco	374	3,740	574	20	1,400	12 6 6	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
2	Iron	142	455	382	13	598	5 13 9	
2	Cotton	280	5,000	480	17	672	7 6 9	
26	Linseed	11,582	34,746	14,182	506	34,116	329 14 0	
1	Castor seed	309	1,107	494	17	714	7 6 9	
2	Mustard seed	1,043	3,129	1,243	44	3,080	18 12 0	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
8	Stone lime	175	175	425	15	240	2 10 0	
2	Kunkur	552	44	752	26	312	1 10 6	
3	Beams and bargahs	33	97	107	3	104	1 9 0	
	Bullahs (77,297 in number)						81 1 0	
	Bamboos							
	FUEL							
1	Coal and coke	299	149	399	14	224	1 10 0	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
3	Mill stones	1,487	1,487	1,037	69	4,830	13 13 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
17	Passenger boat			1,516	54	1,712	15 14 9	
53	Empty do.			4,431	159	2,956	20 4 6	
2	Straw	31	31	131	4	92	1 10 3	
2	Furniture	107	2,897	397	15	278	1 9 6	
5	Mats	238	100	459	15	300	2 4 9	
5	Gunny	91	541	291	10	468	3 13 3	
171	Total	27,991	1,03,791	43,279	1,536	81,182	712 5 0	0 1 6
170	Total of same month last year	23,163	67,052	41,184	1,468	1,.5,523	732 12 9	0 1 1

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton mileage	Tollage.	Rate per toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs A. P.	A. P.
1	Building stones	83	13	183	6	348	1 14 0	.
3	Timber ..	40	120	140	5	135	1 11 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
12	Empty boats			1,141	40	1,812	8 11 0	..
4	Stores, &c	1,058	2,192	1 158	52	3,016	31 9 9	
16	Total	1,181	2,325	2,022	103	5,311	43 8 0	0 1 5
17	Total of same month last year	3 007	4,071	5,903	211	8,666	63 5 3	0 1 3
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	
171	Private, including miscellaneous	27,991	1,03,791	44,278	1,536	81,162	712 5 0	.
18	Government stores, including ditto	1,181	2,325	2,022	103	5,311	43 8 0	.....
189	Grand Total	29,173	1,06,116	46,300	1,639	86,473	755 13 0	.....
187	Grand total of same month last year	20,170	71,123	47,177	1,679	1,33,989	796 1 0	.

Memo		Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	. ...	199 0 6
Amount of tollage for the month ..	... .. .	755 13 0
	Total ...	954 13 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	... ...	802 2 3
Balance at the end of the month	... ...	152 11 3

Buxar Canal

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A. P
3	Gram	550	1,072	872	31	516	13 13 9	. .
	CLOTHING.							
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	50	300	100	3	6	0 3 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
	Beams and burgahs (15 in number), chowdhors (195 in number) .. ... Bullahs (1,195 in number) Bamboos (1,21,000 in number) .. Wood (1,398 in number)	.	.	..	.	.	53 0 6	. ....
	FUEL.							
3	Firewood	250	50	370	13	24	0 12 6	....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
1	Stone-mills	302	20	450	17	334	4 14 9	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
12	Empty boats ..	...	..	675	24	482	4 1 0	..
1	Glassware	600	4,000	900	32	1,760	19 11 0	.....
31	Total ...	1,842	5 742	3,467	120	3,672	96 8 6	0 5 0
29	Total of same month last year ..	1,920	4,057	3,300	139	6,340	119 13 0	0 3 6

Buxar Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.			
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Building Materials	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Tiles	200	75	250	9	162	1 14 6	
4	Building stones			2,275	81	3,107	14 5 6	. . .
	Miscellaneous							
4	Empty boats			575	20	666	3 12 3	
1	Planks	25	150	75	3	54	0 9 0	
10	Total	225	225	3,175	113	3,989	20 8 9	0 1·0
1	Total of same month last year			275	9	328	5 8 0	0 3·2

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	
21	Private, including miscellaneous	1,842	5 942	3 407	120	3,672	96 8 6	.. ..
10	Government stores, including ditto	225	225	3,175	113	3,989	20 8 9	.. ..
31	Grand Total	2 067	6,167	6,582	233	7,661	117 1 3	
24	Grand total of same month last year	1 020	4,057	4,175	148	6,508	110 5 0	

Memo		Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	..	33 11 0
Amount of tollage for the month		117 1 3
	Total	150 12 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	..	122 14 0
Balance at the end of the month		27 14 3

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1884

Canal	Traffic, 1884-85		Traffic, 1883-84		Remarks.
	During the month	To end of the month	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month.	
Orissa Circle	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P.	Rs. A P	
Taldunda	366 8 3	1,058 7 0	159 4 8	2,172 2 3	
Kendrapara	3,647 13 3	21,280 14 10	6 032 13 10	28,849 9 10	
High Level, Range I	481 12 6	3,371 1 9	515 15 9	4,123 14 6	
Ditto, ditto II	132 15 2	1,847 9 11	107 14 6	2,014 13 9	
Ditto, ditto III	53 15 3	610 3 0	16 0 0	469 14 11	
Total Orissa Circle	4,673 0 5	27,668 9 6	6 832 0 9	37,619 6 3	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	8,943 3 0	79,194 8 0	6 617 13 10	77,273 1 6	
Hidgellee Tidal	2,326 8 6	32,118 4 6	2,644 13 3	44,647 8 3	
Total South-Western Circle	11,269 12 3	1,11,312 13 6	9,262 11 1	1,21,920 9 9	
Sone Circle.					
Eastern Main and Patna	711 1 9	15,162 4 3	1,665 0 1	17,396 11 1	
Western Main	111 9 6	785 0 6	186 6 6	2,066 13 3	
Arrah	755 13 0	5,180 6 3	796 1 0	11,924 2 3	
Buxar	117 1 3	1,304 9 3	119 5 0	4,264 7 3	
Total Sone Circle	1,695 9 6	22,432 4 3	2,766 13 7	35,586 1 10	
Grand Total	17,638 6 2	1,61,413 10 3	18,861 8 6	1,95,025 1 10	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85.						Traffic, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda and Kenarapara ...				7,490	9,810	10,569 10 11	2,020		2,623 8 7	13,378	2,487	22,983 12 4
High Level	1,130	1,396	1,296 9 9	5,356	9,439	6,192 2 1	656	827	634 10 0	4,273	6,938	4,781 3 0
Total Orissa Circle	1,130	1,396	1,296 9 9	12,756	19,249	16,761 13 0	2,682	827	4,259 18 7	17,651	9,425	27,765 0 4
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	15,057	767	750 0 0	1,14,162	6,296	6,000 0 0	10,448	485	1,000 0 0	98,436	2,872	8,000 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	15,057	767	750 0 0	1,14,162	6,296	6,000 0 0	10,448	485	1,000 0 0	98,436	2,872	8,000 0 0
Sone Circle												
Eastern Main and Patna ...			8 13 3		4,008	2,289 7 3	1,120	2,263	959 9 6	8,220	15,019	4,925 12 9
Western Main and Buxar ...		4,330	230 15 3	5,420	17,831	4,494 9 3	1,344	2,755	1,049 6 6	11,797	23,225	8,077 3 9
Arrah			835 5 3	8,009	7,544	6,574 5 3	2,496	2,037	1,986 0 0	18,974	15,651	13,755 0 0
Total Sone Circle		4,330	1,073 1 9	13,429	29,443	13,358 5 9	4,960	7,055	3,995 0 0	30,091	53,895	25,057 15 6
Grand Total	16,187	6,493	3,119 11 6	1,40,347	54,987	36,140 6 9	18,904	8,396	9,254 18 7	148,198	66,192	61,432 15 10

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

	Earnings, 1884-85.		Earnings, 1883-84.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	
Orissa Canals . .	5,909 10 2	64,450 6 6	11,092 0 4	65,384 6 7	
Midnapore Canal . . .	9,693 3 9	55,194 8 0	7,617 1 10	55,278 1 6	
Hidgelee Tidal Canal	2,326 3 6	32,118 4 6	2,644 13 3	44,547 3 3	
Sone Canals . ..	2,768 11 3	35,790 10 0	6,461 13 7	61,253 1 4	
Grand Total	20,738 1 2	1,97,553 13 0	27,816 8 0	2,56,458 1 6	

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 26th January 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of December 1884.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
246	Coal ...	1,85,168	69,438	2,86,500	10,232	2,088	7	6
44	Bricks .	1,79,000	1 651	65 500	2,342	245	10	0
36	Earthenware ..	2,100	1,050	8,925	318	47	14	0
40	Sand ...	18,825	5,647	40,750	1,455	160	11	0
11	Iron ...	3,335	26,680	10,200	364	87	4	0
13	Jute ...	5,100	15,300	15,550	555	43	5	0
3	Paddy ..	1,500	2,250	3,000	107	26	4	0
1	Gram ..	200	400	525	18	4	9	6
1	Oil-cake ...	20	22	300	10	2	10	0
9	Vegetables ...	808	2,020	2,200	78	19	4	6
6	Tobacco ..	1,175	11,750	5,750	205	29	5	0
1	Jaggery .	200	600	800	28	7	0	0
403	Salt ..	1,89,411	4,73,602	4,45,350	15,905	3,796	12	0
5	Bones ...	600	600	2,400	85	11	2	0
819	Total ...	5,87,472	6,11,010	8,87,750	31,702	6,570	2	6
981	Total of same month last year.	2,95,175	1,69,630	7,27,400	26,672	6,050	6	0
	Miscellaneous.							
1,219	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, flour, soorkee, &c.	10,500	42,000	10,52,650	37,594	4,010	11	0
224	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	0	0
... ..	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	12	6
1,443	Total ...	10,500	42,000	10,52,650	37,594	4,107	7	6
1,190	Total of same month last year.	1,25,300	5,01,200	5,04,100	18,003	3,389	8	0
2,262	Grand Total ...	5,97,972	6,53,010	19,40,400	69,296	10,677	10	0
2,171	Grand total of same month last year.	4,20,475	6,70,830	12,31,500	44,675	9,439	14	0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1,187	4	3
Amount of tollage for the month	10,677	10	0
Total ...	11,864	14	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	11,393	13	3
Balance at the end of the month ...	471	1	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station for the month of December 1884.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
6	Earthenware ...	3,450	1,725	775	27	6	13	0
2	Sand ...	100	30	250	8	1	1	6
.37	Lime ...	53,000	43,460	93,400	3 335	817	4	0
367	Firewood ...	2,45,300	61,325	4,68,950	16,748	3,515	10	0
15	Iron ...	1,780	14,240	9,800	350	42	14	0
9	Brass ...	1,648	24,720	3,975	141	22	5	0
1,024	Jute ...	6,57,748	19,73,244	13,66,150	48,791	11,958	13	0
7	Mats ...	1,200	1,725	3,750	133	32	9	6
10	Paddy ...	1,610	2,415	3,450	123	30	3	0
596	Rice ...	2,04,416	7,15,453	3,94,350	14,083	3,450	9	0
44	Gram ...	19,337	48,342	40,775	1,456	385	0	3
4	Linseed ...	3,750	11,250	5,425	193	47	7	6
29	Mustard-seed ...	13,270	53,080	29 875	1,066	261	6	6
205	Other oils ...	60,485	2,72,182	1,42,600	5,092	623	14	0
13	Oil-cake ...	3,630	4,084	7,550	269	66	1	0
1	Indigo ...	36	9,000	125	4	1	1	6
140	Fruits ...	38,610	2,70,270	75,475	2,695	660	6	6
63	Vegetables ...	5,610	14,025	13,150	469	115	1	0
4	Tobacco ...	1,398	10,185	2,875	102	19	11	0
9	Spices ...	1,450	4,350	3,625	129	31	11	6
33	Grass for cattle ...	1,151	4,504	9,500	339	83	2	0
24	Straw ...	3,149	15,745	9,225	329	80	0	0
50	Betelnuts ...	10,470	1,25,680	23,500	839	205	10	0
1	Sugar, unrefined ...	10	60	75	2	0	10	6
131	Jaggery ...	21,606	64,818	45,275	1,616	386	6	9
49	Salt ...	5,035	12,587	12,850	458	56	3	6
11	Hides ...	4,300	8,600	1,050	37	9	3	0
9	Bones ...	1,500	1,500	3,825	136	33	7	6
4	Dry fish ...	150	1,500	775	27	6	12	6
2,897	Total ...	13,65,199	37,70,399	27,72,400	98,997	22,896	6	6
3,942	Total of same month last year.	11,60,550	39,68,846	25,18,750	84,469	21,178	3	6
	Miscellaneous.							
3,118	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, golepatta, tamarind, onion, fowls, bamboos, ghee, &c.	96,525	3,86,100	4,88,425	17,443	4,008	8	3
454	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	8	0
....	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	578	4	9
3,572	Total ...	96,525	3,86,100	4,88,425	17,443	4.700	5	0
3,407	Total of same month last year.	2,07,225	8,28,900	5,68,125	20,290	6,138	0	6
6,469	Grand Total ...	14,61,724	41,56,499	32,60,825	1,16,440	27,596	11	6
7,349	Grand total of same month last year.	13,67,775	47,97,746	30,86,875	1,04,759	27,821	1	3

* Inclusive of Rs 504-13-3 realized in the Bamunghatta toll station

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	2,298	15	0
Amount of tollage for the month	27,596	11	6
Total ...	30,895	10	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	30,009	13	9
Balance at the end of the month	885	12	9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of December 1884.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
101	Coal ...	42,947	16,105	89,275	3,187	384	10	6
19	Roadstone ...	9,700	2,328	21,500	767	80	12	0
170	Bricks ..	4,27,000	4,270	93,750	3,348	353	1	0
20	Tiles .	22,500	675	7,800	278	29	8	3
78	Earthenware .	4,288	2,144	14,875	531	62	8	6
61	Sand . .	28,125	8,437	69,300	2,475	259	13	6
198	Firewood ..	59,820	14,955	1,23,675	4,415	891	6	6
4	Iron ...	560	4,480	2,275	81	19	14	6
1	Brass ..	50	1,500	125	4	1	1	6
4	Cotton ...	502	3,514	1,700	59	14	14	6
9	Jute ..	2,730	8,235	5,425	192	47	8	0
11	Mats	1,050	2,845	3,375	120	28	0	6
311	Paddy .	38,020	57,029	85,300	3,045	741	15	0
1,995	Rice .	2,43,977	7,07,047	3,74,450	13,371	2,674	10	6
9	Gram ...	1,413	3,476	2,900	103	25	8	6
24	Mustard seed ...	8,580	34,320	18,475	659	126	13	6
64	Other oils ...	3,810	17,145	15,425	550	67	10	3
1	Oil-cake ...	10	11	125	4	0	8	9
77	Vegetables ...	8,469	24,116	18,875	673	73	8	0
3	Fruits .	60	120	100	2	0	15	0
15	Tobacco ...	2,845	26,800	5,675	202	33	13	9
3	Spices ...	70	210	875	31	6	0	6
1	Cocoanut ...	200	4	25	.....	0	4	0
1	Grass for cattle ...	5	35	100	3	0	14	0
6	Do. for thatching ...	68	272	2,225	79	19	7	6
252	Straw ...	8,547	35,735	35,250	1,258	227	10	0
29	Betelnuts ...	14,325	1,71,900	31,625	1,129	276	11	6
191	Jaggery ...	22,968	68,904	60,725	2,167	448	10	9
99	Salt	22,279	55,587	50,125	1,789	305	3	6
5	Cattle ...	420	840	275	9	2	8	0
4	Dry fish	300	3,000	1,200	42	9	4	0
3,766	Total ...	9,75,638	12,76,039	11,36,825	40,573	7,215	4	3
5,145	Total of same month last year.	2,86,911	8,64,586	8,19,150	29,721	7,047	8	0
	Miscellaneous							
5,696	Empty, passenger, cheerah, planks, soorkee, fish, golepatta, bamboos, tea, &c., &c.	63,900	2,55,600	7,81,300	27,903	4,167	6	6
114	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	8	0
.....	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	7	6
5,810	Total ..	63,900	2,55,600	7,81,300	27,903	4,341	6	0
3,543	Total of same month last year.	1,19,414	4,77,656	8,50,850	30,400	5,424	8	0
9,576	Grand Total ...	10,39,538	15,31,639	19,18,125	68,476	11,556	10	3
8,688	Grand total of same month last year.	4,06,325	13,42,242	16,70,000	60,121	12,523	1	3*

* Inclusive of Rs. 51-1-3 realized in the Panapotta Toll Station.

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	775	5	9
Amount of tollage for the month	11,546	10	3
Total ...	12,322	0	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	11,559	1	0

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

	Traffic, 1884-85.						Traffic, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Circular Canal.												
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station ...	10,677	10	0	65,137	1	3	9,439	14	0	59,992	15	0
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	27,596	11	6	1,84,558	5	3	27,821	1	3	2,03,772	13	0
Total ...	38,274	5	6	2,49,695	6	6	37,260	15	3	2,63,765	12	0
Tolly's Nullah	11,556	10	3	78,005	5	3	12,523	1	3	89,424	8	3
Grand Total ...	49,830	15	9	3,27,700	11	9	49,784	0	6	3,53,190	4	3

Calcutta,
The 27th January 1885.

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds s	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	242,103	2,75,517 11 0	20,42 769 0	5,34,593 6 6	17,349 8 0	8,27,460 9 6	67,093½	93,883½	160,977½
Or per mile of railway		182 8 4		354 2 5	11 7 11	548 2 8	...	.....	.....
For previous 10 days of half-year	270,556	3,53,828 0 0	31,54,991 20	7,96,423 6 6	24 406 14 0	11,74,658 4 6	93,293½	131,393½	224,617
Total for 2 weeks ..	512,659	6,29,345 11 0	51,97,700 20	13,31,016 13 0	41,756 6 0	20,02,118 14 0	160,387½	225,207	385,594½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	209,757½	2,76,243 15 11	28,14,933 0	7,28,054 5 9	19,235 2 10	10,23,533 8 6	62,575	130,533	193,108
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	...	183 0 1	4	482 5 0	12 11 11	678 1 0	.....	.. .	... .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	530,704	7,07,831 11 2	74,91,598 0	20,40,159 1 6	51,750 0 11	27,99,740 13 7	179,731	353,448	533,179

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	10,23,534	678	1,509½	8,37,401	548	1,509½	4,02,16,896	25,643	1,509½	3,30,04,161	21,864		72,12,735

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11,573	6,744 12 0	48,010 20	3,122 4 0	44 9 0	9 911 9 0	1,857	941	2,798
Or per mile of railway	202	117 14 8	839 20	54 9 5	0 12 6	173 4 6	'	'	.. ...
For previous 10 days of half-year ...	16,434	9,301 1 0	64,580 0	3,941 6 0	78 11 0	13 321 2 0	2,610	810	3,420
Total for 2 weeks	27,907	16,045 13 0	1,12,590 20	7,063 10 0	123 4 0	23,232 11 0	4,467	1,751	6,218
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	19,052	5,263 5 3	37 540 0	2,934 10 0	40 15 0	8,237 14 3	1,797	507	2,304
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	176	92 0 0	656 20	51 4 11	0 11 5	144 0 4	'	'	... .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	29,121	14,885 15 0	1,07,156 10	7,043 9 0	159 11 0	22,989 3 0	4,912	2,028	6,940

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8 268	144	57½	9,913	173	57½	3,63,729	6,359	57½	4,19,113	7,327	55,384	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885, on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	2,518	663 9 0	16,634 10	462 13 6	18 4 0	1,059 16 0	161	168	329
Or per mile of railway		49 0 9	. . .	37 11 9	1 8 4	88 4 10	....	.. ..	.. ..
For previous 10 days of half-year	2,906	324 7 0	30,372 10	736 11 0	27 13 0	1,309 15 0	250	220	470
Total for 2 weeks	5,424	1,113 0 0	46,006 20	1,209 8 6	46 1 0	2,368 9 0	301	408	799
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,328	410 12 10	24,177 0	635 0 0	39 1 0	1,084 13 10	144	368	512
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year . .		34 3 9	...	52 14 8	3 4 1	90 6 6	..	.... .	. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year . .	5,665	1,050 3 4	54,866 0	1,355 15 0	117 8 0	2,523 10 4	411	482	893

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 18th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,085	90	12	1,060	88	12	37,719	3,110	12	38,744	3,229	1,025	.. ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885 on 74¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	4,257	5,411 12 0	65,376 10	5,794 2 0	138 10 0	10,894 8 0	717	1,242½	1,959½
Or per mile of railway ..		72 10 3	.	70 14 10	1 13 9	145 6 10		..	..
For previous 10 days of half-year ...	7,252	5,360 8 0	1,00,996 0	8,909 12 0	103 4 0	13,757 8 0	1,056½	1,935	2,990½
Total for 2 weeks	11,509	10,772 4 0	1,66,, 71 10	13,687 14 0	331 14 0	24,502 0 0	1,773½	3,077½	4,850½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,490	3,701 4 3	68,129 0	4,055 13 0	81 5 0	7,838 6 3	445	1,342	1,827
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		49 10 11	.	54 7 1	1 1 5	105 3 5			.
Total to corresponding date of previous year . ..	11,984	10,090 12 2	1,78,629 10	11,224 3 0	244 15 0	21,559 14 2	1,250	3,377	4,627

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 18th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,836	105	74½	10,836	145	74½	2,73,457	3,671	74½	2,95,668	3,969	22,211	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period	16 231	4,145 3 0	2,936 0	119 1 0	15 0 0	4,282 4 0	924	176	1,100
Or per miles of railway		188 8 10		5 6 7	0 10 11	194 10 4	... ..	... ..	... ..
For previous 10 days of half year	20,277	5,123 2 0	2,407 30	97 1 0	30 0 0	5,250 3 0	1,496	198	1,694
Total for 2 weeks	36,504	9,271 5 0	5,343 30	216 2 0	45 0 0	9,532 7 0	2,420	374	2,794

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188 .			Total receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	.		22	4,282	195	. ....	..	.. ..	22	9,532	433	.. ..	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 11 days of December 1884, on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
A—Total traffic for last 11 days of December	126,704	72,115 0 0	3,61,466 0	1,16,267 0 0	34,194 0 0	2,12 576 0 0	29,696	12,701	42,397
Or per mile of railway	353	201 0 0	1,561 0	324 0 0		525 0 0	... .	.	... ..
For previous 25 weeks of half-year ..	2,126,985	8,61,019 0 0	83,28,267 0	19,09,173 0 0	3,21,841 0 0	20,92,033 0 0	338,350	273,865	612,215
Total for half-year ..	2,253,589	9,33,134 0 0	86,89,733 0	20,25,440 0 0	3,46,035 0 0	32,04,609 0 0	368,046	285,566	654,612
Comparison									
B—Total for corresponding period of previous year	108,212	59 231 0 0	3,36,456 0	76,120 0 0	51,904 0 0	1,87,275 0 0	13,426	10,472	23,898
Per mile of railway for corresponding period of previous year	340	209 0 0	1,356 0	207 0 0		475 0 0	..	.....	. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,028,222	9,56,701 0 0	74,20,747 0	15,00,500 0 0	2,07,705 0 0	27,60,906 0 0	250,916	211,246	471,062

A—Includes receipts of Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz., Rs 2,345 and Rs. 7,007 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic

B—Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal State Railway for working, viz., Rs. 2,004, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 7,720.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to last 9 days of December 1883.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to last 11 days of December 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
286	1,87,276	657	359	2,12,576	592	246	39,87,582	16,210	359	43,50,678*	12,922	2,98,093	.....

* Corrected up to 6th December 1884.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for last 11 days of December 1884 on 126 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the last 11 days of December 1884	23,483	11,943 0 0	29,813 0	2,079 0 0	48 0 0	14,014 0 0	6,011	1,643	7,654
Or per mile of railway	226	95 0 0	237 0	16 0 0	.	111 0 0	.	. . .	.
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	447,513	1,77,774 0 0	2,96,565 0	26,704 0 0	1,191 0 0	2,05,759 0 0	62,795	27,831	110,616
Total for half-year	470,996	1,89,678 0 0	3,16,778 0	28,884 0 0	1,239 0 0	2,19,773 0 0	68,806	29,464	116,270
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding 9 days of previous year	18,986	2,814 0 0	11,299 0	343 0 0	33 0 0	4,189 0 0	1,665	623	2,288
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	264	73 0 0	217 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	81 0 0	...	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	271,763	48,370 0 0	3,49,093 0	9,176 0 0	638 0 0	58,375 0 0	23,753	6,285	34,038

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883.			Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to last 9 days of December 1883.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to last 11 days of December 1884			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52	4,188	80	126	14,014	111	36	87,115	2,420	125	3,50,331	2,851	2,59,216	. 4

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Earnings for first 10 days of February 1885	4,107 0 0
Corresponding period last year	5,558 0 0
Decrease	1,580 0 0
	Miles.
Miles open for the first 10 days of January 1885	50½
Corresponding period last year	50
Increase	½
	Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open for the first 10 days of January 1885	98 1 5
Corresponding period last year	131 2 8
Decrease	33 1 3

Darjeeling, *the 22nd January* 1885. W. Stevenson, *Secretary.*

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REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 5 of 1885



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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 31st January 1885.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, K.C.S.I., *President.*
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. A. Phillips, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. A. P. MacDonnell.
Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor, R.E.
The Hon. C. B. Garrett.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. A. B. Miller.
The Hon. Kumar Bykantonath De.
The Hon. Rai Joy Prokash Lall, Bahadoor.
The Hon. G. Irving.

KANUNGOES AND PATWARIS.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell said:—I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the law relating to *Kanungoes* and *Patwaris* in the provinces under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

In asking for leave to introduce this Bill, I would remind Honourable Members of the remarks which you, Sir, made in connection with this subject on the occasion of our first meeting this session. You stated that one of the most salutary provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill is that one which contemplates a cadastral survey and record of rights wherever the relations between landlord and tenant are strained or unsatisfactory. Dwelling on the difficulties which your Government experiences in ascertaining even the simplest agricultural facts, you said—and in saying it you but expressed the opinion of all competent judges on this question—that in the ascertainment and proper registration of the various rights and interests in the soil lay the true remedy for most of those agrarian troubles which now beset the path of the administrator in Bengal.

But to ascertain facts and to record them is but the initial step in a policy of agricultural and administrative reform in Bengal. Circumstances alter from time to time, and a record true to-day may be inaccurate to-morrow, if no provision be made for a competent and trustworthy agency for its maintenance up to date. You have informed the Council that plans are now being matured with the consent of the Secretary of State for a survey and record of rights in Behar as an experimental measure, but if we carry these plans into effect, yet have no agency to maintain that record in harmony with the march of events, we shall have laboured in vain. We work for the future, not for the present only, and we therefore deem it essential to establish a competent agency to maintain the record in a correct and useful condition. Granting the necessity in Bengal for a record of facts,—and I presume no one will deny the necessity,—the rest follows as a matter of course.

Sir, during the discussions on the Tenancy Bill, which have occupied so much of the public attention, no charge has been more frequently levelled against the supporters of that measure than the charge of needless innovation. I am not concerned on the present occasion with defending the policy of the Bengal Tenancy Bill; I am content to leave that policy to the verdict of history, confident that history will, in the fulness of time, approve it, as instinct with the spirit of true conservatism which prunes the plant to secure for it a fuller growth. But if there have been even a semblance of reason for the charge of needless innovation made against the Government in connection with the Tenancy Bill, there is surely none for such a charge in connection with the Bill which I am to lay before this Council. In regard to it, at all events, we may claim from our opponents the respect which may be due to those who follow authority and who venerate ancient custom. For, as I proceed to show, the measure I now propose is built on lines of immemorial antiquity, and is vindicated by the results of a century's experience. In order to prove this, I must ask the Council to bear with me, while, at much risk of being tedious, I explain the origin of the system of patwaris and kanungoes, and the causes which have brought that system to its present most unsatisfactory condition.

In Bengal, Sir, from the earliest historic times, the land has been the principal source of public revenue as well as of private wealth, and the regulation of matters connected with the land has therefore always been a chief object of attention with the ruling power. From Hindu times, we possess but little information as to the policy practically adopted in reference to land revenue administration, or as to the effects of that policy. We know indeed from the Institutes of Manu that the Hindu rulers of the country claimed a certain proportion of the produce of the land, but we have no reliable means of knowing how the rights of Government were enforced, or what agency was employed to enforce them. There are good reasons for believing that the village patwari played an important part in the Hindu system of land revenue administration, and that, when the Mahomedan system was established, the conquerors did not create the office of patwari, but finding it in existence, skilfully turned it to use.

The earliest authentic information which we possess on the Mahomedan system is contained in the Institutes of Timur, but it was not until Sher Shah came to power in 1540, a century and a half after Timur had abandoned India, that systematic efforts were made to regulate the assessment and collection of land revenue. Sher Shah, however, did not live to carry his plans into effect, and it thus remained for the renowned Emperor Akbar to establish, through the agency of his great Minister, the Hindu Rajah Toder Mull, an effective system

of land revenue administration. On the details of that system we have sufficient authentic information in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, but for my present purpose it is unnecessary that I should discuss them further than in relation to the institution of kanungoes and patwaris.

Thus limiting my consideration of the question, I may say that the first step taken by Akbar's Government towards effecting an accurate assessment of the land revenue was a measurement of the land and a classification of the soil. The next step was to ascertain the average produce of each bigha of land and to fix the proportion payable to Government. The third step was to lay down rules under which the Government share of the produce might be commuted for a money payment. By this procedure the contribution of each ryot of the soil was proportioned to his capacity to pay; in other words, the rates at which he paid were adjusted to the productiveness of the soil. These rates were called the *pergunnah rates*, and having regard to the principles on which they were fixed, it is no wonder that throughout the length and breadth of the land the people clung to them tenaciously. They still cling to their memory, though through circumstances which I need not now describe, what was a boon to the people has become a bane. What was their shield against unjust exactions has been converted into a formidable weapon by which unjust exactions are enforced.

So much for the assessment of the revenue: I will now say a few words regarding its collection under the Mahomedan system. The revenue was actually collected by officials who were the prototypes, and doubtless in some few cases the progenitors, of the zemindars of to-day. But to secure the interests of Government, it was obviously essential that the dealings of those tax-collectors and their subordinate agents or gomastas with the actual cultivators should be subjected to some check. Accordingly, in order to obtain and preserve the accounts necessary to exercise such a check, the system of patwaris was remodelled, and the system of kanungoes established.

As originally constituted, the kanungo or "expounder of laws" was an agent of the Imperial Government associated with the tax-collector or zemindar for the purpose of checking and supervising the zemindar's proceedings in regard to the collection of the public revenues. The patwari was the kanungo's subordinate, just as the village gomasta was the zemindar's, and he bore to the gomasta the same relation which the kanungo bore to the zemindar. Thus there was created a double check on the proceedings of the zemindar, while there was also established an office of record and account to which the cultivators could appeal in defence of their rights and privileges.

The kanungo and patwari were therefore, under Akbar's system, entirely unconnected with the actual collection of the revenue. Their business was to see that no more than the due amount was taken from the people by the zemindar and his agent, the village gomasta; that the fact of payment was duly recorded; and that other matters connected with the agricultural well being of the community were duly attended to. In the language of the Fifth Report, "the kanungo was the confidential agent of Government, the depository and promulgator of the established regulations, whose office was intended as a check on the conduct (in financial transactions) of all the other village officials. Under the superintendence of the kanungo, or of one of his appointed agents, was placed a certain number of adjacent villages, the accounts of which as kept by the patwaris, were constantly open to his inspection, and the transactions in which, with regard to the occupancy of land and the distinction of boundaries, came regularly under his cognizance in a form that enabled him at any time, when called upon, to report to the Government the quantity of land under cultivation, the nature of the produce, the amount of rent paid, and generally the disposal of the produce. To his office, moreover, reference might be had to determine contested boundaries, the use of rivers or reservoirs for irrigation, and generally in all disputes concerning permanent property or local usage within the limits of his official range."

Todar Mull's settlement, on the above principles of the Soubah of Bengal was introduced about the year 1582 A.D., and lasted without material alteration for more than a century. At the end of that period, however, the Mogul Empire had passed its zenith, its hold over the outlying provinces had become relaxed and weak, and the system was introduced of farming the revenue to

the highest bidder—a system which, in Eastern countries at least, has always had pernicious results. This state of things soon became incompatible with the maintenance of a system of minute local supervision, and the farmers of the revenue set at nought the inspection of the kanungo, who thus lost his status and power. In fine, the system of village accounts, which had worked efficiently under the strong rule of Akbar and his great successors, had fallen into decay before the commencement of British rule.

It is generally known, Sir, that although the victories of Clive made the British power paramount in Bengal in 1757, it was not until 1772 that the East India Company assumed the Dewani, or formal administration of the province. Having added the semblance to the substance of sovereignty, one of the Governor-General's first acts was to resolve his Council into a Committee with the object of prescribing certain regulations for the conduct of business and the government of the country. In the proceedings of this Committee, under date 29th August 1772, occurs the earliest mention of the kanungo's office which I have been able to discover in the records of our Government. "The Committee," so runs the passage, "are of opinion that the utility of the kanungo's office is almost totally suppressed from the change which has taken place in the revenue system. Out of tenderness, however, for the ancient form of Government, and deference to the grants which they hold for their office from the Court of Delhi, the Committee think the head kanungoes may be continued, either receiving their present *russooms*, or whatever may be considered as an adequate pension, but that all the dues allotted for the support of their officers in the districts may be attached, and these officers enrolled among the monthly servants of each Collector's cutcherry. Thus the Government will still reap the benefit of their knowledge and experience in carrying on the business, whilst a considerable saving will be produced from the resumption of the dues they have hitherto received." This, as I have said, is the earliest reference that I can find to the status of the kanungoes at the time of the assumption of the Dewani by the East India Company. The Company had a few months previously (in May 1772) arranged to let zemindaries throughout the country in farm to the highest bidders with a view to ascertaining what their real assets were, preparatory to a more permanent arrangement. Under a farming system, as I have already said, a knowledge of agricultural details was deemed of slight importance. Hence the kanungoes were at a discount and of as little use to the Company as they were under similar circumstances to the Emperors of Delhi.

The results of letting estates in farm were not, however, satisfactory; and it was deemed expedient to collect additional information by more direct methods as to the real produce and value of the land. A Commission was therefore appointed for the purpose, with the result that in the new settlements made in 1777 the farming system was abandoned, a preference was given to the zemindars, and a settlement made with them, when they agreed to the terms offered. But with the abandonment of the farming system the necessity for agricultural statistics again became apparent, and therefore in February 20th, 1781, by an order of Council, "kanungoes were reinstated in the complete charge and possession of all the functions and powers which constitutionally appertain to the office." During the enquiries made by the Commission to which I have just alluded, the existence and status of patwaris had been already recognized; so that in 1781, a few years before the completion of the decennial settlement, the system of patwaris and kanungoes was formally re-established in Bengal.

The next landmark in the history of the question is the Act 24, Geo. III, Ch. XXV, known as the "Regulating Act." In forwarding this Statute to India, the Court of Directors expressed their opinion that it would be most in accordance with the spirit of the Act to fix a permanent revenue on a review of the collections of former years. They added that the settlement should in every practicable instance be made with the zemindars, rules being at the same time made for maintaining the rights of other classes according to the usages of the country. Lord Cornwallis was the bearer of these instructions; and on his assumption of office, enquiries were at once set on foot preparatory to the decennial settlement, which was afterwards made permanent. Among other matters the kanungo question was dealt with, and, as may be inferred from appendix III to the Fifth Report, it was proposed to draw up specific rules

for the establishment of kanungoes. The proposal, however, never came to anything, and as, under the permanent settlement, a detailed knowledge of agricultural statistics was no longer necessary to the collection of the revenue, the kanungo's office was abolished in July 5th, 1793, as unnecessary and expensive.

No such fate, however, overtook the patwari. Under the original rules for the decennial settlement, every proprietor was bound to establish a patwari in each village of his estate to keep the ryots' accounts, and when these rules were re-enacted in Regulation VIII, 1793, special provisions regarding patwaris were inserted. It is true that, owing to the limitation of the Government demand, patwaris' accounts were no longer needed for revenue assessment and settlement purposes, but patwaris' accounts were necessary to facilitate the decision of suits in courts of justice between landlord and tenant, and to enable the Collectors to divide estates under the partition laws, without loss to individuals or to Government. Rules were accordingly framed in section 62, Regulation VIII, 1793, and proprietors laid under an obligation to appoint patwaris. This obligation remained, however, honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

The zemindars' inaction did not pass without remonstrance from the revenue officers, for we find from certain papers described as the Revenue Selections, No. 288, that they soon felt the want of the detailed information which the patwaris and kanungoes' accounts used to furnish. The remonstrances had some effect, and Regulation VII, 1799, section 23, directs Collectors to ascertain whether patwaris had been universally appointed, and if not, to appoint them. The injunctions of 1799 were followed up by Regulation 29 of 1803 prescribing in detail the procedure for the appointment of patwaris, and the accounts which they were to furnish. It was, however, all to no purpose. The zemindars met the orders of Government with passive resistance in most cases; while, where patwaris were appointed, the position of zemindari servants, into which they soon sank, nullified the value of their accounts as public records.

At the Permanent Settlement, patwaris (to use Mr. Shore's words) "whether they received their nomination from the kanungoes or from the zemindars, or from any public officers, were servants of the State, and responsible to it for their trusts." In that light they had ever been considered by every native Government; they had formed a necessary link in the chain of public functionaries belonging to the Revenue Department. The Court of Directors therefore recognizing, in 1815, the utility of the patwaris' services for the protection and security of public as well as of private rights, resolved that their position should be improved, and that a reversion should be made to the state of things which prevailed before Lord Cornwallis' legislation. Accordingly, in the Government letter of 12th August 1815, the Board of Commissioners were directed to give effect to the order of the Court of Directors. "It is the wish of Government," says this letter, "that you should not confine yourselves on the present occasion solely to the establishment of such rules as may be necessary to render the patwaris more immediately the officers of Government, but that, taking the most comprehensive view possible of the subject, you should submit a well digested plan for the constitution of those offices and likewise of the pergunnah kanungoes in the manner best calculated to promote the best interests of Government and of the community." "It will," continues Mr. Secretary Butterworth Bayley, "be of course understood from the preceding remarks that the principal objects to be accomplished are the means of defining the rights of the peasantry and of adjusting with facility such differences as may arise between landlord and tenant." Such, I may add, are some of the objects which the Bengal Government has now in view in introducing this Bill. The objects of its policy are those of Lord Moira's Government, with this addition, that we do not rely on the patwari for a definition of ryots' rights, but for their maintenance when defined by competent authority.

The policy of the Court of Directors and of the Government of the day was welcomed by the Board of Revenue, and the minutes recorded by the Acting President of the Board, Mr. Roche, as well as by that very distinguished revenue authority, Mr. Henry Colebrooke, are of extreme value, not only on

the question now before the Council, but on the wider question of the relations of landlord and tenant as established by the Permanent Settlement. The minute of Mr. Colebrooke is very important, but too long for quotation. Honourable Members who desire to consult it will find it at page 378 of the Revenue Selections, volume I.

Thus there was no doubt in the minds of the Government and its revenue advisers in 1815 as to the expediency of the proposed revival of the system of village accounts, but the Judges of the Sudder Dewani Adaulut took a different view on the subject. The Sudder Adaulut was oppressed by the idea that the cost of a system of village Accountants and Registrars would be prohibitive, while the advantages of the system would be neutralized, to quote the Court's words, "by the interest and probable disposition of the landholders to employ other agents in keeping their village accounts and to conceal as much as possible their actual receipts from public officers, whom they will naturally view as checks upon their conduct and as protectors of their under-tenants." There were other objections of a similar nature urged, but the objections of the Sudder Adaulut in my opinion resolve themselves into the two heads of financial difficulties and the opposition to be encountered from the zemindars.

The objection of the Sudder Adaulut had weight with the Government of Lord Hastings in 1817, and there was much to justify the conclusion that a system of village accounts, which would wholly rely for its information on materials derived from the zemindars alone, would be altogether valueless as an independent record of agricultural facts. To be of value, such a system should be based on information derived from sources whose impartiality could not be impugned; from sources independent of the interests of either party; such sources, for instance, as our proposed survey and record of rights will give us. I am therefore free to admit that, while the objects aimed at by the Government of 1815 were laudable and necessary, the defect dwelt upon by the Sudder Adaulut was fatal. A survey, as was well pointed out by Mr. Sisson, Magistrate of Rungpore, in his remarkable report of 2nd April 1815, No. 8393, was essential to the re-establishment of order and the protection of the interests of the peasantry. But a survey did not form part of the Government scheme in 1815. It was too expensive, and some hope was still reposed in the possibility of amicable arrangements being come to between zemindar and ryot. As a survey was not thought of by the Government, the Sudder Adaulut's objections to the patwari system were practical objections, which convinced the Government of the day that a general measure of reorganisation on the lines proposed was inadvisable. The result was, as far as concerns the patwari question, the compromise embodied in Regulation XII of 1817, and as far as concerns the kanungo question, the enactment of Regulation I of 1819.

The compromise resulted in no practical good; for the improvements effected by it were altogether incommensurate with the object in view. In fact, where it has not been entirely ignored, I am ready to admit that Regulation XII, 1817, has only had the result of causing inconvenience to the zemindar without benefiting to any material degree the ryot or the Government. Under it the patwari is regarded as a Government servant appointed by the Collector on the nomination of the zemindar, and subject to the Collector's orders in regard to the production of his accounts. As the patwari, however, is paid by the zemindar, or by the ryots with the zemindar's approval, it will be readily understood that where the patwari and landlord have not quarrelled, the former is practically the latter's servant; while where they have quarrelled, the patwari loses not only his occupation, but practically his emoluments too. In fact, wherever the patwari is not the zemindar's servant he was a sinecure. It is true that the Regulation provides for the enforcement by the Collector of the patwari's dues; but it does not compel the zemindar to allow the patwari access to the village accounts. In my experience as District Collector, I have known patwaris practically shorn of emoluments and duties of their office by the will of the zemindars, yet maintained in nominal office by the orders of the Collector. It may be that

> Heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time,

we of to-day are wiser than our predecessors, but whether we are wiser or less wise, I find it difficult to imagine experienced men in 1817 satisfied with Regulation XII, or failing to perceive that it was from its very essence fore-

doomed to failure. For the essence of Regulation XII, 1817, is an attempt to reconcile irreconcilable interests. It strove to make a man serve two masters whose interests were conflicting, and it placed it within the power of one master to checkmate the other. Of the many provisions in our old Regulations conceived in a spirit of trustfulness in the self-denial of a class, or in people's abnegation of their own pecuniary interests, none, in my opinion, surpasses Regulation XII for fatuity of conception or for sterility of results.

But although the Government of 1817 shrank from grappling with the patwari question in the only one effective method,—a method which possibly might have involved the consideration of ryots' rights under the common law of India, which was not then so obscured as it has since become,—they still adhered to the principle that the establishment of a system of village accounts was most desirable. Regulation XII of 1817 recognized that principle in Bengal and Cuttack, though in an inadequate, and, as the event proved, in an utterly ineffectual manner, and it was followed by Regulation I of 1819, which, while it extended the operation of Regulation XII to the entire province, also re-established the system of kanungoes. With Regulation I of 1819, as far as it dealt with the kanungo question, I have no fault to find. But as the most perfect machine is useless without the raw produce to feed its action, so the kanungo system for all practical purposes of its creation was useless without the materials which it was the patwaris' proper function to supply. After seven years of struggle, of attempts to make bricks without straw, the Board of Revenue reported thus:—"After careful consideration of the subject in all its lights and bearings, we beg to submit an opinion for your Lordship's consideration that the obstacles opposed by the zemindars and lakhirajdars to the kanungo system have hitherto rendered the records of the kanungoe's office useless as matter of judicial reference; that instead of affording information, they appear calculated to mislead those who require it; that the advantages realized from the establishment under its present constitution are by no means commensurate with the expense of keeping it up; and that until means are devised of ensuring the authenticity of the documents furnished, whether they relate to accounts, mensuration, or ryotwari assessments, the office of kanungo will mislead instead of giving any useful information."

In these last words lies the whole secret of the failure, which during half a century of more or less continuous effort had pursued all endeavours to re-construct the patwari system on the ancient constitutional lines. I have seen it stated that ill success has attended all these efforts at improving the patwari system because you cannot put new wine into old bottles. In my opinion, however, that is a very imperfect explanation to offer. The truth is that it was not to the interests of the zemindars that light should be thrown on the relations subsisting between themselves and their ryots. I would not be understood to say that the zemindars objected to publicity because their ways were dark. It is not my wish to say that: but still the fact remains that they did object to any interference as an encroachment on their rights, although the Government, when concluding the Permanent Settlement with them, had carefully reserved the right to interfere. To every attempt to establish an impartial record of facts the zemindars opposed a persistent and successful resistance, and they found a powerful ally in the law which imposed on the patwari a dual allegiance. Within the past few years, however, the relations of zemindars and ryots have undergone an examination more thorough and exhaustive in its character than the proceedings of our Indian Governments have yet exhibited. The lessons which past experience teaches us have been taken to heart by the Bengal Government, and none has been more appreciated than this, that if any good is to be got out of the ancient system of village accounts, the patwari must be made a Government servant. He must rely for his information on the unquestionable basis which will be furnished by a survey and record of rights. Wherever a survey and record of rights can be effected, there it will be not only possible but absolutely essential to remodel and revive the patwari system, but under few other circumstances can new life be instilled into its dry bones.

This Council will perhaps not desire that I should pursue the history of this question at much greater length. They will find it given in sufficient detail in an extract from Mr. McNeile's memorandum on the revenue

administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, which forms one of the papers to be presented to Council. Briefly, I may say that the Government of 1837 was satisfied of the uselessness of maintaining an expensive staff of kanungoes for compiling accounts which, when not worthless, were mischievous. The kanungo system accordingly disappeared, and has not since been revived, for, as Honourable gentlemen know, the kanungoes of Sir George Campbell's subordinate executive service scheme had nothing in common with the kanungoes of the regulation but the name. The disappearance of the kanungoes, however, did not affect the patwaris, who were supposed to be in existence everywhere; and on the abandonment of the kanungo system, an effort was made to turn the patwaris to greater account. But this effort only served to bring to light the fact that in many districts of Bengal the patwari too had disappeared, his place being taken by the zemindari bailiff or gomasta; while if in other districts patwaris were still found, they had either sunk into the position of zemindars' servants, or the task of turning their records to any use was altogether hopeless. Impressed with the hopelessness of the task, the Board of Revenue recommended the abandonment of the attempt, and even the repeal of Regulation XII of 1817. This, however, was not done; and the question remained in abeyance till times within the memory of Honourable Members now present. The Commissioner of Patna broached the subject in 1863, and was promptly told to let it rest. It was not till the administration of Sir George Campbell, to whom administrative reform in Bengal owes so much, that the enquiries and consultations were begun which the papers before the Council exhibit, and which find their fitting outcome in the measure I have now to propose.

I have thus, at, I fear, wearisome length, traced the history of this measure. I have shown that in the earliest days of systematized native rule, the kanungo and patwari were essential factors in the revenue administration of the country; that they were essentially Government servants, whose function it was not only to record all agricultural statistics, but also to act as a check on the zemindar and his gomasta; that they gradually lost much of their independence when the exigencies of Mogul finance and the gradual decay of the imperial authority induced recourse to the farming or the thikadari system; that the patwari's status and utility were still acknowledged when the country emerged from the troublous first half of the 18th century into comparative peace under British ascendancy; that efforts were then made to restore the entire system to its pristine vigour and utility, as the custodian of the reciprocal rights of all interested in the soil; that these efforts ceased for a time when the Permanent Settlement was made, and the direct interest of the State in the soil curtailed. Finally, I have shewn how those efforts, when afterwards renewed, proved equally fruitless owing to the opposition encountered, and to the half measures adopted to overcome that opposition. No measure of reform could prove thoroughly successful unless based upon that knowledge of actual facts which a survey and record of rights alone can give, as Mr. Sisson and other experienced men of his day perceived. What we want in these provinces is a knowledge of the elementary facts of rural economy, such as is possessed by every civilized Government; such as in one form or other is possessed by all Governments in India except Bengal; such as is essential to all efficient administration. We want to know the precise area of every holding; the quality of its soil; the status and rights of the ryot who cultivates it; the rent he pays for it; the landlord to whom he pays, and so forth. We have been engaged for ninety years in a futile struggle to obtain this information. Our prolonged defeat has plunged us in an ever-rising sea of agrarian and administrative difficulties, and we now purpose, as far as in us lies, to bring them to an end

I now come to the provisions of the Bill, which are few and simple. They are entirely connected with matters of principle, questions of detail and of practice being left to rules which, following the precedent of the legislation on this subject in the North-Western Provinces, will be framed under the Bill. The leading principle of the Bill is that the patwari and kanungo are to be Government servants, owing no longer a dual allegiance. The second principle is that they are no longer to be an agency for the collection of rents, but an agency exclusively concerned with the record and attestation of accounts. These principles will no doubt alter existing relations between

zemindars and patwaris in some parts of the country where patwaris still exist, but they are over a large portion of Behar in accordance with existing customs, and I have, I believe shewn them to be historically and constitutionally unassailable. Furthermore, the papers to be now presented to Council will show that they are the only principles we could accept. All who have studied the subject unite in holding that an end should be put to the existing state of things, and all are agreed in thinking that this can be done in only one of two ways,—either by making the patwari a Government servant, or by making him the servant of the zemindar. But to make the patwari the zemindar's servant would be to stultify the proposals of the Tenancy Bill in regard to records of rights For it would be absolute folly to incur a large expenditure on a survey and record of rights, the results of which would be either not maintained at all, or maintained in the interests of one party alone. If, then, a record of rights is to be carried into effect as a measure fraught with good to the country, the organization of an independent agency to maintain the record up to date is essential.

Accepting then the position that the patwari is to be a Government servant, the important question arises, from what source is he to be paid? Here the Bengal Government has no doubt that the cost must fall on those whose interests the patwari directly serves.

There is, however, reason to think that the levy of patwaris' and kanungoes' allowances will impose no additional burden on the land. Indeed, it is probable that the execution of our plans will save both zemindar and ryot from much extortion now practised by the patwari, on both alike. For we cannot now form any clear conception of the extent to which the patwari, in addition to the recognized cess, levies contributions on the ryots on the occurrence of every festival or on the occasion of giving receipts or performing those other duties which it is his function to perform. The sagacious Manager of the estates of the Maharajah of Bettiah has observed in a report submitted to the Commissioner of Patna in 1878, "half the amount of money now expended by zemindars on the present staff of patwaris, if paid into the Government treasuries, would be sufficient to secure the services of efficient men, and would be a saving to the zemindars as enabling them to get rid of men who cannot afford to be honest on the small salaries they now receive."

I have stated that this Bill, if passed into law, will ordinarily be enforced only in districts or tracts in which a survey and record of rights have been carried out. It is proposed to enforce such measures in Behar as an experiment, and in that province we have in the existing customs a means of meeting the expenses necessary under our proposed Bill. For in Behar the people to a considerable extent already pay their patwaris, and there our first efforts must be directed towards regulating and controlling such payments. In Behar a patwari cess, called in the vernacular *nog* or *hisabana*, is a customary cess which the ryot pays. It is impossible on the evidence now before Government to say what is the precise amount of that cess. It is only by the enquiries which the record of rights will involve that we shall ascertain it with precision. But it seems that the recognized cess is rarely less than two pice on the rupee of the rent. If this be true, it is possible that the mere regulation of payments which are now made to the patwari by the ryots may enable us to command at once a sum sufficient for the payment of patwaris in the province of Behar Even the kanungo or supervising and controlling establishments may be found to be covered by the sums already fairly recoverable from the ryots as patwaris' allowances. It seems to the Government of Bengal that for the advantages, in the shape of a certain record of facts, which the proposals now made will secure to the ryots, they should, where they now bear the entire burden of patwaris' allowances, continue to bear them, if they do not exceed a reasonable sum. I am disposed to think that one-half an anna in the rupee of rent is, as a general rule, a reasonable sum for ryots to pay. If any additional cost is to be incurred, and it is not yet certain that any will be needed, such additional cost, up to a maximum of one pice on the rupee of rental, should be borne by the landlord. It is to be remembered that one of the grievances of landlords in connection with the realization of rent is the doubt which is often thrown on the amount of rent payable. It will be no slight

gain to landlords to have in an official record of rights proof supplied to solve doubts of that description. Finally, the duty of collecting the cess will be the same as in the case of the Road and Public Works Cess.

Such then are the outlines of this scheme of reform which it has been my privilege to lay before this Council. It is, as you have already said, Sir, a corollary to that larger measure of agrarian reform which is approaching completion in the Governor-General's Council. Without this supplementary measure the Tenancy Bill will fail of its full beneficial effect in Behar, where its beneficial action is most needed.

I have now explained to the Council all that it seems necessary to explain on the present occasion. The Bill will be in the hands of Honourable Members this afternoon, and the papers which are voluminous can be laid at once upon the table on Monday. If leave be granted, I shall be prepared to introduce the Bill next Saturday, unless Honourable Members desire a longer interval to perase the papers. There is no desire on the part of the Government to push the measure hastily through the Council, and though I would deprecate unnecessary delay, I should be the last to deprive all interested in the measure of any reasonable opportunity for considering its provisions

In conclusion, I would bespeak for this Bill the best attention of this Council. Taken in conjunction with the Tenancy Bill, it will, to some extent, enable us to discharge a debt long owing to the people, especially to the people of Behar. It also possesses other and independent claims upon your attention as an effort to supply that greatest want of our time in connection with the administration of Bengal—a knowledge of facts. Fortified with an accurate knowledge of facts, with a true record of the precise relations between landlord and tenant, and with a competent agency to maintain that record, we may confront with a confidence which none can now feel those problems which the growth of population and its pressure on the soil are daily producing in ever-increasing complexity. And I entertain the hope that in our efforts to place the system of village accountants on a solid basis, we shall carry with us the good wishes and assistance of all reasonable members of the zemindari party. No one knows better than they do what a pestilent member of society the patwari often is, and always may become. He preys upon the tenantry and foments dissension among the landlords His peculations know no bounds, and his conscience no scruple. He does nothing without a fee, and if for a fee he gratifies the ryot, he also for a fee forswears himself to please the zemindar.

When to this I add that the patwari of to-day is, as a rule, as remarkable for intelligence and astuteness as for complete want of moral principle, Honourable Members will understand how desirable it is, apart from the larger questions of agrarian reform to which I have referred, that he should be brought under proper control. It will, I grant, be no easy task to reduce him to order, and to check the evil propensities which a century of mismanagement have engendered. But the task has been successfully accomplished in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, and what has been done on the right bank of the Karamnassa is surely feasible on the left. I believe that on the success of our present scheme largely depends the agricultural future of many millions of people, and impressed with this conviction, I commend to the best attention of the Council the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce.

His Honor the President said:—"I would desire to take the earliest opportunity of explaining to the Council the course which I would propose to take in the event of its assent being given to the introduction of this Bill. The measure is one of very great importance. The measure is one which can scarcely be put aside or postponed, if the intention of a survey and of a preparation of a record of rights in Behar forms finally a part of the Tenancy Bill which is now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Now, having regard to the importance of our proposals regarding these village fiscal agencies, and the fact that, though an ancient and historical institution, it has, for reasons explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, lost much of its vitality and usefulness, I fully recognise that any measure which contemplates the revival and re-establishment of these bodies should receive the most complete examination and the widest publicity. I would wish therefore that if the motion before the Council to-day

is carried, and the Bill is introduced at our next meeting and referred to a Select Committee, no further step should be taken during the current session to pass the Bill into law. It may possibly be necessary towards the middle of the year to convene the Council for a further consideration of the Bill then. But whether this be necessary or not, advantage will be taken of the interval to refer the Bill to all district officers in Behar, and to consult the opinion of all public bodies and others who may be interested in the subject. The official papers bearing upon the question will be placed before the Council, and thus all the information which Government possesses will be before them."

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL said that, as the subject of this Bill was a most important one, and the papers connected with it were said to be voluminous, he hoped that a somewhat longer time than the usual period of one week would be allowed for their consideration.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he proposed to adjourn the Council for a fortnight, and he hoped the time thus allowed would be considered sufficient for the purpose.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 14th February 1884.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The following letters from the Port Officer of Calcutta regarding the distribution of tonnage among the various grades of the Pilot Service:—

No. 66, dated 7th January 1884.
„ 314, dated 29th „ „
„ 1708, dated 15th May „
„ 1915, dated 30th „ „
„ 3119, dated 21st August „

Read again—

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the system of Special Pilots on the river Hooghly

In the Resolution of this Government, dated the 19th September 1881, the following scale of tonnage was laid down for the purpose of determining what class of vessel pilots of each grade shall be entitled, under ordinary circumstances, to take charge of in the river Hooghly:—

Mate Pilots up to 800 tons
Junior Master Pilots 800 to 1,350.
Senior „ „ 800 to 1,700.
Branch „ 1,700 tons and upwards.

It was observed at the same time that the tendency of shipping in the Port of Calcutta appeared to be towards a reduction in the number of vessels and a corresponding increase in their tonnage; and it was added that, should this tendency continue, it might be necessary to make a further redistribution of tonnage among the members of the Pilot Service. Since the foregoing scale was fixed, the results of its working have been reported on from time to time by the Port Officer, and have been brought to the notice of Government in memorials from members of the Pilot Service In particular, it has been represented by officers of the Master's grade that they obtain an inadequate share of the work done by the Pilot Service, while on the other hand more ships fall to the lot of the Branch Pilots than they can actually take charge of. Thus the earnings of the Master Pilots from vessels within their proper tonnage are, it is alleged, unduly small, and their incomes fluctuate in proportion to the amount of work the Branch Pilots are able to do. As a remedy for this state of things, certain Master Pilots have suggested that all pilots of 20 years' service should at once be promoted to the grade of Branch Pilots, thus raising the numbers of officers in that grade from 12 to 30. It is, however, very doubtful whether this proposal, if adopted, would effect the objects which the memorialists have in view. By dividing the ships of Branch Pilot's tonnage among 30 officers, the earnings of the grade would be reduced to an extent which would entail grave hardship on the present incumbents without materially improving the prospects of the officers promoted; the scheme would throw upon the remaining Masters more work than they could do efficiently; while it would involve the financial difficulty in connection with pensionary and leave allowances Without entering in detail upon the consequences of the proposal, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the injury it would inflict upon those officers who have worked their way up to the responsible position of Branch Pilot is sufficient to warrant its rejection. The same objection applies, though less strongly, to the proposal put forward by the members of the Special Pilots' Committee (the President dissenting), that Master Pilots of 25 years' standing should be allowed to take charge of the same class of vessels as Branch Pilots.

2. After careful consideration of the many complicated questions involved in the problem of adjusting the earnings of pilots equitably in relation to the conflicting claims of the several grades, and the continually changing conditions

under which their work is done, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the only practicable solution of the difficulty is that which has been resorted to before—a redistribution of tonnage. Statistics furnished by the Port Officer show that within the last four years the average tonnage of steamers visiting Calcutta has risen from 2,000 to 2,300 tons, while during the same period the average tonnage of all vessels, both sailing ships and steamers, has increased from 1,601 to 1,824 tons. Concurrently with this increase in tonnage the number of vessels has fallen off during the year 1883-84 by 134, the decrease being almost entirely under the head of sailing ships. Apart, then, from any special representations of hardship, it would be reasonable to expect that the earnings of the Master Pilots should have been to some extent reduced, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason for doubting the allegations of the memorialists, corroborated as they are by the records of the Port Office, that this has actually been the case. Here, however, it may be observed that the system on which the officers of the Pilot Service are remunerated of itself involves occasional fluctuations of income. Any depression in trade which affects the number of vessels visiting Calcutta results, as a matter of course, in reducing the earnings of some of the Pilots, and it must be insisted upon, as a matter of principle, that temporary vicissitudes of this kind cannot be put forward as giving a claim to redress in the form of a redistribution of tonnage. In the present case, however, there are strong reasons for believing that the reduction of earnings complained of by the Master Pilots arises from the permanent cause of a change in the size in vessels, aggravated, it may be, by the slackness of trade. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the lower grades of Pilots are fairly entitled to such a measure of relief as will counterbalance the effects of the former cause upon their earnings and in this view he is pleased to order the introduction of the following scale of tonnage with effect from the 1st of February 1885:—

Mate Pilots up to	.	...	900 tons
Junior Master Pilots	...		900 to 1,450 tons
Senior Master Pilots	...	...	900 to 2,000 tons.
Branch Pilots		...	2,000 tons and upwards.

This redistribution will of course be subject to the existing rule whereby each lower grade can pilot vessels allotted to higher grades when a higher grade Pilot is not available; and higher grade Pilots can pilot vessels of lower tonnage when a lower grade Pilot is not procurable.

3. In the course of the present discussion some doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of the statistics available for testing the effect of a particular scale of tonnage on the earnings of Pilots. The Port Officer will, therefore, be requested to pay special attention to this question, and to report, for the information of Government, the precise manner in which these intricate calculations are made.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ AGAIN—

Resolution of this Government, dated the 23rd February 1883, prescribing the conditions upon which appointments will in future be made to the Subordinate Executive Service in these Provinces.
Resolution dated the 21st April 1884.
Notifications dated the 18th December 1883 and the 8th January 1885.

In the Resolution of the Appointment Department of the 23rd February 1883, it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor had determined on gradually introducing a system under which appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service should be thrown open to competition. It was then resolved that in order to meet the claims of those who, under the nomination system, had been waiting their turn for appointment, all vacancies during 1883 should be filled by candidates then borne on the Government list; that in January 1884 those on the list who had not succeeded in getting appointments should, together with the men in the first and second grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, be allowed to compete for the appointments falling vacant in that year; and that in January 1885 all appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service should be thrown open to public competition.

In 1883 there were unfortunately only two vacancies, and in consequence several candidates borne on the Government list, and who had received pledges of appointment, were left unprovided for. Among these was an Inspector of Police who had been promised an appointment under the following circumstances. In 1882 Sir Ashley Eden, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police, authorized the latter to send up each year the name of a first grade Inspector of Police to be entered in the Lieutenant-Governor's list as a candidate for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, in which he was to be provided with an appointment within reasonable time. In July 1882 Sir Rivers Thompson directed the Inspector-General of Police to submit, in March 1883, the name of a first grade Inspector for the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, while a similar nomination was to be made in March 1884. In compliance with this order, the name of an Inspector was submitted to Government during the year 1883, but it was found impossible to provide him with an appointment during that year. Subsequently, in 1884, the name of another Inspector was submitted by the Inspector-General.

In order to meet the claims of these gentlemen and others similarly situated, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to fix six as the limit of the number of appointments to be filled up by competition in 1884, and to fill up any vacancy which might occur beyond that number from the list of those who had received promises of appointments before the Resolution of February 1883. On this principle there were four appointments made without examination during the past year in addition to six filled up by competition. But there still remain on the list some candidates whose claims to direct appointment cannot, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be overlooked, and Sir Rivers Thompson, while adhering to his expressed determination to introduce the system of appointment by competition, has decided that its complete introduction must be temporarily postponed. He has therefore fixed twelve as the number of appointments to be filled by competition during the current year, and any vacancies which may occur above this number will be filled up from the list of those who had received positive promises of appointments previous to the 23rd February 1883. There were three vacancies available on

the 31st December last, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to appoint the following gentlemen to them:—

Baboo Probhat Chundra Chatterjee, a first grade Inspector of Police. Recommended by the Inspector-General of Police in 1883.

Baboo Toolsi Das Mookerjee, who received a promise of appointment in March 1879, and Baboo Toolsi Churn Pal who received a similar promise in April of the same year.

All appointments falling vacant during the current year, up to the number of twelve, will be filled up according to the results of the recent examination.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 31st January 1885.

	No	District, and date of return		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.					
		Western Districts			
Burdwan Div.	1	Burdwan,	Jan 31 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* crops good Price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee Public health fair.
	2	Bankoora,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy, with occasional sharp westerly winds State and prospects of winter crops continue favourable, and a good outturn is expected General health on the whole good.
	3	Beerbhoom,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—warm for the season *Rubbee* crops are doing well, but need a shower of rain Prospects of sugarcane good. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Public health generally good.
	4	Midnapore,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, Cutting of paddy finished. Cultivation of *boro* paddy is going on, *rubbee* crops are doing well, outturn of paddy estimated at from 12 annas to a bumper crop A few cases of small-pox and cattle disease in the Sudder station, and a good deal of cholera in the Contai sub-division
	5	Hooghly,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—somewhat warmer than usual Cold-weather crops are doing well, but rain is wanted in some places Public health good
		Howrah,	Feb. 2 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm. Prospects of crops very satisfactory.
		Central Districts			
Presidency Div.	6	24-Pergha	Feb. 2 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable, rather warm. Prospects of crops continue good Harvesting of *aman* paddy is nearly over. Public health on the whole good
	7	Nuddea,	Jan. 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of standing crops good, but some damage is being done by insects in the Chapra thana Cold weather crops already harvested and yielded a good outturn.
	8	Khoolna,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—warm, mornings fo gy and cold Harvesting of *aman* paddy is almost completed, outturn full. Winter crops are promising Public health fairly good
	9	Jessore,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—thick fogs in early mornings, days warm. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable Rain is wanted. Isolated cases of cholera are still reported
	10	Moorshedabad,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cold at the beginning of the week, but mild again at the close. Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable, but rain is still wanted Price of common rice varies from 14 to 18 seers per rupee Public health excellent
Rajshahye Div.	11	Dinagepore,	Jan. 30 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of winter crops good. Rice is selling at from 13 to 22 seers per rupee
	12	Rajshahye,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Harvesting of *aman* paddy nearly over, outturn fair. Rain is wanted for *rubbee* crops. Fever is rather prevalent in parts of the district, and a few cases of cholera are still reported; otherwise public health good
	13	Rungpore Nilphamari	„ 31 „	·60 1·3	Weather—seasonable Prospects of standing crops continue favourable. Land is being prepared in some places for cultivation of *aus* crops. Public health good
	14	Bogra,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—colder, there were on the 25th instant at 2-30 A M. two more shocks of earthquake running from east to west and lasting about a quarter of a minute. Paddy gathered in. Prospect of *rubbee* crops favourable. Prices steady Public health good
	15	Pubna,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Prospects of crops good.
	16	Darjeeling,	„ 31 „	·31	Weather—remarkably fine for the time of year Rain is still wanted, standing crops are doing well.
	17	Julpigoree,	„ 31 „	·96	Weather—cold and seasonable.—Reaping of *Aamanis* paddy completed; outturn 8 to 10 annas. Standing crops are promising well. Mustard is being reaped with a fair outturn. Prices stationary Public health good.
		Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Div.	18	Dacca,	Jan. 31 '85	Nil	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops good. Cutting of sugarcane nearly completed Mustard, *mug* and *maskalai* are being gathered. Lands are being prepared for early paddy Public health good.
	19	Furreedpore,	„ 31 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops fair, but rain is much wanted. Public health good, except a few cases of cholera here and there.
	20	Backergunge,	„ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable; warm during last two days of the week. Harvesting of *aman* paddy almost finished. Some rain is wanted for cold-weather crops. General health fair.
	21	Mymensingh,	„ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. General health good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*			
	Eastern Districts.		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, Feb. 2 '85	·26	Weather—rainy Rain has benefited cold-weather crops. Prices of food-grains stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Noakholly, Jan. 30 „	Nil	Weather—clear; rather warm for the season. Winter crops are progressing. Rain is wanted. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 24	Tipperah, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Prospects of crops favourable. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested with a good outturn. Cholera and small-pox are still lingering; otherwise public health good.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—very cold; nights occasionally cloudy. *Joom* cutting has commenced in the hills. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Mustard is being gathered, and a poor outturn is expected.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter crops favourable. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Jan. 31 '85	0·19	Weather—cool and seasonable. The recent rain has done good to the standing crops in the Behar sub-division. Poppy has commenced to flower. Public health good.
	Behar ...	22	
PATNA DIVN. 27	Gya, „ 31 „	0 02	Weather—frequently cloudy, with occasional east winds. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue excellent. Health generally good, but cases of small-pox in the Aurangabad sub-division, though of a mild type, show no diminution in number.
	Nowada .	0 16	
	Jehanabad ..	0 41	
	Aurangabad . .	0 11	
PATNA DIVN. 28	Shahabad, „ 31 „	35	Weather—cool and somewhat cloudy. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue fair. Damage is apprehended to poppy crop owing to blight, which has appeared in parts of the district.
	Buxar . .	·11	
	Sasseram	·24	
PATNA DIVN. 29	Durbhunga, „ 31 „	·64	Weather—clear and seasonable. The rain has generally done good to standing *rubbee* crops; blossoms of *rahur*, *tees* and poppy have to a certain extent been injured by the rain. Prices slightly rising. Public health good.
PATNA DIVN. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 31 „	Slight showers of rain.	Weather—cloudy, cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Public health good.
PATNA DIVN. 31	Sarun, „ 31 „	82	Weather—bright and cloudy alternately. Prospects of *rubbee* crops much improved by the late rain Mustard and peas are being harvested. Cloudy weather and easterly winds have slightly damaged the promising poppy crop, which is still on the whole fair. Public health good.
	Sewan ...	·18	
	Gopalgunge	·20	
PATNA DIVN. 32	Chumparun „ 31 „	0·16	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable. Price rising slightly. Public health fair.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, Jan. 31 '85	·14	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops continue favourable. Prospects of poppy are good and opium is being collected in places. Prices rising. Public health good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 31 „	08	Weather—warm and cloudy in the beginning of the week. Strong winds and slight rain on the night of 28th, since then clear and cold Prospects of *rubbee* crops generally continue good, but in some places they have suffered from caterpillars and blight, and in certain places they are very backward. Prospects of indigo very good
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 35	Purneah, „ 31 „	0 21	Weather—stormy, now clear *Rubbee* crops have slightly improved by the rain. More rain is wanted for wheat
	Arrareah	0 68	
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 36	Maldah, „ 31 „	0 04	Weather—seasonable Rain is badly wanted for late *rubbee* crops. *Boro* paddy is being sown in some places Common rice is selling on an average at 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good, though there are isolated cases of cholera.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 37	Sonthal Pergha. „ 31 „	0·01	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good
	Rajmehal ...	·02	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack, Jan. 30 '85	Nil	Weather - clear and seasonable. *Sarad* paddy is being stored. *Garu sarad* is being reaped. *Dalua* is doing well. Price of rice ranges from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in Jajpur.
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Pooree, „ 29 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Threshing of *sarad* continues. *Dalua* crops are doing well. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers 2 chittacks at the Sudder station, and 23 seers in the Khorda sub-division. Cases of cholera are still reported.
ORISSA DIVN. 40	Balasore „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping and threshing of paddy are still going on in places A few cases of cholera are reported from the north of the district, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh. Jan. 30 '85	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops generally good; oil-seeds are being gathered Poppy plants are generally in flower, in some places lancing has commenced Small-pox reported from most parts of the district, general health otherwise good.
42	Lohardugga. „ 31 „	·08	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent, except in Barwai where rain is wanted. Prices easy. Health good
	Ranchi ...	·02	
43	Singbhoom, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; getting warm Standing crops are doing well. General health good. Cattle-disease reported from different parts of the district.
44	Manbhoom, „ 31 „	Nil	Weather—much warmer than usual at this season. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed. Prospects of other cold-weather crops fair, except in the Sudder thana. Common rice is selling in the Purulia market at 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease has appeared in places. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT., *The 3rd February* 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station.	Station Observations.													
			Air Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature.							Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud-amount at 10 A. M. for week.
			Mean barometric height, 10 A M	Mean reduced to sea-level	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from mean temperature	Mean 10 A M temperature		
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* .	30 091	30 141	—	S	204	81 6	61 4	79·3	62 8	71 3	—	77·4	67	0·5
		False Point	30 122	30 144	+ 040	WSW	144	82 4	56 0	80 8	60 1	70 4	+0 3	77 6	70	2·3
	Cuttack	Cuttack	30 054	30 137	+ 043	Calm	24	89 9	60 8	88 5	63 4	76 0	+2 8	78 1	64	0
	Balasore ...	Balasore .	30 083	30 144	—	SW	144 2	85 0	53 5	83·7	59 5	71 1	—	75 6	61	0
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore } South 24 Pergunnahs ..	Saugor Island .	30 117	30 144	+ 037	SW	188	80 2	55 9	78 3	63 5	70 9	+1 9	73 8	76	4·0
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	29 995	30 151	—	S	76 7	87 8	50 7	84 7	58 3	71 5	—	74·7	62	1·1
	24-Pergunnahs .. Howrah .. Hooghly	Calcutta	30 130	30 152	+ 045	SW	96	83 1	52 3	79 8	60 1	70 0	+2 7	70 1	76	5·3
	Burdwan	Burdwan .	30 045	30 149	+ 047	WNW	43 5	86 5	48·3	81·9	56 4	69 2	+2 0	71 5	52	2·0
	Bankoora ... .. Beerbhoom ... ... West Burdwan	Ranigange	29 809	—	—	ENE	66 7	85 6	50 5	81 5	56 8	69·2	—	69·1	51	2·4
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30 072	30 142	+ 047	ENE	43·2	84 6	50 7	79 5	56 0	67 8	+1 7	68·7	64	3·6
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore ... ... Khoolna	Jessore .	30 110	30 145	+ 052	WNW	34	84 1	46 9	80 6	54 3	67 5	+1 3	71·9	61	4 6
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong ..	30 053	30 146	+·065	NE	48	83 1	50 2	79 4	54 3	66 9	0	69·4	70	1·0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts..	Demagiri	Observations not received.													
	Backergunge	Barrisal .	30 084	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly ..	—	—	—	Calm	44 6	83 3	47 0	79 5	52 6	66 1	—	72 6	60	0
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore .	30 040	—	—	S	32	81 5	45 0	78 2	53 0	65 6	—	70·5	60	1 4
	Dacca	Dacca ..	30 116	30 139	+ 065	NE	21	83 3	51 3	81 7	55 6	68 7	+3 0	73 2	59	1·9
	Commillah	Commillah ..	30 095	30 132	—	NW	21 0	84 4	46 1	80 3	53·3	66 8	—	72 3	57	0 6
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ..	30 074	—	—	NNE	74 3	81 4	54 1	80 3	57 0	68 7	—	—	—	1·7
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna ..	Bogra ...	30 072	—	—	Calm & NE	101 8	83 2	51 3	78 3	59 2	68 8	—	67·9	62	1·4
		Serajgunge .	30 096	30 145	—	ENE	30 4	81 4	47 4	78 4	53 0	65 7	—	68 5	65	1·2
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah.	30 044	30 120	—	SSE	7 3	83 2	43 7	79 6	49 6	64 6	—	71 0	56	0
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ..	29 990	30 128	—	ENE	53 0	85 6	44 8	78 1	49 5	63 8	—	66 6	60	0·6
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	30 010	30 142	—	NE	48	80 8	45 2	76 5	49 4	63 0	—	60·5	73	1·6
	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar	Julpigoree . .	29 837	30 139	—	ESE	46 0	76 9	43 1	74 8	48 0	61 4	—	64·9	69	2 1
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling ...	23 033	—	—	SW	10 7	46 5	33 5	44 8	34 3	39·5	—	41·4	95	5·2
North Behar.	Purneah ... ... North Bhagulpore ...	Purneah ...	30 019	30 152	+ 043	Calm	15 8	79 2	43 8	77·4	49 5	63 5	+1·0	65·7	68	3·9
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ...	Observations not received.													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ...	30 062	30·180	+ 091	WNW	56	75 4	48 8	74 4	52 8	63 6	+0 7	61·6	80	
	Chumparun	Motihari ...	29 917	30 158	—	ESE	130 5	76·9	44 5	73 1	48·6	60 6	—	61·6	73	4·7
	Sarun	Chupra ...	29·973	—	—	ENE	23 1	77·5	46·2	74 1	53 3	63 2	—	64·6	71	3·1
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree ..	29 778	30 152	—	SSW	190 2	·7·0	30 0	73 1	54·0	64 1	—	66·5	60	0·6
		Buxar ...	29 869	30 154	—	WNW	124 7	80·4	45 4	74 8	53 9	63·9	—	66·7	71	4·1
		Arrah ...	29·937	30 136	—	ENE, WSW W	64·3	77 7	45·1	74 9	51 4	63·7	—	65 2	68	3·9
	Gya	Gya ...	29·758	30 132	?		45 2	81 3	43 1	78 5	50 1	64 3	—0 4	71·0	51	2 4
	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·995	30 189	+ 073	ENE	60·9	77 5	47 4	73·4	53·6	63·9	+1 2	68 9	78	3·2
	South Bhagulpore ... Monghyr	Bhagulpore ...	29·972	30·141	—	Calm	46 0	78·4	43·8	74·9	51·2	63·1	—	69·9	55	1·1
Chotia Nagpur.	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Deoghr ...	29 624	—	—	NNW	76 2	83 6	46 0	79 1	54·0	66·6	—	69·5	68	0
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ...	28 068	30·136	+·046	NW	141·6	81 4	47·8	78 1	54 4	66 3	+3·9	67·8	60	1·0
	Lohardugga ... ... Manbhoom	Manbhoom ...	29·963	30·131	—	—	—	80·7	42·7	77·2	53 1	65·2	—	69·5	49	0·6
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	29·837	—	—	NW	313·6	86·9	51·1	83·0	56·1	69·6	—	72·9	51	0

* Mean for

Explanation.—*Summary.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the mean The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky vations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi from the district (*i.e.*), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district standing in returns divided by the number of stations. A mean

for the week ending Friday, the 30th January 1885.

Rainfall.													
Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1884.					Representative station.	District.	Meteorological Division.
Number of week at observing stations.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·25	−0·25	49·85	57·96	−8·11	0·0	0·2	False Point ...		
Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·31	−0·31	47·97	52·99	−5·02	0·0	0·2	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
Nil	Nil	0·09	0·06	0·30	−0·24	56·26	53·38	+2·88	0·0	0·3	Balasore ...	Balasore	
Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·27	−0·27	60·50	53·25	+7·25	0·0	0·2	Saugor Island ...	South-West Midnapore ...	South-West Bengal.
												South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
Nil	Nil	0·07	0·01	0·42	−0·41	43·09	50·54	−7·45	0·0	0·3	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
Nil	Nil	0·09	0·16	0·39	−0·23	49·19	51·50	−2·31	0·0	0·2	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs	
												Howrah	
												Hooghly	
Nil	Nil	0·12	0·01	0·30	−0·29	35·98	46·05	−10·07	0·0	0·3	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
drops	Nil	0·09	0·07	0·30	−0·23	39·02	51·47	−12·45	0·0	0·3	Raniganga ...	Bankoora	
												Beerbhoom	
												West Burdwan	
Nil	Nil	0·06	0·08	0·38	−0·30	35·53	50·17	−14·64	0·0	0·3	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
	Nil	0·09	0·09	0·29	−0·20	36·51	49·85	−13·34	0·0	0·3	.....	Nuddea	
												Jessore	
Nil	Nil	0·10	0·01	0·44	−0·43	53·12	53·67	−0·55	0·0	0·2	Jessore ...	Khoolna	
												Chittageng	
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	−0·46	106·64	119·79	−6·15	0·0	0·0	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	Eastern Bengal.
	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·44	−0·44	62·66	86·88	−24·22	0·0	0·1	Damagiri ...		
	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·48	−0·48	83·11	77·26	+5·85	0·0	0·2	Barrisal ..	Backergunge	
												Noakholly	
Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·53	−0·53	95·44	111·51	−16·07	0·0	0·3	Noakholly ...	Furreedpore	
Nil	Nil	0·13	0·04	0·40	−0·36	45·03	56·46	−12·54	0·0	0·4	Furreedpore ..	Dacca	
Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·40	−0·40	47·91	59·31	−11·50	0·0	0·5	Dacca ...	Commillah	
Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·58	−0·58	64·15	71·93	−7·78	0·0	0·4	Commillah ..	Mymensingh	
Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·57	−0·57	46·31	69·26	−22·95	0·0	0·3	Mymensingh ...		
0·20	0·27	0·15	0·27	0·47	−0·20							Bogra and Pubna ...	
Nil											Bogra ...		
Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·34	−0·34	37·79	56·29	−18·50	0·0	0·4	Serajgunge ...	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
Nil	0·01	0·13	0·03	0·49	−0·47	34·09	53·76	−19·07	0·3	0·3	Rampore Beauleah	Dinagepore	
0·20	0·11	0·12	0·11	0·30	−0·19	36·86	54·87	−18·01	1·0	0·4	Dinagepore ...	Rungpore	
0·30	0·70	0·13	0·70	0·36	+0·34	50·40	75·92	−25·52	0·9	0·2	Rungpore ..	Julpigoree	
												Cooch Behar	
1·05	0·71	0·14	0·71	0·29	+0·42	93·96	114·34	−18·38	1·0	0·4	Julpigoree ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
0·31	0·58	0·20	0·70	0·74	−0·04	116·61	155·13	−38·52	1·5	0·8	Darjeeling ...	Purneah	
												North Bhagulpore ...	
0·21	0·40	0·15	0·40	0·37	+0·03	46·56	58·07	−11·49	0·8	0·3	Purneah ...	Mozufferpore	
											Mozufferpore ..	Durbhunga	
0·64	0·40	0·24	0·41	0·60	−0·19	35·18	43·80	−7·70	1·3	0·4	Durbhunga ...	Chumparan	
0·14	0·13	0·35	0·41	0·62	−0·21	42·30	44·63	−2·43	1·7	0·4	Motihari ...	Saran	
0·74	0·55	0·23	0·65	0·63	+0·02	31·17	41·46	−10·29	2·5	0·5	Chupra ..		
0·05											Dehree ...		
0·27	0·29	0·20	0·57	0·62	−0·05	29·67	39·81	−10·14	1·5	0·5	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
0·50											Arrah ...		
												Gya	
0·03	0·18	0·19	0·68	0·27	+0·41	28·02	40·21	−11·59	1·0	0·4	Gya ..	Patna	
0·19	0·18	0·29	0·29	0·59	−0·30	29·20	40·91	−11·71	1·5	0·5	Bankipore ..	South Bhagulpore ...	
												Monghyr	
0·03	0·11	0·15	0·21	0·40	−0·19	31·26	42·34	−11·08	0·8	0·4	Bhagulpore ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	
0·01	0·01	0·06	0·15	0·25	−0·10	23·31	40·01	−15·29	0·5	0·2	Doomka ..	Hazaribagh	
Nil	Nil	0·15	0·19	0·35	−0·16	24·30	36·39	−12·09	0·0	0·4	Hazaribagh ...	Lohardugga	Chutia Nag-pur etc.
												Manbhoom	
0·20	0·03	0·19	0·27	0·45	−0·18	27·70	37·78	−10·08	0·3	0·4	Rananee ...	Singbhoom	
	Nil	0·20	0·43	0·65	−0·22	44·70	51·80	−7·11	0·0	0·4	Chyeeasa ..		

Note.—Means for the week ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observations" the means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received for the period in question during the past 15 years.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 30th January 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 24th January	Sunday, 25th January.	Monday, 26th January.	Tuesday, 27th January	Wednesday, 28th January	Thursday, 29th January.	Friday, 30th January	Total. Number rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 30th January.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1883 to date.
Orissa ..	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	. .	. .	. .	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	59·21	58·99
		Khurdah ..	. .	... ..	..	. .		. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	59·77	58·98
		Banpur ..	. .	...	. ...	. .			... .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	57 41	58·98
		False Point .	. .	.	. ..		. .	. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	61 99	57·71
		Hookitola	.	.	. .	. .	..	. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	36·76	?
	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpore	. . .	... .				. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	54·68	57·19
		Banki .	.	...	..	. .			...	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	45 82	?
		Cuttack ..		..						Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	51·96	57·09
		Kendrapara	..		.		..			Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	49 79	54·95
		Jajpore	. ...		.			. .	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	45 35	54·99
	Balasore ..	Chandbali	.						.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	60·26	54·98
		Bhuddruck	.	. .						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 22	58 34	51 55
		Soroh ..	. .	. .					.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	45·98	52 17
		Balasore .	.	. .					.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	47 87	57 93
		Jellasore		..	..				.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 56	50 52	57 93
		Baripodah	.		. .	. .		. .	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 27	54·85	53·75
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore ..	Contai ..	. .	..	.. ..	. .		. .	. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	66 35	62·62
		Saugor Island	.	..					.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	75 64	65 65
		Tumlook ...		.	. .	...		..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	45 00	50 49
		Midnapore .	...	.				.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	46 17	48 80
		Ghattal	..	. .		.		..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0 44	37 00
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	.	.....	...	.....		... .	.	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	66 39
		Alipore Jail	. ..	.. ..	...	... .		..	.. .	Nil	Nil	0 60	0 56	58 43	54 89
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	48 80	48 85
		Dum-Dum .	.	.	.. ..	.. .		. .		Nil	Nil	0 46	0 42	54 98	51 24
		Baraset .		.	. .					Nil	Nil	0 22	0 40	46 55	49 80
		Buseerhat .		.	.	.		.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0·40	50 32	53·56
	Howrah ...	Howrah ..	. ..	.		.....	.. ...		. .	Nil	Nil	0 16	0·45	46 79	51·79
		Mohesreka (*Ooloberiah*)	....	.		.	.		.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·40	43 49	53·65
	Hooghly ...	Serampore	.. ..	.. .		.			.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	56 75	49·60
		Hooghly		..						Nil	Nil	0 04	0 53	39 47	47 85
		Jehanabad .		.	.	.....	.....		..	Nil	Nil	0 11	0 32	54 53	55 05
	Burdwan ..	Culna ...	... ..	.		.			..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	36 70	43 90
		Burdwan ..	.	.					. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	35 32	48 11
		Cutwa ...				.		.		Nil	Nil	0·04	0 40	35 93	47·73
		Raneegunge .	. .	.. ..	.. .	.. .		.	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 29	40 10	46·99
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...	.	. .				. .	.	Nil	Nil	0 08	0·39	54·04	50 43
		Indas ...	. .	.						Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Bishenpore .	. .	. .						Nil	Nil	0 08	0·20	34 66	49 46
		Kotulpur ..	. .	..		.				Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Maliara .	... .		.			.		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	34·63	48·99
		Onda .	.							Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra ...	. .	.		.		. .	.....	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 38	46·80	56 38
	Beerbhoom ..	Bh. Soory ..	... ..	.. .	. ..	. .		. .	..	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 59	41·81	54·01
		Hetampore	. ...		..			. .	..	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 43		53·61
	Nuddea ..	Bongong .		..	.	. .			...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	35 90	51·93
		Ranaghat .				. .		. .		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 27	36 93	50·97
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	39 73	46·93
		Chooadanga .	. .	.		.			...	Nil	Nil	0 20	0 30	37 64	51·90
		Meherpore .		.	.					Nil	Nil	0 32	0 32	35 04	47 45
		Koosliton ..	..			...		. .	.....	Nil	Nil	0 04	0 28	41 85	54 84
	Khoolna ..	Satkira ...	.						..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 38	62·47	53·96
		Bagirhat .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	64 14	60·21
		Khoolna ..		..	.			.	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	64 54	55 27
	Jessore ..	Narail ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 58	31·01	48·96
		Jessore ..		..	.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	51 75	53·97
		Jhenidah ..	. . .		.		..	.	... .	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 32	48·35	54·95
		Magoorah	...					. .		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	44 18	49 16
	Moorshedabad	Kaudi	.					....	. ...	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 25	35·78	51·95
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 16	0 39	33 27	51·07
		Berhampore .	.			. .		.	. ..	Nil	Nil	0 11	0 46	32·85	51·98
		Lalbagh					.	.		Nil	Nil	0 19	0 03	33 06	48·47
		Azimaunge				.		.	..	Nil	Nil	0 07	0 50	40 01	50 39
		Jungipore	.					.	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	33·61	47·96
		Lalgola				.	..	..	. ...	Nil	N	0·01	0 56	39 27	50·14
East Bengal.	Cox's Bazar ..	Cox's Bazar	..		.		...		. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·63	126·25	122 46
		Chittagong				. .		..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	84 38	99·49
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Banxamati .							... .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·44	61 06	59·24
		Rauha .	. .		..				.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	63 49	?
		Agartola ...			.			. .	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 65	54 75	54·76
	Rachergunge	Patuakhally ...		.					.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·55	54·30	52·39
		Perozepore	. .						. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	51·23	52·25
		Burrisal ..	..		.		..		.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	79·92	57·46
		Bhola ..	.		.	. .		. .	... .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	57 00	53·69
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly ...		.		. .		. ..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·48	57·64	111·78
		Fenny ...				. .		. ..	... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·58	99 24	111·97
	Furreedpore .	Madaripore ...	.			..		....	.. ...	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·31	46·43	54·78
		Furreedpore...	... .			. .		. ..	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	47·47	54·78
		Goalundo ..	... ..	.....	.. .	. . .		..	. ....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	57·27	54·25
	Dacca ..	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·52	58·74	53·07
		Dacca	...					. .	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	42·34	50·40
		Narainguage	. . ..	.. .	..	.. ...	.. .	. .	....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	42·34	?
		Mainegunge	.....	. .		.. ..	... ..	.....	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	45·04	49·61
	Comilla ..	Comilla	. ..	. .		.. ..		.. ..	.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·64	77·04	76·26
		Chandpore	. .	. .		.. ..	. .	.. ..	.... .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	61·80	54·25
		Brahmunberia	.....	.. ..	... ..	... ..	. .	. .	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67	66·20	62·79
	Mymensingh..	Kishoregunge											0·65		
		Atia .	. ....	. . .	.. .	. ...	...	0 30	.....	1	0·30	0·30	0·24	29·01	23·33
		Mymensingh	.. ..	... .	.....	.....	..	0 46		1	0·39	0·39	0·34	31·70	29·09
		Jamalpore ..	.	. .	..	.. .	.. ...	..	0·27	1	0·27	0·27	0·44	42·31	33·33
		Netrokona ...		.....	. .	.. ..	. ...	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	91·91	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 30th January 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 24th January.	Sunday, 25th January.	Monday, 26th January.	Tuesday, 27th January.	Wednesday, 28th January.	Thursday, 29th January.	Friday, 30th January.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 30th January 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 30th January.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
West Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	42 43	44·38
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	40·13	52 99
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	37·38	62 27
		Nowkhilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·38	38 10	55 66
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	37·96	61·76
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	40·20	58·79
	Rajshahye	Beanleah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	36·04	54·10
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·56	36·18	50·60
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	43·88	?
	Maldah	Maldah						0 04		1	0·04	0·04	0·41	33·83	51·07
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	33·96	50·16
		Churamon					0 03	0 02		2	0·07	0·07	0·21	44·08	50 09
		Raigunge						0 18		1	0 18	0 18	0 44	42·47	58 93
		Dinagepore						0 20		1	0 20	0 20	0·35	36·13	43 31
		Balcorghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	37 72	?
	Rungpore	Shawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·35	43 37	63 98
		Runspore						0 60		1	0·60	0·60	0·49	37·17	74·91
		Kurigram						1 16		1	1 16	1 16	0 43	30·06	74 72
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)						1 03		1	1·03	1 03	0·19	30·02	90·99
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree						0 96		1	0 96	0 96	0 44	103·23	114 48
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta						0 39		1	0·39	0 39	0 35	81·97	99 53
		Cooch Behar						0 07		1	0 07	0 07	0 39	119 89	124 90
		Mickliguage						0 69		1	0·69	0 69	0 18	83 43	111 75
		Mataibhanga						0 61		1	0 61	0 61	0 16	87 17	120·19
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa						0 84		1	0·84	0·84	0·98	132·48	197 46
		Silliguri						0 08		1	0·08	0 08		80·11	?
		Darjeeling			0 01			0 25		3	0 31	0 41	0 51	94·70	108 74
		Kalimpong						0 45		1	0·43	0 43	?	65 13	
South Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	65·75	97·53
		Arrareah								1	0 04	0 68	0·29	58 30	82·10
		Purneah					0 68			1	0 21	0 21	0 34	40 60	61 15
								0 21							
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore						0 38		1	0 38	0 38	0·37	54 34	49·77
		Soopool						0 74		1	0·74	0·74	0 44	30·03	49·70
	Durbhunga	Tajpore						0 39		1	0 39	0 39	0 68	34·16	40 86
		Durbhunga						0 64		1	0 64	0 64	0 43	30 97	44 78
		Madhubani						0 61		1	0 61	0 61	0 67	41·28	43 70
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi						0 12		1	0 12	0 12	0 54	37 06	40 39
		Mozufferpore					0 04	0 33		2	0 37	0 37	0 74	33 80	43 39
		Hajipore					0 07	0 19		2	0 26	0 32	0 61	36 40	41 81
	Chumparun.	Motihari					0 08	0 08		2	0 16	0 31	0 60	41 82	41 01
		Bettiah							0 18	1	0 18	0 18	0 70	44 80	46 24
	Sarun	Gopalgunge			0 10		0 19			2	0 29	0 69	0 45	39 99	44·23
		Sewan			0 05		0 13	0 10		3	0 28	0 48	0·26	39 21	44·07
		Chuprah					0 14	0 68		2	0 82	0 82	0 55	53·10	38·58
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar											0 75		36 30
		Dehree					0 11		0 06				?	31·79	?
		Bhubooah					0 06			1	0 06	0 06	0 63	39 54	41 46
		Sasseram					0 40			1	0 40	0·41	0 39	35·48	40·61
		Arrah						0 45		1	0 25	0 60	0 68	34 71	38·88
	Gya	Aurungabad						0 35		1	0 35	1 16	0 40	30 43	40 67
		Gya					0 11			1	0 11	0 57	0·34	34·63	41·38
		Nowadah						0 02		1	0 02	0 76	0 52	22 26	39 56
		Jehanabad						0 16		1	0 16	0·75	0·57	37 95	39·83
	Patna	Patna			0 02			0 41		1	0 41				
		Dinapore					0 09	0 08		3	0 19	0·25	0·56	30 09	41·31
		Behar					0 05	0 07		2	0 12	0·17	0 48	36 42	39 84
		Barrh						0 22		1	0 22	0 40	0 44	19 45	42·66
													0 44		40 09
	Monghyr	Begoosarai													
		Monghyr						0 15		1	0 15	0·15	0 37	25 45	39 09
		Jamui						0 14		1	0 14	0 16	0 33	31 55	41 56
													0 38		41·89
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore						0·09		1	0 09	0 09	0 37	30 30	40 09
		Banka						0·18		1	0 18	0 54	0 55	26 02	44 23
	Sonthal Parganahs.	Rajmehal						0 02		1	0 02	0·02	0 09	34 40	46 65
		Gooha								Nil	Nil	0 10	0·28	25 21	46·15
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	34 02	51·99
		Nya Doomka						0 01		1	0 01	0 41	0 49	30 33	54 29
		Deogner						0·02		1	0 02	0 30	0 38	31 41	44 07
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	0 21	0 24	47 04	46 79
Via Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Pasamba								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	0 29	28 83
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 44	26 76	46 16
		Gumgurah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	33 80	46 37
		Mahuri Mills								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	30 44	45 68
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga				0 02				1	0 02	0 07	?	40 5.	45 47
		Mandhi				0·05				1	0 05	0·45	0·49	30 45	51 58
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	0 43	0 44	30 19	42 58
	Singhbhoom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	0 48	0 53	44 79	51 90
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	0·21	0 36	38·54	49 70
		Gobinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·54	34 15	47·05

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns [illegible], the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th January* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 30TH OF JANUARY 1885.

For the first three days of the week the weather conditions in Bengal do not call for much comment. The alterations from day to day were of the usual oscillatory character, and this period was not marked by any sudden or rapid changes of any kind, though it may be noted that pressure decreased rather more rapidly than it increased, and that the temperature was decidedly higher than the average, and that it appeared to be steadily increasing. Skies were clear and no rain was reported, except one or two local showers in Behar of no importance On Tuesday, the 27th, however, a rapid fall of the barometer commenced in the Punjab, which was continued on the 28th and extended on that day also to the North-West Provinces. So rapid was the action, that in some instances the fall of the barometer on the latter day was nearly a quarter of an inch. The rapid reduction of pressure was accompanied by general rainfall, in some cases very heavy, over the Punjab and North-West Provinces, Delhi receiving 4·5 inches on the 28th. The disturbance reached parts of North Behar also on the 28th, and gave light rain to districts, but it extended in area on the 29th and gave light to moderate general rain to North Bengal and to North and South Behar. On the following day pressure increased at most stations and the disturbance disappeared, and on this day, except at one or two stations in Behar, no rain was reported. A noticeable feature in the meteorology of the past week has been that the wind directions at the southern stations in Bengal have become decidedly more southerly in character, and this tends to show that the north-east monsoon is now steadily weakening in force

Pressure had been during the previous week distinctly above the normal. For the first two days of the present week pressure decreased steadily, this was followed by a rise extending over two days and by a further fall for the same period, and again the mean pressure for the week has been decidedly above the normal. The excess pressure has varied from 0·091″ at Durbhunga to 0·037″ at Saugor Island, so that again Behar shows a relatively high pressure as compared with the remainder of the Province.

The changes of temperature have also been of the same, oscillatory character, and it fell generally during the first three days and rose again at the end of the week. The mean temperature for the week has been above the normal at all stations except Gya, but the average excess temperature for the whole Province has been only 1·5°. The greatest excess has been at Hazaribagh, where it equals 3·9°. It is again in the night temperatures that the greatest variation from the normal has occurred. In the following table are given the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures at eight selected stations and these show that, while the night temperatures at these stations have been 2·4° in excess, the day temperatures were only 1·8° in excess.

Names of Stations.	Maximum day temperature			Minimum night temperature.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference.
Cuttack	85·8	88·5	+2·7	60·5	63·4	+2·9
Calcutta	78·8	79·8	+1·0	55·8	60·1	+4·3
Burdwan . ..	79·4	81·9	+2·5	55·0	56·4	+1·4
Jessore	79·7	80·6	+0·9	52·7	54·3	+1·6
Dacca	78·6	81·7	+3·1	54·8	55·6	+0·8
Patna	74·2	73·4	—0·8	49·1	52·4	+3·3
Purneah	76·6	77·4	+0·8	48·4	49·5	+1·1
Hazaribagh	74·1	78·1	+4·0	50·7	54·4	+3·7

Rainfall has been practically confined to the two days, the 28th and 29th, as above mentioned, and the divisions which have received light general rain have been North Bengal, except in the Pubna, Bogra, and Rajshahye districts, and North and South Behar. One or two local showers were also recorded in East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, but these were of no importance. The average amount received during the week in North Behar was 0·38 inch, in North Bengal it was 0·32 inch, and in South Behar 0·13 inch. The quantities received in Chutia Nagpur and East Bengal were insignificant. In North Bengal and North Behar the amount of rain received during the week has been considerably above the normal; in South Behar it has been about equal to the normal fall, while in all other districts it has been far below the normal fall.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 30th January 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	89 9	63 5	83 9	61 5	72 2	+1 6	Nil	0 69	−0·69	0·0	0 3	−0·3	0·03	0·28	53·06	54·78
South-West Bengal ..	87 8	40 9	80·9	57·9	69 4	+1·9	Nil	0·08	−0·08	0 0	0 3	−0 3	0·07	0·36	44 59	51·73
East Bengal*	81 4	45 0	79 9	54 3	67 1	+1 0	0·05	0 08	−0·03	0 1	0 5	−0 4	0 03	0 47	65·51	70 46
North Bengal	85 6	42 1	77 6	51 5	64 6	—	0·31	0 13	+0 18	0 6	0·4	+0 2	0 31	0·34	53·50	73 39
North Behar	79 3	43 8	74 7	50 7	62 7	+0 9	0 38	0 23	+0 15	1 4	0·4	+1 0	0 44	0·54	39 54	47 75
South Behar	83 6	43 1	75 4	52 3	63 9	+0 4	0 13	0 15	−0·02	1·0	0 4	+0 6	0 38	0·42	30·73	43 05
Chutia Nagpur	81 4†	47 7†	77 7†	53 8†	65 8†	+3 9†	0 01	0·16	−0 15	0 1	0 4	−0 3	0·23	0 42	36·79	47 89

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal; Alexander Pedler,

The 2nd February 1885. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

I.—Table shewing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at 170 *Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal for* 1884.

District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
ORISSA.														
Pooree	Pooree	0·17	2·94	0·06	0·06	2·53	8·06	11·58	6·96	15·10	17·13	0·01	0·22	65·01
	Khurdah	0·10	1·73	0·33	0·11	1·16	10·40	11·28	13·42	11·27	3·72	0·05	0·00	54·09
	Banpur	—	2·34	0·16	0·07	0·70	5·38	9·11	6·52	11·76	4·14	0·10	0·40	41·28
	False Point	1·17	1·81	0·09	—	0·24	8·38	12·06	8·37	11·86	11·16	0·09	0·05	55·30
	Hookitola	1·60	1·16	—	—	1·00	4·15	8·06	9·06	7·07	7·52	—	—	40·52
Cuttack	Jagatsingpore	0·07	3·28	—	—	0·70	12·38	11·74	11·99	15·43	4·86	—	0·28	56·73
	Banki	0·09	0·97	0·67	0·20	0·74	11·06	15·03	6·51	9·18	2·96	0·01	0·05	47·90
	Cuttack	0·03	0·72	2·10	3·52	1·97	17·83	9·90	11·82	8·68	3·40	—	0·45	56·42
	Kendrapara	—	0·86	—	—	1·20	7·45	8·80	12·62	8·53	3·45	—	0·14	42·57
	Jajpore	—	1·70	0·62	2·01	2·25	9·34	8·28	7·54	16·24	3·74	—	0·41	52·00
Balasore	Chandbali	—	1·32	2·27	—	3·73	12·25	14·89	11·06	11·71	10·05	—	0·20	67·58
	Bhuddruck	—	0·88	1·00	1·76	1·81	17·23	6·71	9·17	16·21	9·83	—	0·14	63·79
	Soreh	0·13	0·35	—	2·24	1·74	10·55	11·22	3·16	15·16	5·16	0·12	0·11	49·91
	Balasore	—	0·46	0·06	5·40	3·31	18·32	19·11	11·53	13·57	4·48	—	—	76·24
	Jellasore	—	—	—	0·47	1·29	6·44	19·97	7·49	14·96	1·71	—	—	52·33
	Baripoda	—	0·13	0·12	3·24	3·65	14·72	14·79	9·33	11·00	6·97	—	0·04	64·99
SOUTH WEST BENGAL														
Midnapore	Contai	0·20	0·59	—	1·75	5·41	14·41	15·13	8·93	12·09	16·04	—	—	74·55
	Sangor Island	0·29	0·56	—	1·16	5·14	14·39	21·91	7·71	17·39	12·88	—	—	83·73
	Tumlook		0·50	—	2·60	4·70	10·00	11·60	9·09	8·50	4·40	—	—	51·50
	Midnapore	0·10	0·30	0·41	1·05	6·65	3·91	22·64	6·41	7·98	4·80	—	0·01	54·26
	Ghattal	0·15	0·20	0·49	2·51	6·82	5·82	13·41	5·84	7·93	3·81	—	—	46·36
24-Pergunnahs.	Diamond Harbour	0·65	2·82	0·15	2·96	5·64	12·56	17·13	13·30	16·02	3·89	—	—	78·13
	Alipore Jail	—	0·28	0·05	1·06	5·34	12·77	12·27	9·75	18·85	3·48	—	—	63·94
	Barrackpore	—	1·44	0·58	1·19	4·18	12·58	9·43	13·25	8·95	3·89	—	—	55·49
	Dum-Dum	0·22	1·26	0·36	1·23	6·10	10·53	13·28	9·25	18·59	2·44	—	—	63·46
	Baraset	—	1·53	0·16	1·16	7·92	11·60	9·48	7·36	14·70	2·36	—	—	5·.·5
	Bussecrhat	0·01	0·87	3·94	2·38	6·65	13·03	9·41	14·41	10·72	4·25	0·02	—	71·69
Howrah	Howrah	0·05	0·25	1·08	1·10	5·99	11·28	8·19	10·00	12·97	3·74	0·01	—	54·61
	Mohesreka (*Oolooberiah*)	—	0·21	—	3·71	8·86	10·32	9·70	8·24	10·02	3·55	—	—	54·91
Hooghly	Serampore	—	1·98	0·47	1·18	4·36	15·52	12·75	12·63	11·12	4·10	—	—	64·11
	Hooghly	—	1·11	0·01	1·69	4·54	8·41	16·12	11·69	7·19	1·76	—	—	46·62
	Johanabad	0·05	1·37	0·15	1·59	5·55	5·90	7·94	9·41	8·46	3·14	0·18	—	45·74
Burdwan	Culna	—	1·05	0·19	2·03	3·70	10·32	7·55	9·03	7·27	1·98	—	—	43·11
	Burdwan	0·08	0·35	0·02	2·26	4·04	4·18	7·16	8·50	12·50	1·95	—	—	42·20
	Cutwa	—	0·20	0·00	2·43	6·98	14·55	5·50	8·02	4·20	4·01	—	0·16	42·92
	Ranegunge	—	0·85	—	1·78	3·17	5·53	10·97	10·37	7·07	3·99	—	0·07	43·80
Bankoora	Bankoora	—	1·27	—	2·00	4·61	9·04	12·07	11·20	11·10	9·76	—	—	61·64
	Indus	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	Nil
	Bishenpore	—	0·24	0·02	1·79	4·84	5·88	9·12	8·96	8·70	4·28	—	—	45·87
	Kotulpur	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	Nil
	Mallara	—	1·12	—	1·88	3·21	3·07	10·25	7·39	7·15	5·31	0·33	—	39·71
	Onda	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	Nil
	Khatra	—	0·29	—	0·70	2·10	8·00	12·83	7·08	11·41	5·01	—	—	49·04
Beerbhoom	Bh Soory	—	0·95	0·06	2·03	2·99	5·05	9·90	11·08	9·73	3·64	—	0·03	45·53
	Hetampore	—	0·31	—	?	?	?	?	8·08	8·66	2·42	—	—	17·07?
Nuddea	Bongong	—	—	0·73	4·37	3·74	10·65	6·60	7·34	5·91	4·44	—	—	43·78
	Ranaghat	—	1·44	0·72	2·55	1·50	13·44	8·28	5·95	6·80	4·16	—	—	44·84
	Kishnaghur	—	1·12	0·48	3·91	4·21	7·86	7·20	2·67	8·27	2·00	—	—	38·38
	Chooadanga	—	0·17	0·63	5·01	4·4·	10·7·	6·7·	5·11	8·33	1··4	—	—	43·83
	Moherpore	—	0·20	1·24	3·19	3·81	9·53	5·18	7·61	6·42	3·96	—	—	41·95
	Kooshtea	—	0·09	3·38	3·00	6·43	8·92	8·08	6·14	11·23	3·30	—	—	51·42
Khoolna	Satkhira	0·03	0·40	1·0	1·83	3·74	14·35	10·41	7·42	17·73	7·53	—	—	71·14
	Bagirhat	—	1·04	2·22	4·59	7·13	18·67	10·45	9·00	14·86	6·51	1·05	—	81··6
	Khoolna	—	1·46	1·90	4·81	8·17	22··6	11·53	8·57	16·82	3·75	0·50	—	79·97
Jessore	Narail	—	2·60	0·09	4·07	4·08	11·82	4·01	4·32	5·11	2·32	0·17	—	44·29
	Jessore	—	3·57	2·81	6·40	7·03	18·65	8·44	5·97	11·33	6·31	0·12	—	69·49
	Jhenidah	—	0·59	1·90	5·9·	7·20	12·49	7·39	7·51	13·95	3·92	—	—	60··5
	Magoora	—	0·40	1·71	6·43	6·58	15·53	3·17	3·41	15·69	2·99	0·12	—	56·03
Moorshedabad.	Kandi	—	0·84	—	1·17	4·26	6·92	7·04	5·95	7·78	5·05	—	0·04	38·54
	Rampore Haut	—	0·69	—	2·09	1·68	6·03	8·04	6·54	9·51	2·11	—	—0·01	36·19
	Berhampore	—	0·13	—	3·67	4·64	7·76	6·43	4·88	6·74	5·00	—	0·13	39·44
	Lalbagh	—	—	0·32	1·95	4·17	9·17	7·41	6·02	6·52	3·78	—	—	39·34
	Aulungunge	—	0·04	0·04	1·38	4··3	·7·29	11··7	8·02	7·82	2·95	—	—	45·45
	Jungipore	—	0·18	0·21	1·79	3·60	5·79	7·27	6·51	7·28	2·43	—	—	36·06
	Lalgola	—	0·05	0·36	2·83	4·07	11·22	8·20	6·84	6·99	2·96	—	—	44·44
EAST BENGAL														
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	—	2·32	2·78	0·64	18·20	30·78	28·85	20·29	25·43	8·90	2·61	—	140·76
	Chittagong	—	2·21	2·47	7·28	13·24	26·58	14·91	12·83	14·12	7··5	2··7	—	104·06
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati	0·43	1·04	2·09	5·65	10·48	20·41	9·86	9·36	10·14	5·99	2·41	—	78·76
	Raicha	—	0·74	1·48	3·50	9·07	31·70	1···8	13·55	11·98	4·92	··18	—	92·65
	Agartola	—	2·39	3·23	7·41	11·90	18··8*	12·69	4·92	6·74	6·36	2·01	—	75·23
Backergunge	Patuakhally	—	2·60	1·55	2·35	12·68	26·20	14··3	10·90	17·10	7·09	6·06	—	100·73
	Perozepore	—	1·83	1·58	4·69	5·55	23·05	1··58	12·43	15·10	11·80	3·7·	—	92·40
	Burisal	—	0·94	4·40	1·04	12·79	21·30	14·07	4·67	2··55	6·64	3·71	—	97·60
	Bhola	0·20	1·89	1·04	4·34	9·06	29·85	24·81	1··57	10·69	7·03	3·06	—	101·54
Noakholly	Noakholly	0·14	0·78	4·56	9·03	9·81	11·95	23·30	18·01	19·78	9·67	3·92	—	117·96
	Fenny	0·36	4·90	1·95	7·16	15·68	29·99	14·16	14·36	13·14	4·68	0·74	—	118·12
Furreedpore	Madaripore	—	0·65	1·51	4·18	9·81	12·45	6·68	7·59	13·48	5·01	1·25	—	61·41
	Furreedpore	—	1·39	1·44	5·24	7·69	13·46	2·85	0·79	7·88	3·35	0·36	—	55·81
	Goalundo	—	0·49	1·04	6·78	7·09	11·28	8·89	5·07	6·43	2·34	0·30	—	49·69
Dacca	Munshigunge	—	1·22	—	2·94	8·80	15·41	8·88	11·28	12·65	5·50	1·24	—	74·66
	Dacca	—	1·71	1·67	4·38	10·78	11·05	5·35	6·00	6·69	3·40	0·85	—	57·78
	Narainguge	—	1·01	0·06	3·81	7·31	10·45	6·79	7·95	11·80	5·83	1·06	—	57·90
	Manickgunge	—	0·64	0·94	5·22	10·09	15·63	9·17	8·13	5·96	2··1	0·21	—	58··9
Comilla	Comilla	—	1·24	1·44	3·38	12·06	20·69	18··0	11·88	11·21	3·79	2·28	—	86··6
	Chandpore	—	2·35	2·30	10··2	14·30	12·55	11·05	13·85	11·10	5·63	1·55	—	96·50
	Brahmunberia	—	1·45	1·77	3·67	13·64	24·25	9·94	8·19	7·21	6·23	1·15	—	81··2
Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	—	1·14	2·56	6·70	12·57	11·29	7·41	5··2	4·56	6·49	0·56	—	59··1
	Atia	—	1·44	0·63	2·76	10·17	3·35	7·28	5·02	4·92	2·80	—	—	38··9
	Wymensingh	—	2·45	4·16	10·96	21·30	20·55	6·20	13·06	4·67	4·74	0·29	—	90··2
	Jamalpore	0·03	2·03	1·12	4·77	6·78	18·92	7·10	9··2	3·67	4·77	0·23	—	54·42
	Netrokona	—	1·77	0·78	4·84	17·21	20·05	10·60	17·01	6··6	6··2	0·10	—	96··6

District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
NORTH BENGAL.														
Pubna	Pubna	—	0·33	0·03	4·26	5·23	10·78	7·65	5·78	5·41	5·20	—	0·09	50·66
	Serajgunge	—	1·33	0·50	3·34	11·19	9·44	10·13	6·25	5·97	6·07	—	—	54·02
Bogra	Sherepore	—	1·00	0·60	2·45	11·36	12·31	7·69	3·48	3·71	5·20	0·67	—	47·44
	Nowkhilla	—	0·02	1·06	3·72	5·50	14·26	8·57	3·76	3·18	4·41	0·46	—	47·24
	Bogra	—	0·13	1·63	5·20	9·75	16·14	8·77	5·15	2·59	2·16	0·19	—	47·81
	Panchbibi	—	—	—	4·20	5·02	10·32	11·05	4·86	4·43	5·20	—	0·23	45·31
Rajshahye	Rasulcah	—	0·18	0·35	3·17	6·11	9·41	7·06	5·01	6·63	3·61	—	0·03	42·67
	Nattore	—	0·02	0·04	1·22	9·69	19·25	7·50	4·50	5·43	5·83	—	—	45·18
	Nowgong	—	0·12	2·50	1·04	6·26	19·74	7·89	4·60	3·85	5·25	0·10	—	51·05
Maldah	Maldah	—	—	—	0·05	1·33	7·72	10·54	5·59	5·24	1·93	7·06	—	—	39·47
Dinagepore	Mohadebpore	—	—	0·06	0·04	1·69	8·11	11·42	4·10	5·32	6·20	3·21	—	—	40·89
	Churamon	—	—	0·43	—	1·32	6·47	15·50	6·47	7·03	4·03	4·86	—	—	47·78
	Raigunge	—	0·07	0·09	—	1·56	7·17	11·05	19·39	7·13	3·53	5·23	—	—	45·93
	Dinagepore	—	—	0·12	—	2·56	5·31	11·86	7·07	5·24	1·29	4·81	—	0·26	39·61
	Balooghat	—	—	0·13	0·17	1·30	6·49	15·07	7·58	5·00	2·19	5·39	—	—	41·40
Rungpore	Bhawanirunge (*Gyabandu*)	—	—	—	3·13	3·61	11·47	8·45	15·39	5·96	4·49	3·09	—	—	55·59
	Rungpore	—	—	0·06	3·57	2·66	12·21	15·94	7·72	4·75	3·41	4·67	—	—	62·19
	Kurigram	—	0·35	0·05	4·57	2·02	13·52	15·02	4·01	5·20	3·86	6·61	—	—	60·04
	Bagdogra (*Vilphamari*)	—	—	0·14	3·07	3·52	7·23	16·10	1·16	4·20	5·02	9·15	—	—	58·64
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	—	0·05	0·10	1·38	4·46	14·04	20·39	19·29	40·79	5·00	5·36	—	—	110·87
Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	—	—	0·08	3·31	6·96	20·83	22·20	8·19	16·58	6·99	10·37	—	—	97·45
	Cooch Behar	—	—	—	3·96	6·06	23·75	40·20	19·24	20·80	7·04	13·02	—	—	137·75
	Mekligange	—	—	0·62	1·10	6·09	15·17	34·04	18·27	23·14	6·36	7·02	—	—	97·03
	Matabhanga	—	0·07	0·06	3·60	4·97	19·05	23·01	16·51	16·13	5·76	10·76	—	—	99·36
Darjeeling Hill	Buxa	—	0·23	3·41	2·02	6·75	13·80	10·04	40·47	36·07	6·20	8·07	—	0·40	149·46
	Siliguri	—	0·45	—	0·21	2·19	6·72	14·65	32·34	19·02	5·84	8·17	—	—	89·59
	Darjeeling	—	0·25	3·39	0·49	3·93	5·34	21·10	30·08	22·18	9·25	11·45	0·02	0·18	107·85
	Kalimpong	—	0·48	1·53	0·75	1·22	5·62	16·43	20·31	12·19	4·75	9·39	0·28	0·18	73·05
NORTH BEHAR														
Purneah	Kissengunge	—	0·12	0·11	0·24	4·00	3·45	16·11	21·61	14·24	4·26	7·94	—	—	72·48
	Arrureah	—	—	0·16	0·04	1·63	5·76	10·84	15·80	14·67	3·89	6·71	—	—	55·34
	Purneah	—	0·07	0·08	—	1·25	3·32	8·13	16·07	7·45	4·55	8·86	—	—	49·78
North Behar Gulpore	Muddapore	—	0·09	0·22	0·03	—	2·55	7·53	7·11	7·99	3·31	10·74	—	—	39·51
	Soopool	—	—	0·09	—	0·42	3·07	6·78	7·23	3·31	3·19	7·81	—	—	31·89
Durbhunga	Tajpore	—	—	0·07	0·04	—	1·70	7·27	8·06	7·16	4·24	7·03	—	—	35·57
	Durbhunga	—	—	0·23	—	0·50	2·29	6·75	4·67	3·87	7·56	0·94	—	—	26·81
	Madhubani	—	—	0·05	—	0·46	3·53	6·88	7·06	9·27	13·24	3·98	—	—	44·27
Mozuffer-pore	Sitamarhi	—	—	0·16	—	1·02	2·30	7·15	10·05	7·09	9·13	3·22	—	—	40·53
	Mozuffer-pore	—	0·03	0·09	—	—	1·63	3·14	7·05	5·16	7·15	4·05	—	—	36·15
	Hajipore	—	—	—	0·02	—	0·30	2·46	11·48	4·14	3·82	4·95	—	—	34·69
Chumparun	Motihari	—	—	—	—	0·43	1·50	10·77	9·54	7·26	12·97	0·97	—	—	43·64
	Bettiah	—	—	0·05	0·09	0·12	2·31	9·55	11·30	9·01	15·05	0·64	—	—	47·10
Sarun	Gopalgunge	—	—	0·07	0·05	0·17	2·31	3·38	13·55	8·36	4·38	2·69	—	—	43·46
	Sewan	—	—	—	0·01	—	1·17	4·18	6·25	7·49	8·19	1·85	—	—	29·03
	Chuprah	—	—	—	—	—	0·95	6·43	9·25	9·09	5·29	1·53	—	—	33·19
SOUTH BEHAR.														
Shahabad	Buxar	—	0·01	—	—	—	0·81	4·76	6·24	7·27	4·97	5·55	—	—	29·61
	Dehree	—	0·02	—	—	0·09	0·12	1·55	9·04	15·44	4·24	1·01	—	—	31·50
	Bhubooah	—	—	—	—	0·08	0·82	0·11	8·06	8·30	9·47	2·20	—	—	29·79
	Sasseram	—	—	—	—	—	0·15	2·98	5·05	15·10	7·88	3·13	—	—	34·79
	Arrah	—	—	—	—	0·03	0·55	4·33	9·00	5·04	4·27	1·57	—	—	25·09
Gya	Aurungabad	—	—	0·13	—	—	0·21	5·47	7·58	15·02	7·94	2·30	—	—	39·73
	Gya	—	—	—	—	—	0·49	2·95	7·89	7·55	5·04	2·04	—	—	28·96
	Nowada	—	—	—	—	0·50	0·34	2·11	5·48	6·01	5·54	3·09	—	—	23·03
	Johanabad	—	—	—	—	—	1·40	3·38	5·70	5·54	3·73	4·95	—	—	27·70
Patna	Patna	—	—	—	—	—	0·97	3·21	6·49	7·26	3·71	4·17	—	—	30·81
	Dinapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·74	7·26	11·77	5·62	2·80	—	—	30·19
	Behar	—	—	—	—	—	2·02	2·46	4·49	4·75	3·51	2·42	—	—	20·17
	Barrh	—	—	—	—	—	1·46	4·59	5·38	5·03	5·25	4·95	—	—	33·28
Monghyr	Beegoosarai	—	0·05	—	—	—	0·11	5·88	6·35	7·29	2·77	3·01	—	—	25·46
	Monghyr	—	—	0·01	0·05	0·01	0·45	7·20	8·95	6·80	2·96	5·38	—	—	32·01
	Jumui	—	—	0·11	—	—	1·48	6·29	7·06	14·25	3·02	2·33	—	—	35·01
South Behar Gulpore.	Bhagulpore	—	0·05	—	—	0·15	1·57	13·44	10·11	2·69	3·84	6·64	—	—	37·45
	Banka	—	—	0·14	—	0·66	1·64	5·44	6·19	5·94	3·21	5·90	—	—	28·14
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal	—	—	0·15	—	0·38	6·00	10·15	7·48	5·27	1·57	5·81	—	—	36·92
	Gouda	—	—	0·05	—	0·28	3·56	5·35	7·14	2·86	2·02	6·28	—	—	27·46
	Pakour	—	—	0·0	—	0·85	5·45	7·26	4·93	6·25	6·97	5·45	—	—	37·92
	Nya Doomka	—	0·11	0·24	—	1·27	3·02	3·65	8·17	5·51	7·66	3·67	—	0·02	31·72
	Deoghur	—	0·01	0·38	—	0·58	3·59	4·15	6·55	5·52	7·50	3·90	—	—	31·31
	Jamtata	—	0·03	0·29	—	0·82	1·14	6·38	15·00	8·86	11·40	5·06	—	—	49·02
CHUTIA NAGPORE.														
Hazaribagh	Pachamba	—	—	0·33	—	0·58	0·96	4·15	9·95	5·41	6·32	2·72	—	—	30·40
	Hazaribagh	—	—	0·27	—	—	1·32	6·43	6·70	14·02	5·53	2·01	—	0·05	40·03
	Bontagurah	—	—	0·21	—	—	2·85	4·60	9·52	10·48	6·11	1·68	—	—	37·56
	Mahudi Hills	—	—	0·50	—	—	0·80	3·60	6·41	12·30	5·60	2·35	—	—	36·54
	Jhoomurh Hills	—	—	—	—	—	5·00	7·00	14·00	9·50	16·50	1·94	—	—	54·54
Lohardugga	Lohardugga	—	0·01	0·06	—	0·03	6·29	5·04	13·95	8·85	13·82	0·88	—	0·04	49·07
	Ranchee	—	—	—	—	—	2·74	5·14	14·06	11·34	12·79	3·55	—	0·12	52·06
	Palamow	—	—	0·15	—	—	0·45	2·70	7·20	9·55	8·70	1·39	—	0·10	30·55
Singhboom	Chyebassa	—	—	0·04	—	—	2·51	5·45	18·13	7·31	11·69	1·51	—	0·30	46·93
Manbhoom	Puralia	—	—	0·28	0·05	0·14	2·41	5·20	11·75	7·77	7·74	2·15	—	0·06	40·05
	Goalmapore	—	—	0·09	—	0·29	0·73	1·92	9·06	6·54	6·26	3·54	—	—	31·45

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd January 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

II.—Table shewing the Monthly and Annual average Rainfall at Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal.

District	Station	Number of years.	January	February	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.
ORISSA.															
Pooree	Pooree	27—30	0 24	1 01	0 57	1 01	2 52	8·31	10 45	11 22	10 11	8·47	1 83	0·26	50·20
	Khurdah . .	14—15	0 29	0 65	0 86	0 81	3 24	10 06	13 08	13·03	10 31	7·20	1·51	0·36	61 41
	Banpur ..	5—6	0 08	0 03	0 54	1 01	2 20	8 85	11 17	11 48	9 98	5 66	1 48	0 63	53·31
	False Point	17—18	0 45	0 78	1 14	2 66	3 00	10 06	14 25	14 17	11 16	10·08	2·17	0·66	71·41
	Hookitola														
Cuttack	Jag tsingpore	13—14	0 23	0 55	0·76	0·90	2 48	7 92	10 99	10 45	8 23	7 07	1·23	0·32	51·16
	Banki														
	Cuttack .	24—27	0 19	0 48	0·97	1 52	3 04	10 60	12 66	11 48	9 67	5 66	0·99	0·48	57·89
	Kendrapara	14	0 41	0 47	0 73	1 29	2 51	8 83	11 97	11 46	9 21	6·35	0·99	0·51	57 54
	Jajpore .	13—14	0 40	1 ·3	0 99	2 15	4 07	10 10	14 80	10 24	10 03	5·85	0·94	0 30	60·23
Balasore	Chandbali	11—12	0 29	0 06	1 12	1 27	4 27	8 75	13 22	11 59	11 38	6 42	1·57	0·66	61 10
	Bhuddruck .	14—15	0 52	1 46	0 ·9	2 02	4 64	9 42	12 57	10 70	10 45	5 94	0·95	0 29	58 76
	Soorah ...	11—12	0 26	0 68	1 20	2 11	4 66	8 56	12 64	11 93	11 24	6 06	0·81	0 19	57 48
	Balasore ..	25—26	0·75	1 16	1 67	3 33	4 72	10 25	11 90	12 49	12 59	7 10	1·16	0 23	67 35
	Jellasore	11—12	0 81	1 16	0 83	1 55	3 44	7 48	10 11	11 60	10 64	5 07	0 41	0 64	50·14
	Baripoda	6	0 27	0 40	1 33	1 85	4 38	10 09	13 62	11 25	11 59	4 82	0·49	0 12	60·21
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.															
Midnapore	Contai .	16—18	0 75	1 32	0 96	1·70	4 56	11 23	14·88	13 25	12 11	9 33	1 04	0 56	71·06
	Sagor Island .	17—18	0 31	0 80	1 13	1 49	4 76	11 ·6	16 05	15 28	12 29	9 68	0·71	0 30	74·36
	Tumlook . .	14	0 ·7	1 23	1 92	1 93	5 02	8 96	11 79	12 92	8 09	4 93	0 24	0·26	57·06
	Midnapore ...	19—21	0 76	0 84	1 47	1 71	5 16	10 ·6	11·90	11 27	8 39	5 26	0 37	0 28	57·46
	Ghattal .	8—9	0 52	1 00	1 55	2 08	5 11	9 39	13 43	13 70	8 01	3 81	0·16	0 26	58·01
24-Pergunnahs.	Diamond Harbour	14—15	0 45	1 61	1 55	2 50	5 42	10 14	14 70	13 84	10·98	5 72	0·41	0 24	67·56
	Alipore Jail	14—15	0 57	1 61	1 48	1 96	5 25	10 21	13 26	11 09	9·77	4 14	0 36	0·26	62·46
	Barrackpore	14—15	0 40	1 23	1 82	1 87	4 96	9 33	11 96	11 12	7 41	3 80	0 56	0 30	54·61
	Dum Dum	14—15	0 42	1 00	1 40	2 16	5 60	10 05	12 17	12 05	8·47	4 59	0 27	0·32	59 79
	Baraset ..	14—15	0 45	1 14	1 33	1 67	6 15	10 14	10 89	11 10	9 27	4 53	0 33	0 31	57 51
	Bussecrhat	14—15	0 43	0 94	1 98	2 00	6 44	10 08	12 03	12 ·6	8 76	4 41	0 40	0 24	61·47
Howrah	Howrah	16—17	0 53	1 41	1 87	2 23	4 74	11 30	13 70	12 59	9 32	4 41	0 32	0·29	61·71
	Mohesreka (*Culcoberiah*)	9—10	0 40	1 60	1 09	1 69	6 68	9 39	13 02	13 13	8 20	3 74	0 57	0 32	59 82
Hooghly	Serampore ..	13—14	0 41	1 22	1 11	2 17	4·75	10 27	12 59	11 55	7 00	4 56	0 25	0 28	57·06
	Hooghly	20 21	0 43	1 39	1 75	2 02	5 67	10 39	11 78	12 28	7 80	4 08	0 36	0 27	59 12
	Jehanabad	13—14	0 30	1 53	1 25	2 01	5 37	9 43	14 01	14 59	9 30	4 82	0 25	0 16	61 03
Burdwan	Culna .	14—15	0 32	1 25	1 11	2 06	4 47	8 73	10 50	11 17	6 14	4 02	0 46	0 22	51 03
	Burdwan	24—25	0 29	0 82	1 22	2 58	4 98	9 80	12 21	12 18	8 09	4 8·	0 63	0 16	57 68
	Cutwa	14—15	0 45	1 14	1 10	1 97	4 48	10 06	9 ·3	11 91	8 25	4 50	0 25	0 09	53 95
	Runeegunge	15	0 32	1 35	0 63	1 27	3 04	8 43	12 39	12 56	6 87	3 61	0 23	0 08	50 76
Bankoora	Bankoora .	27—30	0 33	1 17	1 46	1 62	3 39	9 89	12 68	11 62	8 86	4 85	0 41	0 14	56 37
	Bishenpore	5—6	0 20	0 67	1 35	1 86	5 17	10 91	11 33	12 28	7 45	3 15	0 0	0 24	54 38
	Mallara	4—5	0 08	0 53	0 91	0 95	2 77	9 70	11 07	11 88	5 81	4 85	0 ·2	0 17	49 07
	Khutra	4 5	0 46	0 40	1 05	0 42	3 ·0	10 87	1· 14	11 38	10 30	5 98	0 53	0 32	59 39
Beerbhoom	Bh Soory ..	22—25	0 44	1 04	0 59	0 90	3 00	10 34	12 61	12 89	9 38	3 79	0 15	0 15	55·26
	Hetampore	10	0 50	1 14	0 41	?	?	?	?	12 47	10 37	2 88	0 15	0 17	28 09?
Nuddea	Bongong	15	0 31	1 18	1 52	2 85	5 84	10 14	10 76	12 56	7 30	4 70	0 31	0 39	57·96
	Ranaghat	14—15	0 54	1 03	1 23	3 15	5 21	9 81	9 80	12 72	7 46	3 85	0 43	0 21	55 44
	Kishnaghur	21—24	0 14	1 14	1 02	2 73	6 51	9 74	9 98	10 76	7 40	4 56	0 41	0 15	54 84
	Choondanga . ?	14—15	0 32	1 26	1 71	3 03	7 09	9 55	9 53	11 86	9 94	4 53	0 56	0 14	60 13
	Meherpore	14—15	0 31	1 04	1 82	3 08	5 00	10 00	9 74	12 01	7 08	3 73	0 16	0 19	54·79
	Kooshtea .	15	0 37	1 17	1 67	3 24	7·22	11 40	10 76	11 91	9 74	4 64	0 30	0·21	63 53
Khoolna	Satkira	14 15	0 40	1 05	2 39	3 03	6 26	12 48	12 33	11 49	9 03	4 75	0 44	0 40	64 05
	Hugu hat	13—14	0 56	1 43	1 50	3 ·0	6 80	14 56	14 74	12 34	9 40	5 28	0 ·4	0 34	71 23
	Khoolna	13—14	0 63	1 28	1 76	3 57	6·25	13 03	12 ·0	12 35	9 ·4	4 46	0 51	0 38	65 86
Jessore	Narail	13—14	0 73	1 26	1 86	3 58	6·38	11 56	9 36	10 68	7 47	3 47	0 48	0·26	57 59
	Jessore	25—30	0 47	0 86	1 95	4 78	7 55	13 49	11 34	11 43	9 00	5 74	0 ·9	0 20	67 09
	Jhenidah	13—14	0 35	1 21	2 05	3 33	6 03	13 16	9 58	13 13	9 26	4·59	0 ·4	0 19	63 64
	Mugoora ..	13—14	0 32	1·02	2 16	4 63	7 29	11 38	10 35	10 25	8 18	3 46	0·25	0 18	59 48
Moorsheda-bad	Kandi	9—10	0 31	1 08	0 61	1 53	4 56	9 70	11 76	11 34	9 36	3 81	0 42	0·29	54·77
	Rampore Haut	12	0 48	1 03	0 51	1 56	2 19	9 66	10 33	12 ·9	10 23	3 87	0 10	0 19	53·34
	Berhampore	30—32	0 42	0 99	1 03	1·98	4 ·0	9 88	10 27	10 53	9 38	5 45	0 ·0	0 13	55 20
	Lalbagh	14	0 48	0 70	0 93	1 28	4 50	9 24	9 82	12 00	9 77	4 26	0 28	0 13	53·39
	Azimgunge . . .	12—13	0 53	0 93	0 81	1 42	4·44	8 80	9 95	12 08	9 13	5 51	0 28	0 14	54 03
	Jungipore . .	14	0 44	0 88	0 87	1 97	4 51	8 65	10 86	10·97	9 64	3 89	0 13	0 13	52 ·4
	Lalgola . .	11—12	0 69	0 69	0 70	1 42	4 48	8 37	11 05	10 81	10 24	4 71	0 20	0 15	54·01
EAST BENGAL															
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar . .	14—15	0 44	0 49	1 66	2 39	11 02	35 76	39·90	24 32	15 76	7 73	1 58	0·36	141 80
	Chittagong	28—30	0 42	1 25	1 54	4 76	9 15	33 10	21 77	20 35	13 73	5 83	2 48	0 63	105·96
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	16	0 43	1 20	2 01	4 06	10 38	19·65	18·99	18 51	13·03	7·72	1 67	0 64	97·92
	Raicha	6—7	0 38	0 40	1 71	3 96	9 ·4	21 70	16 20	13 62	10 09	5 86	1 66	0·62	91 80
	Agartola	12—13	0 86	1 24	4 72	4 23	11 19	14 26	12 91	13 56	10 49	5 07	1·05	0 51	79·26
Backergunge	Patuakhally .	12—13	0 34	1 16	1 49	3 11	8 35	25 55	22 14	16 00	12 90	6·29	1 70	0 51	99·90
	Perozepore	14—15	0 49	1 31	1 44	2 ·3	6 ·2	17 11	15 80	14 ·9	11 ·1	6 22	1 15	0 34	78·97
	Burrisal	19—20	0 55	0 98	2 23	3·56	7 ·2	17·46	16·58	12 75	11 84	4 58	0 96	0 29	79·67
	Bhola	7—8	0 31	0 86	2 18	3 83	7 15	24 21	18 86	18 07	11·98	5 20	1 01	0·67	94 34
Noakholly	Noakholly . ..	26—28	0 45	0 83	2 66	4 19	9 89	24 47	20 84	22 29	16 99	7 56	1·77	0·43	112·48
	Fenny .	8—9	0 63	1 46	2 61	3·92	13·11	29 49	21 01	24 05	16 79	6 11	3·49	1 19	128 37
Furreedpore	Madaripore	14—15	0·62	1 08	2 03	4 03	9 53	13·90	13 71	11·77	8·75	4·40	0 45	0·15	69 40
	Furreedpore .	18	0 ·2	1·29	2 78	4 44	8 29	13·31	12 70	12 18	9·42	4 48	0·43	0·13	69·81
	Goalundo .. .	13—14	0 43	1 38	1 93	4 02	7 38	11 69	13 01	11 3·	8·26	4 81	0·39	0·16	65 84
Dacca	Munshigunge ...	12—13	0 57	1 16	2 90	4 89	9 31	16 32	16 23	14 86	12 34	5·73	0·92	0·46	87·17
	Dacca .. .	34—36	0 29	0·99	2 41	5 65	9 30	13 21	12 82	12·20	10·09	5·35	0·93	0·3	79·48
	Narainguage .														
	Manickgunge . ..	13—13	0·48	1 27	1 44	4 19	9·01	9·71	11 78	11 17	7·77	3 94	0·42	0·13	61 26
Comilla	Comilla .	27—28	0·61	0·91	2·54	6·01	10 36	18 55	15·33	16·30	11·19	5·40	1·35	0·29	98 13
	Chandpore .. .	6—7	0 46	0 84	3 54	4 59	10 03	20 08	15 57	21 69	13 85	6·01	0·84	0·39	97 23
	Brahmunberia .	14—15	0·83	1 46	4 61	4 70	10 ·8	13·71	11·63	12·71	11 17	4 99	0·57	0·21	79·81
Mymansingh	Kishoregunge	14—15	0 68	1 03	3·16	4 64	10 95	18 72	15 41	13 96	12·99	5 86	0·48	0·36	86·21
	Atia . .	14—15	0 36	1·24	1 34	3 53	7 33	13·99	11·05	11 26	10 03	4·47	0 ·7	0·11	69·31
	Mymensingh	23—25	0 32	1 33	2·04	3·89	12 14	20·81	15 69	14·89	13 9·	5 48	0·62	0·14	94 85
	Jamalpore .. .	14—15	0·45	1·33	1·33	3 45	9·34	15·33	13·51	14 26	13·26	5 19	0·29	0·13	77·99
	Netrokona														

District.	Station.	Number of years	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total.
NORTH BENGAL															
Pubna	Pubna	21—23	0·78	1·21	1·56	3·74	7·13	12·17	10·99	12·77	10·79	4·70	0·36	0·11	65·93
	Serajgunge	14—15	0·46	1·10	1·11	2·96	7·77	10·94	11·34	11·30	9·06	4·64	0·44	0·13	61·36
Bogra	Sherpore	8—9	0·12	1·29	1·27	1·63	9·12	12·04	13·65	13·30	9·34	4·66	0·76	0·28	67·91
	Nowkhilla	8—9	0·39	1·16	0·73	2·11	7·54	11·00	11·44	11·00	8·60	5·43	0·71	0·18	61·89
	Hegra	22—25	0·45	1·08	0·79	3·04	8·76	15·33	16·43	12·59	11·70	4·93	0·87	0·13	76·70
	Panchbibi	8—9	0·33	0·51	0·89	1·52	6·31	11·16	13·02	11·35	8·26	4·64	0·02	0·22	58·75
Rajshahye	Boauleah	26—30	0·39	0·99	1·19	1·80	5·61	10·85	11·49	10·77	10·74	5·11	0·39	0·09	59·33
	Nattore	14—15	0·65	1·01	0·77	2·36	7·10	10·43	12·10	11·84	10·91	4·84	0·29	0·14	62·51
Maldah	Maldah	27—29	0·67	0·79	0·68	1·47	3·70	10·94	10·48	9·75	10·21	4·44	0·23	0·37	53·98
Dinagepore	Mohadeopore	6—7	0·17	0·68	0·97	1·48	6·18	14·12	9·31	14·92	8·78	3·48	0·14	0·22	60·10
	Churamon	5—6	0·21	0·56	0·41	0·63	4·08	13·88	9·14	11·06	10·89	3·15	0	0·19	54·36
	Raigunge	5—6	0·52	0·73	0·52	1·29	6·02	14·75	11·12	11·81	7·90	4·03	0·09	0·16	58·94
	Dinagepore	25—27	0·27	0·66	0·76	2·27	7·03	17·47	14·90	13·08	13·40	5·14	0·23	0·10	76·25
	Balooghat	3	0·19	0·08	0·25	1·12	4·91	13·69	7·15	9·01	5·07	3·60	0·06	0·32	49·61
Rungpore	Bhawaigunge (*Gyabanda*)	14	0·35	0·54	1·39	2·60	8·41	15·40	13·78	11·07	11·03	5·42	0·12	0·21	69·94
	Rungpore	24—28	0·37	0·43	1·10	2·94	10·43	21·25	16·45	13·99	12·99	5·18	0·31	0·13	84·54
	Kurigram	9—10	0·44	0·14	1·85	4·13	13·71	21·38	14·07	10·85	13·13	5·19	0·20	0·20	84·35
	Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	8—10	0·19	0·68	1·08	3·73	11·23	20·14	13·47	17·40	14·76	4·96	0·03	0·17	98·91
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	15—16	0·43	0·37	1·76	3·96	11·43	29·31	24·72	20·03	23·56	5·79	0·13	0·06	128·11
Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	8—9	0·47	0·47	1·61	4·20	15·68	30·15	17·01	15·15	22·63	6·11	0·09	0·22	113·95
	Cooch Behar	13—14	0·38	0·15	1·14	5·74	14·98	35·87	22·70	21·79	21·15	5·82	0·05	0·10	131·36
	Mickliguuge	8—9	0·06	0·37	0·87	3·28	13·10	28·74	20·45	22·54	22·59	5·38	0·05	0·16	119·75
	Matabhanga	8—9	0·23	0·42	2·13	5·83	14·09	31·87	21·67	23·73	24·62	6·71	0·04	0·12	139·96
Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	15—16	0·89	1·66	2·95	9·20	21·00	46·10	48·01	45·32	32·00	10·84	0·32	0·60	216·44
	Siliguri	34—37	0·70	1·25	2·26	5·74	7·09	24·02	29·88	26·25	17·23	6·75	0·23	0·18	130·48
	Darjeeling														
	Kalimpong														
NORTH BEHAR.															
Purnea	Kissengunge	13—14	0·49	0·55	0·74	1·46	5·19	10·25	10·63	15·99	12·69	3·61	0·06	0·13	71·09
	Arraroah	12—14	0·31	0·67	0·64	1·05	5·16	14·07	14·44	13·52	13·11	3·81	0·05	0·07	68·21
	Purnea	14—15	0·35	0·69	0·54	1·39	3·34	11·65	14·23	13·68	11·52	4·29	0·08	0·16	66·05
North Bhagulpore.	Maldapore	14—15	0·39	0·49	0·32	0·97	3·61	9·55	11·94	11·86	9·61	4·07	0·07	0·06	53·06
	Soopool	13—14	0·36	0·49	0·36	0·71	3·19	9·44	11·36	11·43	9·38	3·93	0·05	0·09	49·99
Durbhunga	Tajpore	14	0·62	0·49	0·26	0·33	1·72	7·43	11·75	9·68	7·32	2·94	0·11	0·01	42·54
	Durbhunga	14	0·55	0·54	0·26	0·60	2·21	8·10	11·40	10·79	8·82	3·01	0·07	0·10	46·96
	Madhubanee	13—14	0·71	0·54	0·40	1·14	2·78	8·55	9·99	9·73	10·09	2·74	0·04	0	46·75
Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	14	0·57	0·38	0·61	1·14	2·36	7·91	10·36	9·13	9·05	2·60	0·01	0·06	43·49
	Mozufferpore	26—29	0·89	0·7	0·45	0·51	2·75	6·74	10·62	9·06	8·10	2·84	0·09	0·05	43·14
	Hajipore	13—14	0·61	0·59	0·40	0·25	1·58	7·50	11·40	10·13	6·05	4·18	0·16	0·07	45·09
Chumparun	Motihari	25—27	0·40	0·32	0·56	0·62	2·41	8·24	10·63	12·70	8·08	3·64	0·06	0·10	47·43
	Bettiah	13—14	0·74	0·54	0·34	0·60	2·66	8·95	12·68	11·18	9·32	3·23	0·01	0·09	50·37
Sarun	Gopalgunge	5—7	0·45	0·69	0·12	0·11	3·26	7·68	12·84	10·45	5·91	4·14	0·18	0·01	47·84
	Sewan	14—15	0·72	0·61	0·20	0·10	1·71	7·42	11·39	10·04	8·68	3·44	0·11	0·08	45·01
	Chuprah	29—32	0·68	0·49	0·34	0·40	1·23	6·52	10·16	9·06	7·21	2·65	0·21	0·08	38·95
SOUTH BEHAR.															
Shahabad	Buxar	16—17	0·75	0·40	0·28	0·17	0·74	4·91	11·31	9·01	6·79	3·29	0·17	0·13	38·46
	Dehree														
	Bhubooah	14—15	0·66	0·61	0·69	0·13	0·96	5·20	12·18	11·73	6·68	3·04	0·37	0·19	42·54
	Sasseram	14—15	0·42	0·62	0·29	0·13	0·95	5·57	12·00	11·57	6·62	3·60	0·24	0·08	41·80
	Arrah	28—29	0·85	0·61	0·45	0·58	1·51	6·50	12·31	9·94	6·27	2·70	0·23	0·05	44·15
Gya	Aurungabad	14—15	0·49	0·44	0·19	0·24	1·24	5·48	12·03	11·92	6·59	2·58	0·20	0·16	41·86
	Gya	23—25	0·67	0·56	0·39	0·35	1·20	6·15	11·50	9·36	6·50	2·44	0·20	0·09	39·61
	Nowada	14—15	0·57	0·58	0·15	0·41	2·03	5·77	11·62	10·49	6·12	2·48	0·16	0·14	40·48
	Jehanabad	12	0·65	0·49	0·25	0·15	1·56	5·17	11·85	11·80	4·43	3·10	0·30	0·06	39·64
Patna	Patna	29—31	0·70	0·52	0·35	0·30	1·54	7·06	10·02	9·57	7·85	2·67	0·13	0·13	41·15
	Dinapore	14—15	0·58	0·38	0·16	0·29	1·36	6·04	10·70	10·62	6·56	2·95	0·15	0·10	40·71
	Behar	14—15	0·53	0·05	0·21	0·26	2·09	7·07	12·79	9·89	5·75	3·33	0·26	0·07	42·81
	Barrh	14—15	0·47	0·53	0·32	0·11	2·11	5·53	13·09	9·46	7·35	3·58	0·24	0·03	41·53
Monghyr	Beegoosarai	14—15	0·43	0·61	0·21	0·35	2·04	6·29	10·89	9·51	6·46	3·05	0·33	0·03	40·28
	Monghyr	30—33	0·39	0·79	0·44	0·45	1·80	6·87	11·29	10·74	7·71	4·00	0·27	0·08	44·73
	Jamui	13—15	0·64	0·77	0·32	0·54	1·97	6·71	11·96	11·08	7·05	2·87	0·09	0·04	43·55
South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	30—31	0·47	0·70	0·36	0·36	2·45	8·41	11·13	10·44	7·11	4·28	0·23	0·05	46·54
	Banka	14—15	0·56	0·61	0·30	0·66	2·16	7·86	10·60	11·09	7·52	3·55	0·14	0·12	45·17
Sonthal Perguunahs.	Rajmehal	13—15	0·16	0·36	0·29	1·24	4·04	10·49	12·19	9·63	10·58	3·34	0·27	0·06	52·79
	Godda	12—14	0·30	0·70	0·14	0·40	2·52	7·26	10·93	11·16	9·20	3·50	0·10	0·18	46·84
	Pakour	6—7	0·40	0·59	0·35	0·43	4·52	12·63	10·79	10·95	9·37	4·30	0·12	0·09	54·48
	Nya Doomka	14	0·50	0·81	0·61	1·18	3·32	9·49	13·26	13·29	9·47	4·54	0·21	0·23	56·80
	Dooshur	15—16	0·40	0·76	0·66	0·85	2·91	8·45	12·01	10·51	8·42	4·70	0·18	0·15	50·06
	Jamtara	9—11	0·26	0·53	0·52	0·69	3·21	8·20	12·86	11·96	7·08	2·70	0·36	0·09	48·76
CHUTIA NAGPORE.															
Hazaribagh.	Pachamba	14—15	0·37	0·79	0·59	0·75	2·19	8·42	12·87	11·05	8·05	3·10	0·21	0·14	48·51
	Hazaribagh	22—25	0·46	0·70	0·64	0·38	1·52	8·15	12·65	12·58	7·53	3·16	0·35	0·13	48·64
	Seringarah	6—7	0·22	0·59	1·01	0·23	2·71	8·53	12·19	12·02	7·88	2·15	0·32	0·06	47·86
	Mahudi Hills	5—7	0·40	0·69	0·55	0·68	2·01	6·55	13·09	12·76	8·75	2·19	0·51	0·07	47·80
Lohardugga	Lohardugga	27—29	0·76	1·19	1·35	0·66	2·69	7·52	12·19	11·74	8·29	3·17	0·29	0·15	49·21
	Ranchee	14—15	0·54	0·51	0·37	0·35	1·07	5·98	12·73	11·43	7·42	2·38	0·69	0·25	44·75
	Palamow														
Singbhoom	Chyebassa	15—16	0·73	0·91	1·38	0·61	3·54	8·23	14·54	13·64	9·06	3·04	0·23	0·27	56·37
Manbhoom	Purulia	20—22	0·37	0·99	0·99	0·55	2·61	9·24	11·07	12·35	7·64	2·51	0·18	0·21	50·32
	Goundpore	13—14	0·55	1·05	0·49	0·79	1·95	7·74	13·53	13·79	7·19	4·29	0·13	0·18	40·47

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 3rd January 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

III.—Comparison Table of the Rainfall of 1884 *at* 157 *Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal with the averages of previous years.*

District.	Station	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
ORISSA.														
Pooree	Pooree ...	−0·07	+1·93	−0·49	−0·93	+0·01	−0·18	+1·15	−4·25	+4·09	+8·86	−1·82	−0·28	+8·71
	Khurdah ...	−0·19	+1·08	−0·58	−0·70	−2·14	+0·44	−1·80	+0·49	+0·98	−3·48	−1·49	+1·24	−7·32
	Banpur	−0·08	+1·41	−0·18	−0·84	−1·10	−3·47	−2·08	−4·96	+1·88	−0·02	−1·38	−0·23	−13·03
	False Point	+0·72	+1·03	−1·0..	−2·65	−2·70	−1·68	−2·1..	−5·80	+0·70	+0·23	−2·08	−0·69	−16·11
Cuttack	Jagatsingpore	−0·15	+2·72	−0·76	−0·90	−1·78	+4·46	+0·75	+1·54	+5·20	−2·51	−1·32	−0·94	+7·01
	Cuttack ...	−0·16	+0·24	+1·13	+2·00	−1·07	+7·23	−2·76	+0·19	−0·99	−1·26	−0·99	−0·53	+1·55
	Kendrapara ...	−0·41	+0·41	−0·73	−1·29	−2·31	−1·18	−3·17	−1·84	−0·88	−2·90	−0·80	−0·87	−14·07
	Jajpore ...	−0·40	+0·56	−0·57	−0·14	−1·82	−0·76	−5·54	−2·88	+6·21	−2·11	−0·64	−0·29	−8·26
Balasore	Chandbali ...	−0·29	+0·16	+1·15	−1·27	−0·54	+3·90	+1·07	−0·53	+0·34	+3·63	−1·57	−0·26	+6·46
	Bhuddruck ...	−0·32	−0·44	+0·11	−0·26	−2·83	+7·81	−5·89	−2·54	+5·76	+4·84	−0·95	−0·25	+8·04
	Soorah ...	−0·14	−0·35	−1·29	+0·13	−2·92	+3·09	−1·42	−7·87	+1·92	−0·89	−0·69	−0·01	−7·64
	Balasore	−0·73	−0·70	−1·61	+2·07	−1·11	+8·07	+7·21	−0·96	+0·96	−2·62	−1·16	−0·23	+8·91
	Jallasore ...	−0·81	−1·16	−0·85	−1·04	−2·15	−1·04	+3·86	−4·11	+4·34	−3·36	−0·41	−0·04	−6·79
	Baripoda ...	−0·27	−0·27	−1·39	+1·89	−0·73	+2·63	+1·17	−1·92	−0·59	+2·15	−0·49	−0·09	+1·78
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.														
Midnapore	Contai ...	−0·15	−0·73	−0·96	+0·05	+0·85	+3·19	+0·25	−4·32	−0·02	+6·71	−1·04	−0·36	+3·47
	Saugor Island ...	−0·02	−0·25	−1·13	−0·14	+0·38	+2·83	+6·90	−7·57	+5·10	+1·20	−0·71	−0·30	+5·57
	Tumlook	−0·37	−0·73	−1·92	+0·88	−0·32	+1·04	−0·19	−3·02	+0·41	−0·53	−0·24	−0·23	−3·15
	Midnapore	−0·06	−0·54	−1·06	−0·66	+1·49	−6·15	+10·75	−4·80	−0·41	−0·46	−0·47	−0·27	−3·39
	Ghattal ...	−0·37	−0·80	−1·06	+0·45	+1·71	−3·48	−0·05	−7·86	−0·10	0	−0·14	−0·24	−11·03
24-Pergunnahs.	Diamond Harbour ...	+0·20	+1·21	−1·40	+0·46	+0·22	+1·42	+2·43	−0·54	+7·04	−1·85	−0·41	−0·24	+10·86
	Alipore Jail ...	−0·57	−1·34	−1·43	−0·90	+0·09	+2·56	−0·09	−3·34	+9·08	−0·06	−0·36	−0·16	+1·46
	Barrackpore ...	−0·40	+0·21	−1·24	−0·68	−0·78	+3·36	−2·53	+2·13	+1·14	+0·33	−0·56	−0·30	+1·06
	Dum Dum	−0·20	+0·17	−1·04	−0·93	+0·70	+0·48	+1·11	+2·80	+0·94	−2·15	+0·27	−0·32	+0·07
	Baraset	−0·45	+0·19	−1·18	−0·71	+1·77	+1·46	−1·41	−3·74	+5·43	−2·18	−0·33	−0·31	−1·46
	Busseerhat ...	−0·42	−0·07	+1·96	+0·38	+0·21	+2·35	−3·22	+1·85	+7·00	−0·16	−0·38	−0·24	+10·22
Howrah	Howrah	−0·48	−1·16	−0·84	−1·13	+1·25	−0·0..	−4·51	−2·59	+3·65	−0·67	−0·31	−0·29	−7·10
	Mohesreka (*Oolooberiah*) ...	−0·40	−1·39	−1·09	+2·02	+2·18	+0·93	−3·35	−4·88	+1·82	+0·11	−0·07	−0·32	−4·91
Hooghly	Serampore ...	−0·41	+0·76	−0·64	−0·99	−0·39	+5·21	+0·16	+1·08	+3·22	−0·46	−0·25	−0·28	+7·05
	Hooghly ...	−0·43	−0·08	−1·24	−1·23	−1·13	−1·94	−1·06	−1·19	−0·61	−2·32	−0·36	−0·27	−12·50
	Jehanabad ...	−0·31	−0·16	−1·10	−0·42	+0·18	−3·53	−4·07	−5·18	−0·84	−1·68	−0·07	−0·16	−17·34
Burdwan	Culna	−0·32	−0·20	−0·92	−0·64	−0·77	+1·60	−2·05	−2·14	+1·09	−2·04	−0·40	−0·22	−7·97
	Burdwan ...	−0·21	−0·47	−1·20	−0·32	0·04	−5·42	−5·05	−3·63	+4·41	−2·84	−0·55	−0·16	−15·46
	Cutwa	−0·45	−1·14	−1·01	+0·46	+2·50	+4·40	−4·14	−7·69	−3·93	+0·31	−0·25	+0·07	−11·01
	Raneegunge	−0·32	−0·50	−0·63	+0·51	+0·15	−2·90	−1·42	−2·19	+0·20	+0·38	−0·23	−0·01	−6·96
Bankoora	Bankoora ...	−0·33	+0·10	−1·46	+0·98	+1·22	−0·8..	+0·04	−0·42	+2·24	+5·90	−0·41	−0·14	+5·27
	Bishenpore ...	−0·20	−0·43	−1·51	+0·13	−0·20	−5·03	−2·21	−3·12	+1·37	+1·13	−0·02	−0·45	−10·51
	Mantara ...	−0·05	+0·59	−0·91	+0·93	+0·44	−6·64	−1·42	−4·49	+1·52	+0·45	+0·01	−0·17	−9·96
	Khatra ...	−0·43	−0·11	−1·05	+0·34	−1·35	−2·81	−4·31	−4·30	+1·01	+1·53	−0·53	−0·32	−10·35
Beerbhoom	Bh S ory ...	−0·44	−0·69	−0·53	+1·13	−0·07	−4·69	−2·65	−1·81	+0·35	−0·09	−0·13	−0·28	−9·74
	Retampore ...	−0·50	−0·53	−0·41	?	?	?	?	−3·79	−4·71	−0·46	−0·16	−0·17	−11·07
Nuddea	Bongong ...	−0·31	−1·18	−0·79	+1·53	−2·10	+0·51	−4·16	−5·32	−1·45	−0·26	−0·35	−0·19	−14·18
	Ranaghat ...	−0·54	+0·41	−0·51	−0·60	−3·71	+3·63	−1·12	−6·77	−0·16	+0·31	−0·43	−0·21	−10·60
	Kaimaghur	−0·44	−0·02	−0·19	+1·18	−2·25	−1·88	−2·78	−7·80	+0·87	−2·50	−0·15	−0·15	−.·48
	Chooadanga ...	−0·32	−1·09	−1·08	+1·98	−1·27	+1·24	−2·90	0·75	−1·00	+0·11	−0·56	−0·16	−14·5
	Meherpore	−0·31	−0·88	−0·58	+0·11	−1·19	−0·47	−3·73	−4·37	−1·28	+0·24	−0·19	−0·19	−11·84
	Koushtea ...	−0·37	−1·08	+2·01	+0·36	−0·79	−2·48	−2·05	−5·77	+1·49	−1·20	−0·60	−0·21	−11·11
Khoolna	Satkira ...	−0·37	−0·65	−0·69	−1·20	−0·53	+5·87	−1·92	−4·07	+8·70	+2·78	−0·44	−0·40	+7·99
	Bankhat ...	−0·56	−0·39	+0·72	+0·99	+0·33	+4·11	+1·71	−3·34	+5·40	+1·08	+0·41	−0·34	+10·12
	Khoolna	−0·63	+0·18	+0·14	+1·24	+1·92	+9·43	−0·47	−3·78	+7·18	−0·71	−0·04	−0·38	+14·11
Jessore	Narail	−0·78	+1·34	−0·87	+1·44	−1·95	+0·26	−5·35	−6·36	+0·64	−1·15	−0·31	−0·26	−13·30
	Jessore ...	−0·47	+2·7..	+0·66	+1·62	−0·31	+5·19	−2·0.	−5·46	+2·53	−0·40	−0·27	−0·20	+1·80
	Jhenaidah ...	−0·38	−0·82	−0·09	+2·08	+1·17	−0·67	−2·1.	−5·02	+4·69	−0·67	−0·26	−0·19	−2·75
	Magoora	−0·32	−0·62	−0·45	+1·80	−0·71	+4·15	−7·18	−6·85	+7·01	−0·47	−0·14	−0·18	−3·46
Moorshedabad	Kandi	−0·31	−0·75	−0·61	−0·36	−0·30	−2·78	−4·72	−5·39	−1·58	+1·24	−0·42	−0·21	−16·23
	Rampore Haut ...	−0·48	−0·94	−0·51	+0·55	−1·31	−1·03	−2·..	−.·..	−.·..	−.·..	−.·..	−.·..	−17·34
	Berhampore ...	−0·42	−0·80	−1·03	+1·69	−0·22	−2·12	−3·84	−5·64	−2·64	−0·39	−0·30	+0·01	−15·76
	Lalbagh	−0·48	−0·79	−1·14	−0·67	−0·64	−0·08	−1·..	−5·..	−1·..	−0·48	−0·23	0·13	−13·95
	Azimgunge	−0·53	−0·88	−0·77	−0·96	+0·09	−1·57	+1·42	−4·06	−1·31	−2·..	−0·23	−0·14	−10·57
	Jungipore	−0·44	−0·70	−0·..	+0·43	−0·93	−2·84	−3·..	−4·46	−2·..	−0·..	−0·..	0·12	−1·..
	Lalgola	−0·69	−0·64	−0·54	+1·41	+0·05	+2·95	−3·..	−3·97	−3·25	−1·75	−0·25	−0·15	−9·89
EAST BENGAL														
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar ...	−0·14	+1·63	+1·10	−1·75	+7·18	−4·98	−11·14	−4·03	+9·67	+1·17	+1·08	−0·16	−0·73
	Chittagong	−0·42	+0·06	+0·38	+3·52	+4·11	+3·28	−3·80	−7·52	+0·40	+1·98	+1·80	−0·63	+0·06
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	0	−0·16	+0·19	+1·57	+0·10	+1·76	−0·13	−2·15	−2·80	−1·78	+0·74	−0·65	−12·16
	Ratcha ...	−0·38	+0·28	−0·25	−0·06	−0·47	+1·..	−1·..	−0·07	−1·11	−3·..	−0·52	−0·..	+0·25
	Apartola	−0·36	+1·15	−1·45	+3·13	+0·71	+1·32	+0·..	−3·..	−3·..	+1·29	+0·..	−0·51	−0·..
Backergunge	Patuakhally	−0·54	+0·84	+0·06	−0·76	+4·31	+0·65	−7·19	−5·16	+4·14	+0·71	+4·30	−0·55	+0·..
	Perozepore ...	−0·49	+0·32	+0·94	+1·40	−0·97	+3·..	−3·..	−2·..	+3·..	+3·..	+2·..	−0·..	+13·..
	Burrisal ...	−0·55	−0·..	+2·..	−2·..	+5·17	+3·..	−2·..	−6·..	+11·..	+2·..	+2·..	−0·..	+17·..
	Bhola ...	−0·11	+1·..	−1·11	+0·51	+1·01	−3·..	+5·..	−5·..	+4·..	+1·..	+3·..	−0·..	+7·..
Noakholly	Noakholly	−0·31	−0·..	+1·..	+4·..	+0·..	−10·..	+2·..	−4·..	+2·..	+3·11	+7·15	−0·..	+5·..
	Feuny	−0·..	+3·..	−0·..	+3·..	+3·..	+0·..	−5·..	−9·..	−3·..	−1·..	+5·..	−1·..	−6·..
Furreedpore	Madaripore ...	−0·..	−0·..	−1·..	+0·15	+0·..	−0·..	−6·..	−4·..	+4·..	−0·..	+0·..	−0·15	−7·..
	Furreedpore ...	−0·..	+0·..	−1·..	+0·..	−0·..	+0·15	−4·15	−3·..	−1·..	−1·..	−0·..	−0·..	−11·..
	Goalundo	−0·..	−0·..	−0·..	+.·..	−0·..	−0·..	−3·..	−6·..	−1·..	−3·..	−0·..	−0·..	−13·..
Dacca	Munshigunge	−0·57	−0·14	−3·..	+5·..	−0·71	−0·..	−7·..	−3·..	−0·..	−0·..	+0·..	−0·..	−13·..
	Dacca	−0·..	+0·..	−1·..	+0·..	+1·..	−1·..	−3·..	−5·..	−3·..	−1·..	+0·..	−0·..	−10·..
	Manicagunge	−0·..	−0·..	−0·..	+1·..	+1·..	+3·..	−2·..	−3·..	−1·..	−1·..	−0·..	−0·..	−6·..
Comilla	Comilla	−0·61	+0·..	−1·..	+1·..	+1·..	+2·..	−0·..	−4·..	−0·..	+3·..	+0·..	−0·..	+3·..
	Chandpore ...	−0·..	+1·..	−1·..	+5·..	+4·..	−7·..	−4·..	−7·..	−0·..	−1·..	+1·..	−0·..	−10·..
	Brahmanberiah	−0·..	−0·..	−2·..	+3·..	+1·..	+0·..	−1·..	−1·..	−3·..	+1·..	+0·..	−0·..	+1·..
Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	−0·..	+0·..	−0·..	+2·..	+1·..	−7·..	−6·..	−7·..	−3·..	+1·..	+0·..	−0·..	−25·..
	Atia	−0·..	+0·..	−0·..	−0·..	+2·..	−10·..	−3·..	−6·..	−5·..	−2·..	+0·..	−0·..	−22·..
	Mymensingh	−0·..	+1·..	+2·..	+5·..	+0·..	−0·..	−5·..	−1·..	−0·..	−0·..	−0·..	−0·..	−0·..
	Jamalpore	−0·..	+0·..	−0·..	+1·..	−2·..	+3·..	−6·..	−8·..	19·..	−0·..	+0·..	−0·..	−.·..

District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
NORTH BENGAL.														
Pubna	Pubna	−0·38	−1·09	−0·64	+1·16	−1·31	−1·39	−2·94	−0·04	−2·18	+0·60	−0·26	−0·12	−14·00
	Serajgunge	−0·45	+0·73	−0·61	+0·58	+3·33	−1·80	−1·23	−3·05	−3·11	+1·43	−0·44	−0·15	−6·44
Bogra	Sherpore	−0·32	−0·29	−0·67	+1·27	+1·91	+0·27	−6·16	−9·62	−6·63	+0·54	−0·29	−0·28	−20·47
	Nowkhilla	−0·39	−0·54	+0·34	+0·61	+0·95	+2·36	−2·87	−7·14	−6·42	−1·09	−0·25	−0·18	−14·98
	Bogra	−0·45	−0·95	+0·74	−0·44	+0·99	+0·81	−7·06	−9·45	−9·11	−2·77	−0·68	−0·15	−29·09
	Panchbibi	−0·33	−0·51	−0·89	+2·69	−1·79	−0·36	−1·97	−6·47	−3·84	+0·65	−0·03	+0·01	−13·84
Rajshahye	Beauleah	−0·29	−0·81	−0·34	+1·37	+0·50	−1·44	−4·43	−5·15	−4·11	−1·80	−0·29	−0·06	−16·55
	Nattore	−0·65	−0·83	+0·17	−0·86	+2·59	+0·52	−4·41	−7·34	−5·54	1·01	−0·20	−0·14	−17·38
Maldah	Maldah	−0·67	−0·78	−0·83	−0·14	+4·02	+0·50	−4·65	−4·51	−3·30	+2·64	−0·23	−0·37	−13·81
Dinagepore	Mohadebpore	−0·17	−0·60	−0·63	+0·11	+1·63	−2·76	−4·51	−9·70	−2·53	−0·25	−0·14	−0·28	−19·51
	Churamon	−0·21	−0·47	−0·41	+0·69	+2·39	+1·62	−0·67	−4·03	−6·66	+1·53	0	−0·19	−6·61
	Raigunge	−0·45	−0·64	−0·53	+0·29	+1·15	−3·67	−7·73	−4·03	−5·36	+1·89	−0·09	−0·16	−18·99
	Dinagepore	−0·27	−0·54	−0·78	+0·29	−1·52	−5·41	−7·83	−7·84	−11·11	−0·53	−0·23	−0·05	−35·02
	Balooghat	−0·19	+0·05	−0·06	+0·26	+1·58	+1·39	+0·42	−4·01	−2·66	−2·31	−0·03	−0·53	−6·31
Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)	−0·25	−0·54	+1·73	+1·01	+3·04	−5·95	+2·61	−5·11	−7·14	−2·33	−0·12	−0·21	−14·36
	Rungpore	−0·37	−0·37	+2·47	−0·14	+1·80	−5·33	−5·73	−3·26	−4·58	−0·31	−0·31	−0·13	−19·48
	Kurigram	−0·09	−0·36	+2·93	−1·21	−0·19	−5·45	−10·06	−2·66	−3·27	+1·40	−0·30	−0·20	−24·26
	Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	−0·19	−0·54	+1·99	−0·21	−4·01	−10·04	−3·31	−13·20	−9·78	+4·17	−0·08	−0·17	−35·27
Julpigoree	Julpigoree	−0·35	−0·27	−0·38	+0·48	+2·60	−5·92	−5·43	+14·16	−18·56	−0·37	−0·12	−0·08	−17·24
Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	+0·07	−0·39	+1·40	+2·76	+4·05	−7·98	−8·82	+1·43	−13·84	+4·26	−0·06	−0·22	−16·80
	Cooch Behar	−0·03	−0·10	+2·50	+0·32	+11·79	+4·42	−4·43	−0·90	−15·14	+8·10	−0·35	−0·10	+6·37
	Mekligunge	−0·08	+0·13	+0·28	+1·71	+2·07	−4·69	−7·80	+0·58	−16·23	+1·64	−0·05	−0·10	−22·12
	Matabhanga	−0·15	−0·38	+0·87	+1·14	+4·43	−9·80	−0·16	−4·00	−18·83	+4·05	−0·04	−0·12	−29·09
Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	−0·66	+2·35	−0·01	−0·47	−7·29	−16·02	−7·54	−7·25	−25·80	−3·77	−0·38	−0·30	−66·06
	Darjeeling	−0·47	+2·14	−1·66	+0·18	−1·75	−3·82	+0·20	−4·07	−7·99	+4·2	−0·20	0	−13·93
NORTH BEHAR.														
Purneah	Kissengunge	−0·37	−0·44	−0·50	+2·54	−1·74	−0·14	+4·08	−1·05	−8·03	+4·33	−0·06	−0·13	−0·81
	Arraeah	−0·51	−0·51	−0·50	−0·03	+0·60	−3·19	−1·64	−0·65	−9·49	+2·90	−0·05	−0·07	−12·87
	Purneah	−0·28	−0·61	−0·36	−0·14	−0·02	−3·52	+1·83	−6·23	−9·07	+4·57	−0·08	−0·16	−14·07
North Behar.	Maddapore	−0·35	−0·47	−0·30	−0·97	−1·00	−1·02	−4·83	−3·87	−6·30	+5·77	−0·07	−0·06	−13·54
	Scorpool	−0·30	−0·41	−0·36	−0·29	−0·13	−2·06	−4·13	−8·12	−6	+4·88	−0·05	−0·09	−18·10
Durbhunga	Tajpore	−0·63	−0·43	−0·25	−0·33	−0·02	−0·06	−3·67	−2·50	−5·08	+4·06	−0·11	−0·01	−6·97
	Durbhunga	−0·44	−0·32	−0·26	−0·10	+0·06	−1·37	−0·78	−0·04	−1·20	+3·97	−0·07	−0·10	−13·04
	Madhubani	−0·71	−0·40	−0·40	−0·48	+0·75	−1·67	−2·38	−0·40	+2·15	+1·24	−0·04	−0·04	−3·48
Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	−0·57	−0·22	−0·61	−0·12	−0·26	−0·78	−0·31	−2·04	+1·28	+0·62	−0·01	−0·08	−5·10
	Mozufferpore	−0·66	−0·48	−0·45	−0·51	−0·00	+1·41	−1·57	−4·80	0·96	+2·00	−0·09	−0·05	−8·96
	Hajipore	−0·61	−0·39	−0·36	−0·23	−1·28	+2·30	+0·08	−5·09	−3·13	+0·80	−0·16	−0·07	−9·20
Chumparun	Motihari	−0·46	−0·32	−0·56	−0·19	−0·00	+2·53	−1·09	−5·04	+4·89	−2·07	−0·08	−0·10	−3·99
	Bettiah	−0·74	−0·49	−0·29	−0·68	−0·35	+0·67	−1·55	−2·17	+4·61	−2·54	−0·01	−0·09	−3·47
Saran	Gopalgunge	−0·45	−0·69	−0·07	+0·06	−0·45	+0·70	+0·71	−2·09	+0·47	−2·45	−0·18	−0·01	−5·39
	Sewan	−0·72	−0·61	−0·28	−0·30	−0·54	−3·14	−5·14	−3·55	+0·14	−2·00	−0·11	−0·06	−15·08
	Chuprah	−0·68	−0·49	−0·39	−0·40	−0·37	0	−0·91	+0·03	−1·92	−1·05	−0·31	−0·03	−5·82
SOUTH BEHAR.														
Shahabad	Buxar	−0·74	−0·40	−0·28	−0·17	−0·13	−0·15	−5·07	−2·54	−1·82	+2·35	−0·17	−0·12	−9·04
	Bhubhooah	−0·66	−0·61	−0·57	−0·12	−0·14	−4·29	−4·12	−3·45	+2·79	0·85	−0·57	−0·19	−12·75
	Sasseram	−0·42	−0·62	−0·20	−0·13	−0·80	−2·40	−6·15	−5·53	+1·26	−0·47	−0·25	−0·04	−7·01
	Arrah	−0·85	−0·61	−0·45	−0·38	−0·46	−2·47	−3·31	−4·90	−4·00	−1·13	−0·59	−0·05	−19·04
Gya	Aurungabad	−0·49	−0·31	0·29	−0·24	−0·93	−0·01	−4·48	+3·10	+1·35	−0·28	−0·20	−0·16	−2·94
	Gya	−0·67	−0·56	−0·39	−0·35	−0·71	−3·40	3·61	−1·81	−3·46	−0·40	−0·70	−0·09	−15·65
	Nowada	−0·57	−0·58	−0·35	+0·19	−1·67	−3·66	−0·16	−3·38	−2·53	+0·61	−0·16	−0·14	−14·40
	Johanabad	−0·65	−0·49	−0·25	−0·15	−0·16	−1·79	−0·18	−3·20	−0·70	+1·85	−0·30	−0·06	−12·14
Patna	Patna	−0·70	−0·52	−0·15	−0·30	−0·57	+1·13	−3·53	−2·31	−4·14	+1·30	−0·23	−0·12	−10·34
	Dinapore	−0·53	−0·38	−0·16	−0·29	−1·36	+1·60	−3·44	+1·15	−0·91	−0·09	−0·15	−0·10	−4·46
	Behar	−0·52	−0·65	−0·31	−0·25	+0·83	−4·15	−8·50	−5·14	−2·24	−1·90	−0·26	−0·07	−21·84
	Barrh	−0·47	−0·55	−0·52	−0·11	−0·66	−0·93	−3·65	−5·83	+0·03	+1·57	−0·24	−0·02	−6·25
Monghyr	Beegoosersi	−0·35	−0·63	−0·21	−0·35	−1·03	−0·41	−4·54	−2·22	−3·09	−0·04	−0·31	−0·03	−14·76
	Monghyr	−0·30	−0·67	−0·41	−0·44	−1·15	+0·13	−2·84	−3·92	−4·75	+1·38	−0·27	−0·08	−12·71
	Jamui	−0·64	−0·60	−0·32	−0·56	−0·52	−0·42	−4·30	+3·17	−3·13	−0·04	−0·08	−0·04	−7·54
South Behar.	Bhagulpore	−0·43	−0·70	−0·36	−0·73	−0·84	+4·03	−1·02	−7·75	−3·27	+2·36	−0·25	−0·06	−9·06
	Banka	−0·56	−0·47	−0·30	+0·03	−0·54	−2·41	−0·41	−5·15	−4·31	+2·35	−0·14	−0·13	−17·04
Sonthal Pergunnehs.	Rajmehal	−0·14	−0·41	−0·29	−0·69	+1·96	−0·34	−4·77	−4·35	−8·96	+2·47	−0·27	−0·06	−15·27
	Godda	−0·30	−0·65	−0·34	−0·18	+1·04	−1·91	−3·81	−8·30	−7·18	+2·96	−0·10	−0·13	−18·88
	Pakour	−0·20	−0·49	−0·55	+0·42	+1·11	−4·77	−5·80	−4·68	−2·40	+1·15	−0·12	−0·07	−16·50
	Nya Doomka	−0·39	−0·57	−0·61	+0·49	−0·30	−6·74	−5·09	−7·75	−1·81	−0·87	−0·21	−0·20	−24·08
	Deoghur	−0·59	−0·38	−0·68	−0·40	+0·08	−4·28	−4·46	−4·96	−0·93	−0·86	−0·13	−0·15	−16·77
	Jamtara	−0·21	−0·24	−0·62	+0·13	−2·07	−1·62	+2·14	−3·06	+4·53	+2·35	−0·30	−0·09	+0·23
CHUTIA NAGPORE														
Hazaribagh	Pachamba	−0·37	−0·46	−0·57	−0·22	−1·20	−4·27	−2·92	−5·64	−1·73	−0·38	−0·21	−0·14	−18·11
	Hazaribagh	−0·46	−0·12	−0·68	−0·35	−0·20	−1·72	−5·95	+2·34	+0·70	−1·16	−0·35	−0·08	−8·01
	Semtagurah	−0·23	+0·36	−1·01	−0·23	+0·14	−4·47	2·67	−1·59	+0·23	−0·48	−0·32	−0·06	−10·30
	Mahudi Hills	−0·40	−0·19	−0·68	−0·02	−1·12	−2·05	−4·59	−0·46	−0·15	+0·04	−0·36	−0·07	−11·07
Lohardugga	Ranchee	−0·76	−1·10	−1·35	−0·66	+0·74	−3·52	+1·80	−0·40	+4·50	+0·36	−0·29	−0·03	+3·41
	Palamow	−0·84	−0·36	−0·67	−0·35	−0·44	−3·25	−5·42	−1·85	+1·28	−0·99	−0·49	−0·12	−14·20
Singbhoom	Chyebasa	−0·73	−0·87	−1·38	−0·81	−1·03	−2·79	+3·59	−6·55	+2·03	−1·53	−0·23	+0·03	−9·15
Manbhoom	Purulia	−0·37	−0·73	−0·96	−0·74	−0·20	−0·94	+0·66	−4·58	+0·10	−1·66	−0·16	−0·15	−9·69
	Goalndpore	−0·53	−0·97	−0·49	+0·29	−1·23	−0·81	−3·46	−5·95	+1·16	−0·75	−0·12	−0·15	−18·04

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 3rd January 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th to 31st January 1885.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded	Rain.	Weather.
1885		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Ins.	°	%			Inches	
Jan	25th	134·7	9·0	30·069	69·5	79·4	21·6	54·8	61·7	0·5 9	59·4	81	S and W by W ..	75	Nil.	Partially cloudy, ⌒, ⌓
„	26th	133·7	6·8	073	69·2	81·6	20·7	60·9	65·5	592	63·7	84	W.S.W., SW by S and variable	77	„	Chiefly cloudy, o, ≡, ⌓
„	27th	136·5	7·5	075	70·5	81·1	20·0	61·1	66·9	·614	64·8	83	E by S and SW .	83	„	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌒, ⌓
„	28th	136·7	0·9	050	72·3	83·0	17·4	65·6	66·7	·582	63·2	75	SW, WSW and SSW	115	„	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o, ≡, ⌓
„	29th	136·5	10·5	29·999	71·0	82·0	19·5	62·5	67·1	580	63·1	78	SSW and WSW .	140	„	Chiefly cloudy, ⌒, ⌓
„	30th	131·2	10·0	30·019	69·5	80·1	16·9	63·2	62·6	480	57·8	68	NNE and NNW .	109	„	Chiefly cloudy
„	31st	130·5	10·3	030	66·9	79·6	21·3	58·3	59·7	421	54·2	64	NNW, NNE and variable	97	„	Partially cloudy.

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days		30·045
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office ..		29 996
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		64·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		77·2
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days .. .		69·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .		68 7
The extreme variation of temperature		28·2
The maximum temperature		83 0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		12
		lbs
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot		Not measureable.
		%
The mean relative humidity		76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .		71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st January 1885		Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office . ..		0·22
The total fall of rain from 1st to 31st January 1885		0·42
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office . ..		0·39

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, ≡ fog, ⌓ dew.

W. L. Dallas,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st January 1885.

Months.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
January .	25th ...	67·1	80·8	25·0	55·8	63·2	·529	60·6	79	Nil
,, ...	26th ...	70·4	82·9	20·8	62·1	67·8	·648	66·3	87	,,
,,	27th .	71·0	83·4	20·7	62·7	68·5	·605	67·1	88	,,
,,	28th ..	73·7	84·5	18·8	65·9	68·2	·618	65·0	74	,,
,,	29th .	72·0	82·9	19·8	63·1	67·1	·599	64·1	76	,,
,,	30th .	70·4	80·9	17·0	63·9	63·0	·478	57·7	64	,,
,,	31st .	67·9	80·1	21·7	58·4	60·3	·425	54·4	62	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	°	70·4
The extreme variation of temperature		28·7
The maximum temperature		84·5
The mean relative humidity	%	76
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st January 1885	Ins.	Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 2nd February 1885

W. L. DALLAS.
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE principal results deducible from the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 17th January 1885, as indicated in the table appended to this memoranda, are—

1. That births and deaths were registered in these Municipalities in the proportions per 1,000 of population of 22·7 and 29·7, respectively, as opposed to 24·0 and 31·6 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 10th January, indicating a reduction in the registration of both events

2. That the highest birth and death-rates were recorded in the following Municipalities :—

Births.	Ratio per mille.	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille
Darjiling	45·6	Jessore	49·0
Serampore	37·3	Suburbs of Calcutta	46·3
Hughli	36·2	Purneah	41·6
Monghyr	31·6	Hughli	40·2
Burdwan	30·5	Burdwan	39·7
		Poori	36·4
		Gya	34·9
		Darjiling	32·6
		Monghyr	31·6
		Midnapore	31·0
		Bhagulpore	30·8
		Chittagong	30·5

3. That the mortality from the several death-causes exhibited in the table above referred to was as follows :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	17th January 1885.	10th January 1885
Cholera	1·8	2·0
Small-pox	·4	·2
Fevers	14·2	12·7
Bowel-complaints	5·8	6·9
Injury	·3	·1
Other causes	7·1	9·7

showing that, in comparison with the preceding week, there occurred a sensible increase of mortality from fever, with a decrease in that from those diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes," the other diseases exhibiting only fractional variations.

4. That while the casualties from violence were not noticeably large anywhere, the rest of the diseases exhibited their greatest activity in the following Municipalities —

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Poori	6·4	Dacca	3·9	Purneah	38·1	Serampore	18·7	Poori	23·5
Suburbs of Calcutta	5·0			Jessore	36·7	Suburbs of Calcutta	11·6	Hughli	14·8
Gya	4·1			Chittagong	25·8	Howrah	10·8	Suburbs of Calcutta	12·8
Howrah	2·5			Mozufferpore	23·1	Burdwan	10·7	Gya	12·3
				Burdwan	22·9				
				Bhagulpore	21·7				
				Santipore	21·0				

5. That with regard to mortality referable to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the rates stand as follows :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille.
Males	29·0
Females	30·4
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	108

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille.
Christians	26·1
Hindus	31·6
Mahomedans	25·1
Budhists	48·4
Other classes	36·4

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year	219·6
1 and under 5 years	35·6
5 „ 10 „	13·4
10 „ 15 „	13·1
15 „ 20 „	28·8
20 „ 30 „	16·9
30 „ 40 „	18·5
40 „ 50 „	22·1
50 „ 60 „	40·4
60 years and upwards	78·8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 2nd February 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 17th January 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex.			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.											
Districts.	Names of Municipalities.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum the previous week.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.		Ratio of male deaths to every one female deaths.
																											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,083	16,017	34,050	9	11	20	13·7	16·8	30·5	81	..		15	7	1	3	26	..	..	21·9	10·7	1·5	4·6	39·7	29·6	19	7	54·7	32·7	271
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,727	16,633	33,360	6	4	10	9·3	6·2	15·5	150			12	3	2	3	20	...	...	18·6	4·6	3·1	4·6	31·0	52·6	9	11	27·8	34·6	81
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	14	13	27	18·7	17·4	36·2	107	..	..	13	6		11	30	.		17·4	8·0	...	14·8	40·2	28·1	11	19	29·6	58·6	57
Serampore	Serampore	13,838	12,667	26,496	10	9	19	19·6	17·7	37·3	111			5	7		1	13	..	...	9·8	13·7	.	1·9	25·5	35·4	5	8	19·2	33·2	63
	Uttarpara	2,646	2,464	5,110	.	.	.					1	...	1			1	3	9·4	..	9·4		...	9·4	28·3	37·8	3	...	51·2	...	No female deaths.
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105,628	24	27	51	11·8	15·3	25·1	88	5		16	22		6	49	2·5	...	7·9	10·3	.	2·9	24·1	32·5	19	30	16·3	54·9	63
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,305	104,334	251,639	47	56	103	9·7	11·6	21·3	83	24	1	81	56		62	224	5·0	·2	16·7	11·6	.	13·3	46·3	51·5	129	95	45·6	67·4	135
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,363	14,214	27,477	3	5	8	5·6	9·4	15·1	60	...		5	.	1	3	9			9·4	...	1·9	5·6	17·0	22·6	3	6	11·7	23·0	50
	Ranaghat	4,628	4,655	8,283	..	1	1		0·0	0·0	No male births	1	..	1	...	..	.	2	0·0	..	0·0	...		..	12·0	0·0	2	...	25·6	...	No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,706	15,979	29,687	5	4	9	8·7	7·0	15·8	125	1		12	.		..	13	1·7	..	21·0	...	...		22·8	15·7	5	8	18·9	36·0	62
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,665	8,495	1	1	2	6·1	6·1	12·2	100	2	..	6	.	...	..	8	12·2	.	36·7	...	...	...	49·0	58·1	1	7	10·7	80·3	14
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,792	9,025	19,791	1	3	4	2·6	7·9	10·5	33	1	..	3	.	.	1	5	2·6	...	7·9	..	...	2·6	13·1	26·2	3	2	14·5	11·3	150
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,023	2,947	7,970	2	5	7	15·0	32·6	45·6	40		...	2	...	..	3	5			15·0	...	...	19·5	32·6	6·5	4	1	41·2	17·6	400
Dacca	Dacca	42,732	37,379	80,161	7	14	21	4·5	9·0	13·6	50	2	6	15	3		11	37	1·3	3·9	9·7	1·9	...	7·1	24·9	37·0	15	22	15·3	39·6	68
	Narayangunge	7,695	4,866	12,561	2	2	4	5·3	8·3	16·6	100			2	1	..	2	5	...	...	5·3	4·1	...	8·3	30·7	16·6	2	3	13·6	25·3	66
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	5	5	10	11·7	11·7	23·5	100	—	...	11	2	...	—	13	...	...	25·8	4·7	...	...	30·5	21·1	5	8	19·5	47·5	62
Tipperah	Commillah	8,153	5,353	13,506	2	2	4	7·7	7·7	15·4	100		...	1	...	...		1	..		3·8			..	3·8	19·3	1	...	6·4	...	No female deaths.
Patna	Patna City	78,702	51,475	130,337	43	47	90	13·9	15·3	29·2	91	..	4	47	11	2	25	89	...	1·3	15·3	5·6	·6	5·1	28·9	24·7	44	46	29·0	28·7	97
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	21	20	41	14·3	13·7	28·0	105	6	..	21	5	1	18	51	4·1	...	14·3	3·4	·6	12·3	34·9	36·2	25	26	24·0	33·7	96
Shahabad	Arrah	20,900	22,505	43,405	4	3	7	4·8	3·6	8·4	133	..	..	3	..	1	2	6		...	3·6	..	1·2	2·4	7·2	3·6	3	3	7·4	6·9	100
Monghyr	Monghyr	23,084	19,658	42,742	14	8	22	17·0	9·7	26·7	175	..		19	1	...	..	20	..	...	23·1	1·2	...	...	24·3	38·0	11	9	24·8	37·8	122
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,096	13	13	31	14·2	10·3	24·4	133	..		12	10	..	1	23	...	..	9·4	7·8	...	·8	18·1	16·5	17	6	26·2	9·7	283
Sarun	Chupra	26,044	27,305	53,349	...	2	2		1·9	1·9	No male births	..		1	2	..	1	4	..	..	1·9	1·9	...	1·9	5·9	13·7	2	1	6·9	1·9	200
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	16	15	31	14·5	13·6	28·1	106	..	..	24	1	...	9	34	.	...	21·7	·8	...	5·1	30·3	26·4	19	15	33·2	25·9	126
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,134	29,386	57,520	18	17	35	16·3	15·3	31·6	105	...	...	19	10	...	6	35	...	...	17·2	9·0	...	5·4	31·6	24·4	19	16	25·1	29·3	118
Purneah	Purneah	8,463	6,553	15,016	2	2	4	6·9	6·9	13·8	100	...	.	11	1	...	..	12	...	...	26·1	3·4	...	...	41·6	30·3	5	7	39·7	35·5	71
Puri	Puri	13,827	11,365	24,292	10	4	14	21·3	8·6	29·9	250	3		3	...	...	11	17	6·4	...	6·4	...	...	25·6	38·4	28·3	10	7	39·9	33·2	143
	Total	702,670	619,419	1,322,089	284	326	577	11·2	11·5	22·7	96	46	11	361	148	8	180	754	1·3	·4	14·2	5·8	·3	7·1	29·7	31·6	382	383	2·0	39·4	100

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the correct of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives [illegible] is, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans [illegible] under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		20	6	...	..		43·9	30·4					1	1	2	5	7	5	2	3		..	22·3	20·7	33·3	32·8	52·6	58·9	42·4	105·3
Midnapur	Midnapur		15	5	.		.	30·1	36·0	..		4	...			3	3	3	4	1	2	279·9				49·4	21·2	28·1	55·8	25·2	50·8
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah .	.	29	1		..	..	47·6	7·6	...		10	1			1	1	1	4	4	8	551·4	19·5			17·5	6·8	7·4	40·4	63·6	173·6
Serampore	Serampore	.	13			..	.	26·8	...	..		2	1			1	5			2	2	146·5	28·6			23·8	45·3	....	.. ..	54·4	74·6
	Uttarpara		3	..				29·3		..						1	2				.	....				116·2	90·4	.. ..		.	....
Howrah	Howrah		39	9		1		24·9	21·4		172·2	7	8	1	1	3	7	5	7		10	150·1	63·6	7·1	6·7	18·0	14·0	11·8	26·6	..	116·0
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	3	148	73	.	...	36·5	51·3	39·3		..	37	26	6	9	19	36	22	19	23	27	463·2	83·7	15·8	26·1	54·3	33·2	23·2	29·1	70·5	98·6
Nuddea	Kishnaghur		8	1	.	..	.	22·3	6·3			3		1	1			1	1		2	314·5	.	15·1	18·5	..	.....	13·1	15·9	.....	66·3
	Hanaghat	..	2		.			14·2					1					1					65·4	..			.....	41·7		.....	... .
	Santipore	..	13	1			..	30·1	5·8					2	1	1	1	1		3	4	..	..	27·5	17·9	23·4	10·6	13·0	.....	67·9	166·1
Jessore	Jessore	...	4	4	.	.		46·3	54·4		..	2			4			2		...	...	536·1	..	..	312·8	. ..	..	66·9		... ..	.....
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah	.	3	2		...		16·7	10·6				.			2	.	1	1	1						62·6	..	14·4	21·2	41·9	.....
Darjiling	Darjiling	3	1	..	1		139·3	11·3	...	31·4		2				..	2	..	1		..	859·5	. .	..	..		52·0	.. ..	75·1	.....	...
Dacca	Dacca	...	20	17	...	..		25·8	22·5			6	3	7	.	..	6	3	1	2	9	164·4	21·2	36·7			20·4	13·4	6·2	22·6	84·9
	Naraingange		3	2	..	...		24·7	16·9		.	..			..			1		1	3	..	.			..	.	24·3		66·4	239·3
Chittagong	Chittagong		4	8	1			35·8	27·2	216·7		1	3	2	..	1		3	..	1	2	92·4	79·3	41·6	..	21·3	..	46·8	....	47·9	130·7
Tipperah	Comillah	..	...	1	...		.		7·0		.	.		..						1	...	...	.....			... .	... ..	. ..	. ...	64·9	.....
Patna	Patna City	...	76	13		...	...	33·2	16·5			22	8	5	2	5	5	7	8	5	22	265·4	28·5	15·4	7·2	23·3	9·0	18·7	23·1	18·4	68·8
Gya	Gya	...	42	9	.		...	36·4	29·1			10	4	2	3	1	3	5	7	5	11	290·5	33·7	16·9	23·2	9·9	19·6	29·4	37·2	30·6	111·1
Shahabad	Arrah	...	5	1	..			8·4	4·3		..	2	1		.				1	2	..	80·7	11·7	.	.. ..	...	.....	..	11·1	33·6	.. ...
Muzaffarpore ...	Muzaffarpore	...	15	5	.	...	...	26·0	25·3			1	2	3	4	3	2	4		..	...	54·5	26·7	34·7	33·5	51·5	13·1	29·6	16·4	.....	.....
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		13	11				13·9	33·6	...		5	1	2	.	.	8	2		2	8	167·0	6·8	15·3	..	.....	11·7	9·3	... .	33·7	138·4
Saran	Chuprah	.	8	1		...	.	3·3	4·3	.	.				.	1	.		1	1	1	..	.	.....	.....	14·6	.....	.....	6·3	13·3	16·9
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	26	8				24·0	24·2	...	.	6	8	1	1	4	4	5	2	3	3	261·3	48·0	8·9	8·3	49·7	19·0	22·0	16·3	30·6	48·3
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	27	8				31·4	29·1	..	...	2	11	1	1	3	2	2	5	4	4	70·0	91·9	7·6	9·1	41·3	10·1	11·7	49·8	22·3	58·0
Purneah	Purneah	...	9	3		...	.	51·0	27·6	..		1			1		1	1		7	1	133·7	.. .	.....	43·5	..	13·8	18·2	....	200·5	64·4
Patna	Poori	..	17	...	..	..		36·7	..	..		5	..		.	4	.	4		4	...	881·4	.	.. ..	.....	116·4	.. ...	22·3	.....	94·3	.. ...
	TOTAL ...	6	556	169	2	1	26·1	31·6	25·1	46·4	30·4	128	75	34	29	55	83	81	68	74	123	219·6	35·6	13·4	13·1	29·3	16·9	19·5	32·1	69·4	78·9

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 2nd February 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jallinghee River for the month of December 1884.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
90	Paddy ...	20,675	31,012	38,050	1,358	285	6	0
96	Rice ...	13,125	32,812	25,300	903	189	12	0
11	Wheat ..	3,625	7,250	7,125	254	53	7	0
55	Gram ..	17,225	34,450	33,550	1,198	251	10	0
54	Pulses and other crops	16,975	33,950	31,775	1,134	238	5	0
1	Jaggery .	115	345	250	8	2	8	0
244	Salt ...	55,925	1,53,793	1,09,825	3,922	1,098	4	0
5	Ghee ...	575	16,100	1,275	45	12	12	0
28	Oil ...	5,600	44,800	11,825	422	118	4	0
2	Sajee ...	80	240	275	9	2	12	0
4	Tobacco ...	1,160	5,800	2,250	80	22	8	0
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) .	325	13,000	725	25	7	4	0
3	Brass ...	80	3,200	225	8	2	4	0
3	Iron ...	1,375	6,875	2,650	94	26	8	0
3	Saltpetre ..	1,620	11,340	3,175	113	31	12	0
327	Jute ...	1,10,175	3,30,525	2,15,150	7,683	2,151	8	0
1	Hides ...	200	2,000	500	17	5	0	0
1	Indigo seed ..	80	640	175	6	1	5	0
2	Indigo .	325	81,250	900	32	9	0	0
24	Linseed ..	6,975	20,925	14,850	530	111	6	0
5	Castor seed .	2,175	8,700	4,425	158	33	3	0
41	Mustard seed ..	16,225	64,900	32,775	1,170	245	13	0
8	Ghooting ..	1,825	456	3,475	124	8	11	0
10	Unwrought timber and piles (137*d*. + 139*g*)	... ..	.....	... ..	. . .	77	7	0
9	Bone .	1,100	275	2,250	80	11	4	0
10	Bamboos (10,500 in number) ...	.. ...	.....	... ..	.. ...	9	0	0
73	Miscellaneous ..	18,650	1,49,200	35,650	1,273	356	8	0
38	Coal and coke	19,400	4,850	37,000	1,321	185	0	0
15	Firewood ...	175	43	475	16	2	6	0
1	Earthware and earthen-pots ...	25	6	100	3	0	2	0
6	Stone plates	1,875	468	3,850	137	38	8	0
512	Passenger boats ...	.....	.. ...	.....	... ..	149	8	0
172	Empty do. ...	.....	. ..	1,50,700	5,382	188	6	0
9	Straw ...	3,700	925	7,450	266	37	4	0
11	Oil-cake ...	1,625	1,625	3,175	113	31	12	0
1	Gunny	250	2,500	550	19	5	8	0
1,875	Total ...	3,23,260	10,64,255	7,81,725	27,903	6,001	11	0
2,116	Total of same month last year ...	3,38,725	14,06,191	9,60,700	34,296	6,460	5	6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...		
Amount of tollage for the month	6,001	11	0
Total ..	6,001	11	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	6,001	11	0
Balance at the end of the month	...		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of December 1884.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
140	Paddy	17,884	26,826	36,225	1,341	271	11	0
13	Rice	1,503	4,509	3,025	112	22	11	0
1	Wheat	300	750	500	18	3	12	0
18	Gram	3,8-6	7,772	7,575	280	56	13	0
15	Pulses and other crops	3,049	6,098	5,200	192	39	0	0
46	Fruits and vegetables	2,162	2,162	5 350	198	40	2	0
16	Jaggery	1,265	6,325	2,975	110	29	12	0
21	Salt	5,905	17,715	12,250	453	122	8	0
1	Ghee	10	300	600	22	6	0	0
4	Oil	246	2,460	1,325	49	13	4	0
1	Spices	21	210	50	1	0	8	0
2	Fish	125	625	400	14	4	0	0
1	Tobacco	240	960	700	25	7	0	0
1	Brass	28	560	125	4	1	4	0
1	Iron	3	13	75	2	0	12	0
1	Cotton	8	160	425	15	4	4	0
1	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	4	160	775	28	7	12	0
36	Jute	8,690	26,070	18 975	702	189	12	0
4	Linseed	911	3,416	1,9 0	72	14	10	0
1	Mustard seed	300	1,200	525	19	3	15	0
1	Til seed	37	111	100	3	0	12	0
1	Tiles	80	20	175	6	0	3	6
5	Stone lime	924	924	2,100	77	10	8	0
1	Sand	80	15	275	10	0	5	6
...	Unwrought timber and piles (10*d*—2*g*.)	220	660	.....	...	4	2	0
1	Beams and burgahs	50	162	200	7	2	0	0
1	Bamboos	50	15	.....	.....	0	3	0
6	Coal and coke	2,390	896	4,000	148	20	0	0
9	Charcoal	2,075	1,037	5,075	187	25	6	0
1	Firewood	400	75	900	33	4	8	0
1	Earthware and earthen-pots	20	20	125	4	0	2	6
4	Stone plates	425	4,450	1,525	56	15	4	0
269	Passenger boat		.....	.. .	.....	81	0	0
245	Empty do.	.....	...	.....	...	282	8	0
22	Straw	7,650	15,300	15,900	588	79	8	0
12	Oil-cake	2,049	2,049	4,475	165	44	12	0
2	Mats	300	3,500	550	20	5	8	0
16	Miscellaneous	1,212	12,120	4,900	181	49	0	0
921	Total ...	64,502	1,49,645	1,39,325	5 142	1,467	0	6
860	Total of same month last year	64,057	1,20,101	1,44,850	5,352	1,377	1	0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	121	5	7
Amount of tollage for the month	1,467	0	6
Total	1,588	6	1
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,587	2	9
Balance at the end of the month	1	3	4

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagruthee River at Nuddea Toll Station for the month of December 1884.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
6	Paddy ...	1,475	2,212	2,725	97	20	7	0
15	Rice ..	2,850	7,125	5,550	198	41	10	0
9	Gram ..	2,575	5,150	4,975	177	17	5	0
13	Pulses and other crops	2,875	5,750	5,625	200	42	3	0
1	Fruits and vegetables	10	20	25	.....	0	3	0
3	Jaggery ..	100	300	225	8	2	4	0
218	Salt ...	54,975	1,51,181	1,09,825	3,922	1,098	4	0
12	Oil ...	2,640	21,120	5,350	191	53	8	0
6	Tobacco ...	975	4,875	2,125	75	21	4	0
11	Brass .	1,300	52,000	2,950	105	29	8	0
11	Iron ..	4,000	20,000	8,100	289	81	0	0
28	Jute ..	9,200	27,600	17,425	622	174	4	0
3	Hides ...	225	2,250	450	16	4	8	0
6	Indigo ...	327	81,750	1,075	38	10	12	0
5	Linseed ..	1,075	3 225	2,375	84	17	13	0
3	Mustard seed ..	1,275	5,100	2,625	58	19	11	0
3	Til seed	575	1,725	1,350	48	10	2	0
1	Ghooting lime ...	175	175	450	16	2	4	0
4	Ghooting ...	800	200	1,025	58	4	1	0
14	Flat ...	.....	....	... ..	.....	40	0	0
14	Steamer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	0
1	Bone .	150	37	325	11	1	10	0
94	Miscellaneous ..	22,155	1,77,240	42,050	1,501	420	8	0
10	Coal and coke .	2,375	593	4,475	159	22	6	0
13	Earthware and earthen-pots ..	530	132	1,875	66	2	5	6
1	Stone-plates ...	80	20	200	7	2	0	0
597	Passenger boats ...	.....	...	.	... .	178	0	0
92	Empty do. .	... .	... ..	1,48,075	5,288	185	1	6
4	Straw .	1,525	381	3,125	111	15	10	0
7	Gunny ..	2,200	22,000	4,375	156	43	12	0
1,205	Total .	1,16,442	5,92,161	3,79,350	13,501	2,605	2	0
687	Total of same month last year ..	40,278	2,33,383	1,04,925	3,734	879	9	0

MEMORANDUM

	Rs.	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month . ..			
Amount of tollage for the month	2,605	2	0
Total ..	2,605	2	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,605	2	0
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagirathee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of December 1884.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Paddy ..	35	60	50	2	0	6	0
14	Rice	3,346	6 856	8,150	299	55	10	0
7	Wheat ...	1,997	3,931	3 625	133	27	3	0
4	Gram .	2,125	4,250	3 700	136	27	12	0
38	Pulses and other crops	9,391	18,871	18,075	663	135	9	0
10	Fruits and vegetables	732	1,033	1,575	58	11	13	0
9	Jaggery ...	1,562	2,664	3,650	134	36	8	0
1	Sugar ...	325	3 350	600	22	6	0	0
2	Salt ...	98	150	375	14	3	12	0
18	Ghee ..	1,271	29,775	4 600	169	46	0	0
10	Tobacco ...	2,440	5,495	4,825	177	48	4	0
2	Brass ...	112	860	300	11	3	0	0
2	Silk, chussum, &c.	28	260	200	7	2	0	0
16	Jute ...	5,498	11,034	10,900	400	109	0	0
3	Linseed ...	875	3,500	1,775	65	13	5	0
64	Mustard seed . .	15,679	62,072	29,700	1,089	222	12	0
12	Other oil seeds ..	3,858	13,260	7 325	269	54	15	0
1	Ghooting lime ...	30	6	100	4	0	8	0
2	Ghooting	225	18	425	16	1	1	0
160 rafts.	Unwrought timber and piles (3,028¾ in No.)	.. ...	56,025	. ...	...	762	4	6
2 rafts.	Bamboos (74 in No)	.....	7	. ..	. .	0	6	0
149	Passenger boats, 241 oars.	.....	.....	..	. ...	60	4	0
131	Empty boat ...	....	.....	72,025	2,641	90	0	6
1	Gunny	151	600	400	15	4	0	0
2	Saji ...	1,125	900	1,625	60	16	4	0
108	Miscellaneous (mixed cargo) .	21,392	1,23 225	45 950	1,685	459	8	0
607 & 162 rafts.	Total ...	72,295	3,48,202	2,19,950	8,069	2,198	1	0
452 & 2 rafts.	Total of same month last year.	20,229	64,549	76,275	2,800	415	11	6

MEMORANDUM

	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month . .			
Amount of tollage for the month	2 198	1	0
Total	2 198	1	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,198	1	0
Balance at the end of the month ..			

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

	Traffic, 1884-85						Traffic, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month			To end of the corresponding month		
Nuddea Rivers.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Jellinghee river ...	6,001	11	0	37.850	12	3	6,460	5	6	47,328	5	9
Matabhanga river ...	1,467	0	6	56,638	8	0	1,377	1	0	66,399	6	6
Bhagirathee river at Nuddea toll-station .	2,605	2	0	24 419	0	6	879	9	0	22,412	3	0
Ditto at Jungypore toll-station.	2,198	1	0	43,811	14	6	415	11	6	45,225	2	6
Total ...	12,271	14	6	1,62,720	3	3	9,132	11	0	1,81,365	1	9

Calcutta,
The 3rd February 1885.

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885 *on* 1,509½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	238,940	3,97,486 12 0	21,01,310 20	5,48,069 11 0	17,733 7 0	8,63,279 14 0	68,382½	98,106½	166,488
Or per mile of railway	.	197 1 8	....	363 1 2	11 11 11	571 14 4	.. .	..	.. .
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	512,659	6,29,346 11 0	51,97,709 20	13,31,010 13 0	41,756 6 0	20,02,113 14 0	160,382½	225,707	386,894½
Total for 3 weeks	751,599	9,26,833 7 0	73,99,011 0	18,79,077 8 0	59,488 13 0	28,65,393 12 0	228,970½	321,813½	550,382½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	227,241	3,15,323 14 7	27,93,194 20	7,37,920 15 6	19,196 14 1	10,72,441 13 2	66,178	126,548	192,714
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.	208 14, 4	.	488 13 7	12 11 6	710 7 5	.	..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	757,945	10,23,155 9 9	1,02,63,793 20	27,76,060 1 0	70,946 15 0	38,72,182 9 9	215,903	479,900	725,803

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	10,72,442	710	1,509½	8,61,280	572	1,509½	4,12,89,338	27 353	1,509½	3,38,67,141	22,436	... ..	74,21,897

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885 *on* 57½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,844	6,220 0 0	49,363 30	3,546 5 0	50 8 0	9,816 13 0	1,849	773	2,622
Or per mile of railway	190	108 11 10	861 20	62 0 0	0 14 2	171 10 0	.	.	. .
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	27,967	16,045 13 0	1,13,599 20	7,003 10 0	123 4 0	23,232 11 0	4,467	1,751	6,218
Total for 3 weeks	38,811	22,265 13 0	1,61,465 10	10,609 15 0	173 12 0	31,049 8 0	6,316	2,524	8,840
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,212½	4,706 10 10	43,927 10	3,387 0 0	56 1 0	8,149 11 10	1,800	594	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	161	82 4 6	766 0	59 3 5	0 15 9	142 7 8		...	. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	38,355½	19,593 9 10	1,51,043 20	11,330 9 0	215 12 0	31,138 14 10	6,713	2,622	9,334

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8,180	142	57½	9,617	172	57½	3,71,879	6,501	57½	4,28,930	7,499	57,051	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885, *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	2,294	410 7 0	15,268 30	203 13 6	18 4 0	722 8 6	164	165	329
Or per mile of railway		34 3 3	..	24 7 9	1 8 4	60 3 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half year	5,424	1,113 0 0	40,006 20	1,209 8 0	46 1 6	2,368 9 0	391	408	799
Total for 3 weeks .	7,708	1,533 7 0	62,275 10	1,503 5 0	64 5 6	3,091 1 8	555	573	1,128
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,700½	555 12 6	20,302 20	462 3 0	35 14 0	1,053 13 6	181	213	393
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		46 5 1	.	38 8 3	2 15 10	87 13 2	.. ..	....	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,565½	1,605 15 10	75,168 20	1,818 2 0	153 6 0	3,577 7 10	592	694	1,286

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	1,084	88	12	723	60	12	38,773	3,198	12	39,467	3,289	1,094	... .

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5,066	4,738 6 0	72 870 0	4,819 0 0	139 10 0	9,696 0 0	796	1,403½	2,199½
Or per mile of railway		63 9 8	.	64 10 11	1 13 9	130 2 4	.. ..		.. .
For previous 3 weeks of half year	11,509	10,772 4 0	1,66 271 10	13,487 14 0	331 14 0	24,592 0 0	1,788½	3,077½	4,866½
Total for 3 weeks	16,575	15,510 10 0	2 39,150 10	18,306 14 0	470 8 0	34,288 0 0	2,584½	4,481	7,065½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,468½	4,441 12 7	47,470 20	3,172 12 0	93 8 0	7,708 0 7	491	991	1,482
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		59 9 11	.	42 9 5	1 4 1	103 7 5			...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	17,432½	14,332 8 9	2,26 009 30	14,396 15 0	338 7 0	29,367 14 9	1,741	4,368	6,109

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
74½	7,708	103	74½	9,696	130	74½	2,81,165	3,774	74½	3,05,364	4,099	24,199	.

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885 on 23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29 506	5,279 13 0	4,109 0	146 6 0	15 0 0	5,741 3 0	934	320	1,254
Or per mile of railway ..	...	253 19 1	.....	6 10 8	0 10 11	280 15 8	... ..	.... .	... ..
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	26,506	9,271 5 0	5,343 30	216 3 0	45 0 0	9,531 7 0	2,490	274	2,764
Total for 3 weeks ..	57,014	14,551 2 0	9,452 30	362 9 0	60 0 0	15,273 10 0	3,344	694	4,038

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188 .			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188 .			Total receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	. ...		23	5,741	261	. ....		.. ..	23	15,273	694	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 days of January 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P.			
A.—Total traffic	135 996	47 454 0 0	3,59 976 0	65,215 0 0	5,772 0 0	1,18,441 0 0	16,342	10,250	26,592
Or per mile of railway	583	204 0 0	1,541 0	280 0 0	.	484 0 0	...	. . .	. . .
For previous——weeks of half-year			. .	.		.		.	...
Total	135,996	47,454 0 0	3 58,950 0	65,215 0 0	5,772 0 0	1,18,441 0 0	16,342	10,250	26,592
Comparison									
B.—Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	185,619	69,683 0 0	3,48,233 0	45,453 0 0	11,713 0 0	1,27,054 0 0	15,905	11,760	27,665
Per mile of 233 miles of railway for corresponding period of previous year	664	300 0 0	1,495 0	195 0 0	... .	495 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,619	69,833 0 0	3,48,233 0	45,453 0 0	11,713 0 0	1,27,054 0 0	15,905	11,760	27,665

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for first 12 days of January 1884.			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to first 12 days of January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to first 10 days of January 1885.			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	1,27,054	545	233	1,18,441	508	216	(a) 40,68,738	19,575	215	(b) 45,02,068	20,010	2,33,330	... ..

(a) Excludes Rs. 1,97,629 earnings of B. C Ry due to E B S. Ry.
(b) „ Rs. 65,999 „ „ „ „

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 17th January 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	80,816	20 386 0 0	2,84,714 0	46,781 0 0	4,676 0 0	80,441 0 0	12,582	6,046	18,628
Or per mile of railway ...	347	126 0 0	1,222 0	199 0 0		345 0 0		...	....
For previous 10 days of half-year	135,996	47,454 0 0	3,58,953 0	65,215 0 0	5,772 0 0	1,18,441 0 0	16,349	10,250	26,599
Total for 2 weeks ..	216,812	76,840 0 0	6,43,674 0	1,11,996 0 0	10,448 0 0	1,98 884 0 0	28,924	16,296	45,220
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,837	38,118 0 0	2,14,377 0	30,615 0 0	5,516 0 0	74,246 0 0	9,100	6,840	15,940
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	420	164 0 0	920 0	131 0 0	.	295 0 0	.	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	253,406	1,08,001 0 0	5,62,609 0	76,008 0 0	17,231 0 0	2,01,300 0 0	24,914	18,590	43,504

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
233	74,246	319	233	80,443	345	211	41,42,984	19,63.	216	43,82,531	20,289	2,39,547	. .

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 10 days of January 1885 on 126 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for first 10 days of January 1885	29,306	9,812 0 0	23,921 0	2,121 0 0	21 0 0	11,954 0 0	3,441	2,065	5,506
Or per mile of railway	233	78 0 0	189 0	17 0 0		95 0 0		....	.
For previous —— weeks of half-year ...						..	.	..	.
Total	29,308	9,812 0 0	23,921 0	2,121 0 0	21 0 0	11,954 0 0	3,441	2,065	5,506
Comparison									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	25,298	4,122 0 0	22,686 0	536 0 0	24 0 0	4,682 0 0	2,583	676	3,259
Per mile of 82 miles of railway for corresponding period of previous year ...	486	79 0 0	436 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	90 0 0			.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,298	4,122 0 0	22,686 0	536 0 0	24 0 0	4,682 0 0	2,583	676	3,259

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for first 13 days of January 1884.			Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to first 12 days of January 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to first 10 days of January 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82	4,662	90	126	11,954	95	87	91,797	2,481	125	3,08,285	2,946	2,76,488	... .

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th January 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs A P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	18,196	6,203 0 0	15,851 0	1,321 0 0	21 0 0	7,545 0 0	5,926	1,127	7,053
Or per mile of railway	144	49 0 0	126 0	11 0 0	..	60 0 0	..	..	.
For previous 13 days of half-year	29,308	9,813 0 0	23,921 0	2,121 0 0	21 0 0	11,954 0 0	3,441	2,063	5,503
Total for 2 weeks .	47,503	16,016 0 0	39,772 0	3,442 0 0	42 0 0	19,499 0 0	9,367	3,191	12,561
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,044	2,308 0 0	12,667 0	433 0 0	32 0 0	2,773 0 0	1,566	227	1,793
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	270	44 0 0	244 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	53 0 0	...	.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	30,342	6,450 0 0	35,331 0	974 0 0	56 0 0	7,480 0 0	4,120	1,018	5,138

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885.			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53	2,776 .	53	126	7,515	60	37	94,575	2,556	125	3,75,850	3,007	2,81,275	..

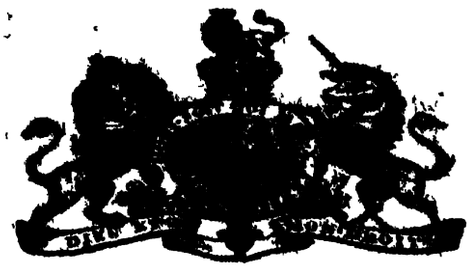
DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Earnings for week ending 17th January 1885	5,205 0 0
Corresponding period last year	6,129 8 0
Decrease	924 3 0
Receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885	10,183 0 0
From 1st to 19th January 1884	12,687 9 0
Decrease	2,504 9 0
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 17th January 1885	50½
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	½
	Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 17th January 1885	102 9 0
Corresponding week last year	122 9 4
Decrease	20 0 4

Darjeeling, *the 27th January* 1885. W Stevenson, *Secretary.*

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MANAGEMENT OF THE PRESIDENCY JAIL.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, No 1437P of 2nd November 1884.

Report of the Official Visitors, dated 10th January 1885.

Letter from the Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Jails, No. 158P, dated 17th January 1885.

Report of the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 29th January 1885.

Letter No. 945, dated 31st January 1885, with enclosures, from the Inspector-General of Jails, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

While the Lieutenant-Governor was in Behar last November, his attention was drawn to a letter in the Calcutta *Statesman* of the 20th November signed "Humanity," in which statements were made regarding the cruel treatment of the prisoners in the Presidency Jail. Upon his return to Calcutta, Sir Rivers Thompson requested the official visitors, in the absence of the Inspector-General who was on tour, to make a full enquiry into these allegations. Subsequently, further allegations of a similar nature

appeared in the columns of the *Statesman* and elsewhere, and were thoroughly and minutely enquired into by the official visitors, Mr. Harrison, Commissioner of Police; Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Marsden, Presidency Magistrate, Northern Division; Mr. Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, Southern Division; Syed Ameer Hossein; and Baboo Jodu Lall Mullick, and their conclusions are contained in a very impartial and exhaustive report, dated January 10th, for which the Government is much indebted to them. This was forwarded on the 17th to the Inspector-General of Jails for any remarks which he might desire to make, and he has now submitted a careful review of the whole case in which he has formulated the charges made in the *Statesman* and elsewhere against the management of Bengal jails in general, and specially against that of the Presidency Jail, and has detailed in parallel columns the result of the enquiry into such charges. Summarizing the very grave charges made against the administration of jails in the province, and especially as regards that of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta, the allegations were that prisoners in the Presidency Jail were frequently punished by having their hands handcuffed behind their backs and then drawn up by straps behind the shoulders till the palm rested on the nape of the neck, or till the fingers could reach the crown of the head; that the hands were kept in this position by a rope attached to the centre of the handcuffs and fastened to the prisoner's neck, thereby arching the body and causing intolerable pain; that while so tortured the prisoners were sometimes marched up and down in the burning sun for five and six hours, and sometimes thrown into the cells for hours; that while undergoing the treatment they were not supplied with either food or water; that these handcuffs were applied by convict warders of atrocious character, who were in the habit of beating and otherwise maltreating the convicts while wearing the handcuffs; that the groans and cries of the prisoners under this torture could sometimes be heard throughout the jail, and more than once had brought the Jailor to the place where the punishment was being inflicted, and that on one occasion the Jailor was only just in time to rescue from drowning a handcuffed prisoner who had fallen or thrown himself into a tank; that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, when visiting the jail, had noticed the bruised condition of the back of a youth named Jordon who had worn back handcuffs, and had noted in the Visitors' Book that the punishment amounted to actual torture; that for a number of days in succession this prisoner had been handcuffed in the manner above described, his arms being maintained at the level of his neck by a stick thrust under them; that in consequence he had to be taken to hospital in a broken and bleeding condition, and is now incapacitated for life from any work, with injured back and dislocated collarbone; that numbers have died under similar treatment, and that one of those—Ruttun Das—was tortured and belaboured to such an extent while wearing back handcuffs that he died of inflammation of the shoulder joints attended with fever; that the inquest held, according to custom, by the Superintendent of the Jail was worthless, and the *post mortem* examination made by the medical officer defective; that another prisoner was about the same time admitted into hospital all but dead from the same cause, and that it is rumoured that he has since died; that floggings in Bengal jails are very frequent and brutal, being sometimes inflicted with a cat fitted with contrivances to cut and tear the flesh from the body; that in one case two hundred lashes had been inflicted on a prisoner, and that a man had been so brutally flogged that every atom of flesh had been torn from his back until the bare shoulderblade glittered in the sun; that the custom of inflicting such punishments renders jail officers so callous, that Dr. Mackenzie, when Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, had a photograph taken of a man being flogged, with the blood streaming from him; that an Afghan or Pathan prisoner, sentenced for some probably trivial offence, had been so brutally treated by a warder that he struck him and broke his jaw, for which he was sentenced to an additional term of seven years' penal servitude; that he implored Mr. Justice Norman, the Judge who tried him, to sentence him to death rather than imprisonment with the risk of such flogging as he had seen inflicted in jail; that he was afterwards repeatedly flogged for not breaking stones and eventually died in hospital; that his brother is supposed to have assassinated Mr. Justice Norman out of revenge; that the dietary in the jail was reduced

some years ago to something like starvation point; that even now the food is so vile that prisoners cannot swallow it; that penal diet consists of an uneatable paste; that while prisoners are on this diet they are put to do full tasks; that the mortality of jails in Bengal is in a great measure due to insufficient food and inhuman punishments; that in the Presidency Jail prisoners are worked till 3 or 4 in the morning and again turned out at 5, while a man finishing his task at 9 or 10 is not allowed to go to sleep till his comrades have finished; that Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, never allows a prisoner to defend himself before him; and that if a prisoner ever went up to complain or speak to him he was gagged and confined in the dark cell for two days. The above seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a correct representation as a summary of the charges which have appeared from time to time in the *Statesman* newspaper and elsewhere since the 20th November last up to the date of the conclusion of the enquiry which the Lieutenant-Governor ordered to be made.

Turning now to the reports of the visitors and of the Inspector-General of Jails, the Lieutenant-Governor is very glad to find that, although a certain substratum of fact underlies some of these statements, by far the greater number of them are either absolutely false or grossly exaggerated. It is true that Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent, in introducing the system used by him in applying back handcuffs, acted in a manner unauthorised by the Jail Code, and which would certainly not have been approved by Government; but it is not true that the prisoners' hands were drawn up in the manner described to the nape of the neck or till the fingers could touch the crown of the head, nor that they suffered the punishment when fasting, nor that water was denied to them. The statements that they were thrown into cells while so handcuffed; that a man so handcuffed was rescued from drowning by the Jailor; that the latter was often aroused by the cries and groans which filled the prison; that the convict warders who applied the handcuffs had been convicted of manslaughter or murder, and that their tickets of leave had been cancelled for ruffianism are also false. The statements regarding Jordon are a tissue of falsehoods. The Deputy Commissioner made no entry about him in the visitors' book; he was not handcuffed for days together, and never in the manner described in the columns of the *Statesman*; he was punished with back handcuffs on three occasions in August and September, but he was not in hospital for any cause whatever after May. The official visitors had him examined by Dr. Sanders, the Superintendent of the Mayo Hospital and a distinguished officer, who has never had any connection with the Presidency Jail. He certified that Jordon had no bruises on his body, nor any marks of old injuries; that he had no dislocation of any of his joints and no ribs broken, and that he appeared to be in good health. So far from numbers having died from similar treatment, it is shewn by the prison registers that among the prisoners who have died in the jail since the introduction of the punishment, only four had ever been sentenced to it, and that it was certain that the deaths of three out of these four could not be connected directly or indirectly with the punishment. The fourth was Ruttun Das, whose case formed a prominent part of the enquiry, and will be considered further below.

The statement that inquests in cases of death in the Presidency Jail are held by the Superintendent of the Jail is also untrue. They are invariably held by the Coroner of Calcutta with an independent Jury. The other prisoner referred to as admitted all but dead at the same time as Rutton Das appears to be Sharafat, whose arm was swollen and had to be punctured. This seems to have been caused by the punishment; but it is not true that the man was half dead, and he has since recovered. The statements regarding floggings in Bengal jails are almost all false. There was a very great number of floggings, for the most part of slight character, in 1879, but the free recourse to this punishment was checked immediately on its coming to the notice of Government, and as a matter of fact the number of floggings in the whole province has fallen from 8,324 in 1879 to 349 in 1883. The maximum number of stripes which can be awarded is thirty, which must be inflicted with a cane on the buttocks. Consequently the statements regarding the horrible lash alleged to be used in some jails and prisoners receiving two hundred lashes and

the like are pure fabrications. The statements about the photograph taken by Dr. Mackenzie is a misrepresentation of an actual fact. It is true that such a photograph was taken several years ago of a prisoner sentenced judicially to be flogged when tied up to the triangle; but the photograph was taken before the punishment was inflicted, so that the story of blood streaming from the body, which formed the gravamen of the charge, is untrue. This photograph, which the Lieutenant-Governor has seen, was one of several taken under official orders to illustrate answers to enquiries which had been made respecting the modes in which various punishments were inflicted.

The story about the Afghan prisoner whose brother is supposed to have assassinated Mr. Justice Norman resolves itself, when examined, into almost pure fable. The official visitors report that an Afghan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Norman on the 24th January 1870, and was again sentenced to two years' imprisonment for striking a warder with a hammer on the head in the middle of 1872, nearly a year after the assassination of Mr. Norman. This man did not die in hospital. He was released on the expiry of his sentence, and sent to the frontier on the 28th January 1875, and since that date nothing has been heard of him. The connection of this prisoner with the murderer of Mr. Justice Norman could exist only in the mind of the fabricator of the fiction.

Referring to the subject of the food of the prisoners, it is found that on the recommendation of the Prison Conference, appointed by the Government of India in 1877, a scale of diet was introduced, which was afterwards considered insufficient. It was, however, increased early in 1880 under the orders of Sir Ashley Eden. The sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails were heavy in 1879, and it was held by the Inspector-General of Jails, and by the Government of Bengal, that this was to some extent due to the reduced diet; but the Government of India, in a Resolution dated the 3rd January 1882, recorded that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, good grounds had been shown for the conclusion that the connection between the mortality and the Conference diet had been too hastily assumed. The diet scales, however, still maintained in the Bengal jails, are the more liberal ones introduced in 1880, and not those recommended by the Prison Conference of 1877, and approved by the Government of India The rules forbid penal labour being exacted from prisoners while on penal diet, and the Inspector General of Jails reports that there is no reason whatever for supposing that this rule has ever been broken in the Presidency Jail.

It now remains to examine the actual facts which have been brought to light in the course of the enquiry. Rule 655 of the Bengal Jail Code is as follows:—*Handcuffs placed upon the prisoner's wrists behind his back may be used as a punishment for very badly behaved or stubborn prisoners. No prisoner shall be handcuffed for more than six hours at a time. The entry in the Punishment Book shall shew the mode in which the handcuffs are applied.*

In 1880 the Superintendent of the Bhagulpore Central Jail represented that, when a prisoner was merely handcuffed with his hands behind, he could without much difficulty pass his hands and wrists under his legs, and so bring them in front of his body, and in order to meet this it was proposed to handcuff the prisoners in a standing position to a chain suspended from a beam or to the grating of a cell or wooden door during work hours. This proposal was disallowed by Sir Ashley Eden, who wrote that though the punishment had been recommended by the Jail Conference, he had, when reporting on the subject to the Government of India, rejected it on the ground that it was open to gross abuse.

In the same year Mr. Beadon, who was then Superintendent of the Midnapore Jail, introduced the practice of tying two pieces of jute rope to the wrists of the handcuffed prisoner and drawing them over the shoulder and under the armpits until the hands reached nearly to between the shoulderblades; the ropes were then tied, and the culprit turned loose for one, two, or three hours, as the case might be, or until he promised to go to work with a will. The sanction of the Government was not obtained at the time to the introduction of this punishment, and no special report on the subject was made to the Inspector-General of Jails. It is true that Mr. Beadon did mention and describe the punishment in his annual report for the year 1880, but the passage

seems to have escaped the notice of the Inspector-General when preparing his own report to Government. This is not surprising, when it is considered that the Inspector-General's annual report is compiled from the reports of 47 Central and District and 83 Subsidiary Jails. It is a well recognised rule that matters involving change of practice or procedure should not be dealt with in these annual reports, but should be made the subject of specific proposals, and Mr. Beadon was not justified in assuming that the introduction of a new form of jail punishment had been approved of because no notice had been taken of the mention made by him of it in his annual report. He did, however, assume that it had been sanctioned, and, when he was transferred to the Presidency Jail last year, introduced it there. Instead, however, of using it, as stated in his Midnapore report, only in cases when prisoners persistently refused to work, or had been repeatedly brought up for short work, and then only until they consented to work properly, the punishment was used with great frequency in the Presidency Jail, and as the official visitors point out, it was always inflicted for fixed periods, and in several cases as the first punishment after admission. The Lieutenant-Governor is also compelled to record that he is not satisfied that in all cases sufficient precaution was taken to prevent the cords being pulled so tight as to cause actual pain, and the danger of abuse of power in this direction is obviously so great that he must at once decide that the punishment of back handcuffs, if they cannot be used without straps, must be discontinued.

Sir Rivers Thompson considers that Mr. Beadon is still more to blame for compelling the handcuffed prisoners to walk up and down in an open yard, where, even if there were shelter from the sun close to the walls, it was always in the power of the convict warders to expose the prisoners to its heat. The case of Rutton Das is a case in point, and though there is not a particle of evidence to support the charges of those who come forward to accuse, that this man was tortured and belaboured while he was undergoing back handcuffs and died from the results of such beating, the fact is established that he was subjected to five hours of that punishment, probably for a part at least of the time, exposed to the heat of a September sun, and died in hospital within 48 hours afterwards. An inquest was held on his body by the Coroner of Calcutta and a jury of five, who found unanimously that death was due to natural causes. Dr Harris, who made the *post-mortem* examination, has recorded that though a few superficial marks were found on the wrist, he is certain that no joints were swollen, that there was no dislocation and no fracture of any limb. The truth is that the prisoner died from heat apoplexy; and from the circumstances of the case there can be little doubt that the ailment was to some extent connected with the exposure. It is true that on the representation of paid warder Shevelin the prisoners were in September removed to a sheltered corridor, and the Lieutenant-Governor acquits Mr. Beadon of any intentional cruelty. Still the proceedings in this matter betray a want of consideration and forethought, and the blame must rest upon the shoulders of the Superintendent under whose administration such proceedings were permissible.

The official visitors' conclusions on the subject of the alleged unwillingness of Mr. Beadon to listen to the prisoners differ in some respects from those formed by the Inspector-General of Jails, the latter being more favourable to Mr. Beadon. But even accepting Mr. Westmacott's view, it is clear that Mr. Beadon discouraged complaints most injudiciously, and that he disobeyed the rule of the Code which requires the Superintendent once in each week to hold a muster of the prisoners in order to hear their complaints, and to take such action on them as may seem necessary. Neglect in this matter is inexcusable in the Superintendent of a Central Jail, who has no other work to interfere with the performance of his jail duties, and who should spend a great portion of his time in ascertaining the actual condition of the prisoners, and in personally supervising all matters connected with the jail. The case of Rám Bunker Chackravarti, brought to light by the Superintendent himself, seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate on the part of that officer a want of that vigilant attention to the details of prison management which is required from all Superintendents of Central Jails. Mr. Beadon

states that Ram Sunker was sentenced to fetters for two months on the 3rd of last September; that between the 3rd and 16th September he was once punished with five hours' back handcuffs and twice pardoned for short work; that on the 17th he had to be sent to hospital with terribly bad sores on his legs caused by the fetters; and that he remained there till the day of his release on the 21st November, when he had to be sent in a gharry to the Campbell Hospital. It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor surprising that the existence of these sores should not have become known to the Superintendent of the Jail or the Medical Officer previous to the 16th September, and he asked the Inspector-General of Jails to call upon those officers for an explanation. Mr. Beadon's reply is to the effect that prisoners undergoing the punishment of fetters are always supplied with leather gaiters or soft jute to protect the skin, and that consequently a sore would be likely to escape his notice until it became extremely aggravated, unless the sufferer himself complained. He also explains that prisoners frequently produce such sores intentionally in order to get sent to hospital. But Mr. Beadon has himself urged, as a reason for disliking the use of fetters. the fact that they are likely to cause sores, and it might have been expected that, knowing this, he would have taken special precautions to watch cases in which this punishment was inflicted, and have satisfied himself from time to time that sores were not being developed either by the fetters or by the prisoner's own action.

In the 35th paragraph of their report, the visitors give the following account of the circumstances under which some convicts had been kept at work after hours in August and September last:—

In the beginning of August there was a sort of combination among the European prisoners grinding wheat to reduce the task of 15 *seers per diem. Mr. Beadon, in order to deprive them of the excuse that they could not finish the task in time, gave orders on August 7th that all who wished to escape punishment for short work might go on with their task after the usual closing hour* (5 P.M.) *till it was completed. We think it is pretty evident that this was interpreted into an order that they should be* REQUIRED *to go on, and, as a consequence, on the following day some men were kept up till* 3 A.M. *The lateness of the hour may, we think, be taken as shewing conclusively that the convicts were not voluntarily endeavouring to finish their tasks. It looks more as if they were resolutely refusing to work, and the warders equally resolutely resolving that they should stay till they did. Mr. Beadon then ordered that they should never be kept up beyond midnight, so that it was only on one occasion that they were kept up till* 3. *Shortly afterwards Mr. Beadon states that the hour was reduced to* 10 P M. *The extracts from the Jailor's Report Book shew that the combination continued till the 5th September, after which the number of defaulters rapidly diminished till the 9th, on which date all European prisoners engaged on wheat-grinding gave their full task. After the 10th September Mr. Beadon stopped the practice, because, as he says, it caused much inconvenience and trouble to the prison officers, but it seems that by that time the combination had been overcome.*

Rule 581 of the Jail Code fixes the hours of labour for intramural convicts at 5-30 A.M to 11 A.M. and 12 noon to 4-30 P.M., from between the 15th March and the 14th October, and these hours cannot be altered without the sanction of Government. In 1881 the experiment was tried of keeping incorrigibly idle prisoners on work until 9 P.M. if their task were not completed before, and of postponing their evening meal until the work was done or until 9 P.M. When sanctioning this, it was distinctly stated that it should be regarded as merely an experiment, and in 1882 it was discontinued by the order of Sir Ashley Eden. Mr. Beadon's action in the present case was not even reported to the Inspector-General of Jails.

Now upon a review of the whole case—and the Lieutenant-Governor is not conscious of having omitted any part of it—it is quite clear that the result of the enquiry held by the official visitors shows that the gravest of the allegations made in the *Statesman* and elsewhere are absolute falsehoods, or gross exaggerations, or wilful distortions of facts; and the Lieutenant-Governor must express his surprise that such statements should have been published in a newspaper like the *Statesman*, apparently without any effort to test their truth. Sir Rivers Thompson is willing to recognise the right feeling which prompted the Editor of the *Statesman* to call attention to matters

affecting men so situated as the inmates of our prisons, but he must agree with the official visitors that mis-statement or exaggeration in such a case "is the more to be regretted, as it must prejudice fair-minded persons against representations which, when made in an unvarnished manner, fully deserve to be dispassionately considered on their merits." Further, in disposing of the case as it affects Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant-Governor confesses that a great difficulty presents itself. Here is an officer who in the discharge of an onerous and responsible duty has acted, it may be admitted, upon the extreme views of a strict disciplinarian. But the health of the prisoners as a body has not suffered under his administration. There has been no increase of mortality Discipline has improved in a manner to call forth the commendation of those whose duty it has been to criticise all his acts with the closest scrutiny. The total number of punishments in the Jail have decreased in a very marked manner since Mr. Beadon has held charge of it, while there have been comparatively few cases in which penal diet was awarded, and still fewer floggings. During the whole period of this official enquiry he has had to endure in silence charges publicly made against him in an influential newspaper, copied and reiterated with increased vehemence by other papers throughout the country, of systematic cruelty, torture, and inhumanity towards the convicts placed under his control. The effect of the accusations made against him personally has been heightened by allegations regarding the past management of the jails both in the interior and at the Presidency, for which not only no tittle of evidence is forthcoming, but most of which, even after a long lapse of time, are shown to be absolutely untrue. It is by no means the case that Mr. Beadon comes scatheless out of this enquiry, and the Lieutenant-Governor has already noticed the points on which he has exposed himself to condemnation. He had no justification for adopting on his own responsibility the mode of punishment enforced in the Presidency Jail. His frequent disregard of the complaints of prisoners and his action in the case of the man Weston merit the strongest condemnation, as also, though in a less degree, the order which, to break up a determined combination of prisoners against work, practically imposed for a brief period the continuance of labour beyond the terms prescribed by the Code. These established instances of dereliction of duty and inattention to rule are grave and serious offences, but when contrasted with the mass of open charges of brutality, now disproved and dispelled by the recent enquiry, they appear in a light which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, does not call for any severer penalty than the official censure which he records against Mr. Beadon, who must, however, be made to understand that any repetition of the faults which are here condemned will carry with it the forfeiture of his appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor does not forget that the warning which he now conveys to Mr. Beadon extends beyond him to all those officers in whose hand so large discretion is vested in the administration of our Jails, but they may be assured that, while he is determined to repress and punish all abuses of authority, he will be equally ready to support such authority where rightly exercised. It cannot be maintained that any man can be placed in the position of a Superintendent of one of these great Central Jails, in which a large number of prisoners of the worst character are confined, without the power of enforcing discipline and obedience by prompt punishment. The Lieutenant-Governor would never consent to curtail that power, and he certainly cannot be moved from the conviction of the necessity of maintaining it unimpaired by any such process of systematised misrepresentation as has been adopted in the present instance. The informants of the *Statesman* have gone back for arguments and illustrations in support of their charges so far back as 1872, 1877 and 1879. Many important reforms which are mainly due to Dr. Lethbridge and Sir Ashley Eden have been introduced into Bengal Jails, since even the latest of these periods, and the Lieutenant-Governor is quite certain that the supervision in the Department for many years past absolutely precludes the possibility of systematised or continuous misconduct in jail management

In most cases the Superintendents of Jails are the Civil Surgeons of the districts. Their duties are laid down with the fullest possible detail in the Bengal Jail Code, which has been prepared by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor and sanctioned by him. In this it

is prescribed that the Superintendents should inspect the jails and visit all the prisoners once a day, and that they should be responsible for all matters relating to internal economy, food, discipline, labour, punishment, and general management. The Superintendents of District Jails are subject to the general control of the District Magistrates, who are bound to visit the jails once a week, or, if in any case unable to do so, to depute the duty to a senior Subordinate Magistrate. District Magistrates are official visitors of Central Jails, and Commissioners of Divisions and Sessions Judges are official visitors of all jails. These visitors are bound to inspect the jails regularly and frequently, and neglect of this duty is invariably brought to the notice of the Government by the Inspector-General. For the purpose of inspection, the Magistrate or official visitors may call for all books, papers, and records of every department of the jail, visit every ward, yard, and cell, and see every prisoner in confinement. They are bound to ascertain whether rules and orders are adhered to, and they are specially directed to examine carefully the punishment register and to bring to the notice of the Inspector-General any instance in which it may appear to them to be unnecessarily used. Their remarks and suggestions, together with any reply which the Jail Superintendent may have to make, have to be submitted to the Inspector-General of Jails for orders Of course, in spite of all the precautions taken to provide effectual supervision and control over the management of jails, it is impossible absolutely to prevent the commission of improper acts by jail officials. The Lieutenant-Governor has now under consideration a case in which a warder is under trial for violence used to a prisoner Again, neglect of the provision of the Jail Code, such as that to which the errors in Mr. Beadon's administration of the Presidency Jail were partly due, may remain unnoticed for a time, particularly when the health of the prisoners is not injuriously affected thereby. But such imperfections are inseparable from every system of administration, and the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that they are rare and wholly exceptional in Bengal jails.

Three of the visitors of the Presidency Jail in a note on the report now being considered recommend that corporal punishment should not be inflicted without the sanction of a Magistrate or of an official visitor. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to accept this suggestion. At present corporal punishment is restricted to a comparatively small number of serious offences. It cannot in any case be inflicted until the prisoner has been examined by the medical officer and certified to be in a fit state to receive such punishment. Its use is narrowly scrutinised by official visitors, by District Magistrates, by the Inspector-General and by the Governments. Any further restrictions appear to Sir Rivers Thompson to be unnecessary and might become mischievous. The official visitors have also recommended that the Superintendent should be required to reside on the premises of the Presidency Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the desirability of this, but, as is shown by the Superintendent in his letter of the 30th January, the measure is impracticable at present. The removal of the Jail from the existing site is now under consideration, and if this is decided upon, it would be manifestly a waste of money to build permanent quarters for the Superintendent, but the Inspector-General of Jails will be asked to consider whether some of the Jail buildings may not be made available for the Jailor and Warders, the number of prisoners from other jails being reduced, if necessary. The quarters formerly occupied by the Superintendent could then be restored to that officer.

ORDER.—That the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1437P, dated Calcutta, the 24th November 1884.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments,

To—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been attracted to a letter signed "Humanity" in the *Statesman* newspaper of the 20th instant, and to the statements made in a leading article of the same paper, purporting to be on the authority of an official, regarding the alleged use of cruel punishments in the Presidency Jail. As the Inspector-General of Jails is absent on tour, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed me to communicate with the official visitors of the Presidency Jail on the subject. Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that it would be desirable for you to call a very early meeting of the official visitors, and to make a full enquiry into the allegations contained in the letter and article referred to. He would be glad to receive a formal report of the result of the enquiry.

No. 150, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

From—The Official Visitors of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN accordance with the orders of Government No. 1437P, dated the 24th November, the official visitors of the Presidency Jail met there on the morning of the 29th November, in order to make a full enquiry into the allegations contained in a letter, signed Humanity, in the *Statesman* of the 20th idem, and also in an article of the same date, and have subsequently held 5 meetings.

2. During the progress of the enquiry other articles on the same subject have also been published in the *Statesman*, and so far as they contain further allegations against the management of the jail, the visitors have deemed it their duty to bring these articles also within the purview of their enquiry.

3. For convenience of reference the letter of Humanity is herewith reproduced:—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Some short time back, I remember to have read in your paper the reproduction of some remarks that originally appeared in the columns of a native contemporary, touching the very great and brutal extent to which the lash is used as a punishment upon the prisoners in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, and advising all your local contemporaries of the necessity of watching the mortality bills of that jail. But putting the lash on the shelf for the present, will you permit me to refer to one of the several truly cold-hearted modes of punishment to which the unfortunate prisoners in the said jail have been subjected for the past six or eight months? The punishment to which I desire to allude is the "back-handcuffs." It is a punishment prescribed in the Jail Code, and if applied in the way intended by those who framed the Code, would not amount to anything very severe, as it would consist simply of a man being handcuffed with his hands behind his back, or resting upon his buttocks, and which I presume must have been, beyond doubt, the only way in which this punishment was originally intended to be applied. But the present Superintendent, almost immediately after he took charge of the Presidency Jail, adopted his own mode of applying it, and converted a punishment that was intended to involve ordinarily a little pain and inconvenience only into one attended with absolute torture and cruelty. I shall now describe his plan of administering it. The man's hands are handcuffed then behind his back, two rope traces attached to the left and right sides of the handcuff are made to fit round the shoulders, and a third is attached to the centre of the manacles The hands are then drawn upwards until the palms fairly rest on the nape of the neck, or until the victim is able to reach the crown of his head with the tips of his fingers; this latter cord or rope is then fastened to his neck, thus throwing his whole frame into a crescentic form. With bodies thus arched, a dozen or more unfortunates at a time are made to perambulate up and down a yard, in the hot burning sun for five and six hours, during which they are not allowed a drink of water, and are permitted to partake of their first meal only after they have undergone this torture. The application of this barbarous punishment is entrusted to a convict warder, who is undergoing transportation for 10 years for

manslaughter not amounting to murder, but perpetrated under most cold-blooded circumstances. This man, as may be fairly imagined, not only does all that his truculent nature can suggest to harass his victims, but belabours and otherwise maltreats them to an extent truly dreadful. The cries of the unfortunate sufferers at times, Sir, have been so great, that the Jailor who lives at the furthest end of the jail has been roused out of his slumbers, to proceed to the rescue, and on one occasion was just in the nick of time to save one poor fellow from a watery grave, he having stealthily found his way to a tank in the jail for the purpose of having a drink, accidentally fell into it whilst in the act of stooping, his hands being manacled at the time On another occasion the Deputy Commissioner, whilst on his rounds during the latter part of August last, noticed the fearfully bruised condition of the body of a lad of the name of Jordan who had been subjected to this savage punishment, and on ascertaining the cruel way in which it was applied, made a note in the visitors' register, that it amounted to even *something* more than torture. But *cui bono?* So long as the authorities do not interfere, the humane officers of the jail care not a jot about the life of a prisoner under their care, and it is no exaggeration to say that hale, hearty strong men who are tortured in this truly fiendish manner are not only disabled sometimes for life, but almost always have to be admitted into hospital. On Sunday, the 14th September last, a robust hearty native who underwent this punishment was tortured and belaboured, moreover, to such an extent that soon after his admission the poor follow died. While suffering the greatest pangs he pointed out to the medical officer, who was enquiring into the circumstances, the convict warder, and affirmed that he had maltreated him whilst he was undergoing this awful punishment, which was the result of his suffering. And it would be truly interesting to know, Mr. Editor, what Doctor Harris attributed this poor man's death to. It is well known by every mortal in the jail, Sir, and I challenge anybody to repudiate it, that this man died from the effects of the torture and brutality to which he was subjected Another native, equally healthy and strong, was admitted into hospital all but dead from the same cause, and at the same time with the deceased man. And it was rumoured that this poor fellow also had succumbed, but I never ascertained his fate, although I saw him being conveyed to the hospital. I am dealing with positive facts, which very little investigation, conducted in the proper way, will prove, and I unhesitatingly affirm that murders of a most atrocious character may be committed at any time in the Calcutta Presidency Jail if things are allowed to continue as they are. It is a positive slur upon the administration of Mr. Thompson to permit them to exist. I have been an eye-witness to all this, Sir, and for the sake of suffering humanity, make these disclosures in view to put a stop, if possible, to a state of affairs which no one would believe could exist in the very heart of a civilised community, and if you will accept them, I am prepared to supply you with a series of letters on matters connected with the Presidency Jail of Calcutta—assuring you that I shall be able to disclose matters the existence of which nobody but an eye-witness would ever believe. In conclusion, I might add that native prisoners are treated in a most merciless manner. It is a common thing to see them with bleeding and lacerated bodies wending their way to the hospital daily for treatment. The Jail Code lays it down that 30 stripes shall be administered only in very extreme cases, but from the time the present Superintendent took charge of the jail up to September last, in no instance did he administer less than the maximum number of stripes upon a native prisoner whom he thought it necessary to flog, no matter how trivial the offence. I can prove every word I have written, and you are at liberty to give up my name, if called upon to do so.

HUMANITY.

4. It will be seen that the main object of this letter is to draw attention to the punishment termed back-handcuffs, which the writer describes as "one attended with absolute torture and cruelty." Various other details are given, some of which are admittedly true, some are exaggerations, some are certainly false. We will first state the facts as we have ascertained them, and then submit our opinion on them for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. Three kinds of handcuffs are authorised as a punishment; Sections 653, 654, and 655 of the Jail Code describe the mode of imposition, which is as follows:—

653. Handcuffs placed as a punishment on a prisoner's wrists, in front of him, shall in no case be kept on for more than 12 hours at a time by day or night; and they shall not be imposed for more than four days or nights consecutively.

654 Incorrigibly idle prisoners on whom other punishments have been tried without effect shall be fastened with handcuffs to a staple in the wall of the workshed during the hours of work only. They must be released and taken to the bathing, feeding, and latrine parades with

the other prisoners of their gang. The staple in the wall will be high enough to prevent the prisoner sitting down, but shall not be higher than the prisoner's shoulder. This punishment shall not be combined with handcuffs behind the back, or solitary confinement.

655. Handcuffs placed upon the prisoner's wrists behind his back may be used as a punishment for very badly behaved and stubborn prisoners. No prisoner shall be so handcuffed for more than six hours at a time. The entry in the punishment book shall show the mode in which handcuffs are applied.

6. One of these methods is with the wrists behind the back—apparently it is intended to be the most severe of the three. Mr. Larymore, who was Superintendent of the Presidency Jail till the month of March last, told us in his evidence that he never resorted to this form of punishment, authorised though it is. One of his chief reasons for not doing so was that many convicts are so lithe that if their hands are simply handcuffed behind their back they can slip their body and legs through their arms, and bring their hands in front of them. Hence some arrangement of straps is necessary to fasten up the hands nearer the shoulders, and as the Jail Code is silent on this point, he thought it better not to resort to the punishment. He added however, that had he ever imposed it he would have applied straps. Dr. Mackenzie, a previous Superintendent, informed us that he had sometimes resorted to this mode of punishment, and had on such occasions also strapped up the hands for the reason stated by Mr. Larymore.

For ourselves, we cannot accept the necessity for the shoulder-straps, firstly because we think the number of prisoners who could pass their bodies through their arms in this way must be very small; secondly, because the convicts were all the time kept under the eye of a convict overseer; thirdly, because a simple belt round the wrist passed through the chain of the handcuffs would be completely effectual to prevent any attempt to evade the punishment.

7. Mr. Beadon, when at the Midnapore Central Jail, had tried the effect of this punishment as he considered with great success. In the annual report for the year 1880, he thus described his method of applying it:—

Paragraph 31.—"It is often difficult to decide upon the most applicable form of punishment for any of the above-mentioned offences, because the effect depends to a great extent upon individual circumstances. Corporal punishment being now only permissible for heinous offences, and abolished except as a very last resort for cases of idleness, it becomes difficult to devise means to induce many prisoners to perform full tasks. I have introduced a punishment here that seems to a great extent to meet the difficulty Whenever a prisoner persistently refuses to work, or when he has been repeatedly brought up for short work, I place his hands behind his back and handcuff them together, making the palms meet;* two pieces of jute rope are then attached to the wrist and drawn up over his shoulders and under his arm-pits, until the hands reach nearly to between the shoulder blades; the ropes are then securely tied and the culprit is turned loose, like a trussed hen, for one, two, or three hours as the case may be, or until he promises to go to work with a will. It is a certain means of bringing a refractory prisoner to terms, and is an excellent punishment for repeated short work, and might, I think, with benefit be introduced into all our jails. Care must be taken to pull the string only so tight as to cause no actual pain, the chief merit of the plan being that after a short time the position becomes so irksome to the offender, that he begs to be released, and it also makes him an object of ridicule to his comrades, which I find has with many men a deterrent influence."

8. This may be taken as a description of the punishment as applied under Mr. Beadon's orders in the Presidency Jail, with the exception of the immaterial error noted regarding the palms meeting; but in the Presidency Jail it does not appear that it has ever been awarded *until* a prisoner promises to go to work, but always as a fixed punishment for a fault already committed. The duration of the punishment never depended on any promise the prisoner might make. Back-handcuffs were applied in our presence, and the convicts admitted that the apparatus was put on before us in the usual manner. It will be seen that with the exception of a rope round the neck (which is a misdescription), the description

* This, as Mr. Beadon admits, is an incorrect description. The *wrists* are handcuffed together, the palms separate or the fingers in opposite directions.

given in the letter of Humanity fairly corresponds with the admitted method of application, except as regards the all-important point of the degree of tension or force applied. Humanity says that the hands are drawn upwards till they rest on the nape of the neck, and the victim can reach the crown of his head with the tips of his fingers. This in the case of most men would be impossible. Individuals as we found differ greatly in this respect, and some could reach a point between their shoulder blades without pain which another person could not reach without breaking his arm. We take it, however, that the real question at issue is whether such force was used in drawing the hands upwards as amounted in any way to torture.

9. On this point, we find it extremely difficult to report with confidence. The custom was for the Superintendent to order the punishment during his daily round at about 9 A.M. The sentence was nearly always for 5 but occasionally for 6 hours' handcuffs. The prisoners were then taken to the refractory yard, and the handcuffs put on by a convict-warder, Sullivan till he was released in September, and then Kelly or Watson. This was done in the presence of a paid warder, who often assisted in the operation. Now we may take it as being admitted, and in any case it is undoubtedly a fact, that the hands were raised very much higher than is necessary to prevent the convict slipping his legs and trunk between his arms, raised high enough to make the position *irksome*. It is also evident that the border line between making the position irksome and painful is a narrow one, and that it rested more or less in the discretion of a convict-warder whether it should be overstepped or not. The convict, at the time of having the handcuffs put on, was required to bend forward with his head against the chest of the convict-warder or of the paid warder who was assisting. Nothing would be easier than for this man even unintentionally, still more intentionally (if so disposed) to drag up the hands so far as to make the position extremely painful. The jail officials assure us that there are some prisoners, especially habituals, who make it a practice to groan and complain of pain even from the simplest punishments, such as having to wear gunny-clothing, in order to convey the impression that they are suffering severely, and they stated that some of them would groan in this way while the back-handcuffs were being put on. The jailor, who had often been present on these occasions, stated that he believed in all such cases that the groaning was make-believe. But it follows that if the jailor or the paid warder who was present while the back-handcuffs were being put on could not attach any value to the groaning of the convict, he had hardly anything to enable him to judge whether the convict-warder was or was not applying that extra force which would make the position one of *pain*. Moreover, as the joints and muscles of one man differ so much in stiffness from those of another, the mere height to which the wrists were drawn up would be no sufficient test.

10. The evidence therefore comes to this. Several convicts and ex-convicts, both European and native, say that their hands were forced up so high as to be very painful. As regards the European witnesses, their evidence came before us under the following circumstances. Bason, who was released on the 29th November, applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for relief from the Claude Martin Fund. Mr. Lambert, who is one of our body, took the opportunity of questioning him about the jail, and obtained from him the names of Wakefield, Rebeiro, Francis, and Williams as prisoners who had been very recently released, and who were willing to come forward. Mr. Lambert then arranged with them to appear at our next meeting. Nearly all these witnesses, we are bound to say, were evidently quite willing to exaggerate and were often proved to be exaggerating; they are not therefore the class of witnesses on whom we should like to build with confidence any conclusion hostile to the jail officials; but still we can only say in reply that there is nothing to prevent their allegations that their hands were tied up painfully high being true; and assuming that the convict-warder had the will to make the punishment very painful to any particular convict, he could, we think, easily have done so.

11. But one of these witnesses was of a different class, in whose statement we could place greater confidence. A young man, named Williams, who was released from a four months' term of imprisonment on the 4th December, gave evidence before us on the 9th. He had uniformly behaved well in jail, had done his tasks, had never been punished, and admitted that prisoners who behaved themselves could get on without punishment. He had therefore no cause to feel any animosity against the jail officials, and he did not seem to feel any. He stated that when in hospital in August he could hear the prisoners groaning in the penal yard, about 80 yards off, as they were walking up and down back-handcuffed. He took us to the place, showed us the window from which he could see the men and hear them groaning, and we found on testing it that a man groaning in that yard could be heard in the hospital.

12. These considerations seem to us fully to justify Mr. Larymore's view that the punishment as practised is open to objection, because it may have the semblance of torture. It is not intended by Mr. Beadon that it should be torture, and we hesitate to say that it is *proved* that any jail official or even convict-warder has ever made it torture; but it is our opinion (1) that it could easily be made very painful; (2) that many convicts allege that it was so; (3) that the power of making it painful must rest in the hands of subordinates and even of fellow-convicts, because the very habit which some convicts have of complaining on insufficient grounds would operate to prevent superiors discriminating between cases of real and only of pretended pain. Hence we have no data to justify us in denying that in many cases the suffering has not been simulated.

13. As regards the charge of marching the convicts up and down in the burning sun for five or six hours during which they are not allowed a drink of water, and are permitted to partake of their first meal only after they have undergone this torture, we stand on surer ground. We have not heard of a single instance in which back-handcuffs were imposed on men fasting. Each prisoner receives 1½ chittacks of soaked gram with salt before he goes to his work, and this he would receive about 6 A.M., long before the Superintendent comes round; but "Humanity," who after much delay presented himself before Mr. Lambert on the 26th December, under a promise to conceal his name, said that he referred to the first regular meal, at 11-0 A.M. This meal the prisoners were (he says) not allowed to partake of till after they were released, which would be about 2 or 2½ P.M., and the correctness of this is acknowledged. The Superintendent adds that the men have never been exposed to the sun during the heat of the day, and that water is always stored and given in limited quantities to those who may at any time require it. Our enquiries fully bear out the latter statement; the convict-overseer in whose charge they were placed, might, of course, refuse water at his discretion, but it was provided and it was intended that it should be given, and it is not a complaint made to us that water was not given. But as regards exposure to the sun we think Mr. Beadon mistaken. The refractory yard has many walls, but no verandahs under which men can walk up and down, and we take it as certain that between 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. in April to August there are many hours when the sun is too vertical to allow sufficient shade to be obtained for men to walk up and down in it from walls only 9 or 10 feet high on the E. and S. and 15 to 20 feet high on W. and N. After midday these latter walls would give some shade. Indeed, paid warder Shevelin, who impressed us very favourably, virtually admitted that it was because there was no protection in the refractory yard against sun and rain that he got permission to bring the convicts undergoing this punishment into the adjacent penal yard, which has two verandahs in it, while about the end of September they were moved into the corridors, where they would be fully protected against sun and rain. Prior to this they must often have had to walk up and down in the sun, and the convict-overseer in charge could always make them do so if he liked.

14. To sum up, it is obviously a very grave objection to the mode of punishment that it leaves so much more to the discretion of the convict-

warders than other punishments do; and though the evidence that this discretion has been abused in the Presidency Jail is not such as we can implicitly trust, there is evidently great danger of abuse.

15. As regards the effects of the punishment on the prisoners submitted to it, we are in a better position to speak. The evidence on the 29th November will shew that at our first meeting we picked out the 9 convicts who had been the last to undergo this punishment, and not one of them exhibited any external marks. Subsequently we had up in a row 44 more of the convicts who had also been most recently punished with back-handcuffs, and in no case did we find any injury of a serious kind. Some 5 had either slight bruises on the shoulders where crossed by the straps, or abrasions on the wrists. This confirms Mr. Lewis's evidence to the same effect. Either their flesh may have bruised more easily or their hands may have been tied up tighter than the remainder. Moreover, the evidence of Moonshee Abdul Guffoor, the Deputy Superintendent of the Jail, goes to shew that for one or two days after undergoing this punishment, the arms of prisoners would be so stiff or so painful that they could not work as efficiently as before, and that for nearly a week he would hardly expect full task from them. Of prisoners who had previously undergone this punishment, we have been able to find out three cases in which serious injury was alleged to have been caused by back-handcuffs, all of which we enquired into. The first of these, Rutton Das, who died on the 14th September, is evidently the man referred to by "Humanity." The second, Sharafut, is probably the second case referred to by "Humanity," as he was admitted to hospital on the 16th September. If so, he has not succumbed, but he has still a bad hand. The third is Rebeiro, released on the 24th August, who says that his left wrist has been injured. As regards the third case, Mr. Larymore, who was present, made Rebeiro admit that when he was in jail in Mr. Larymore's time he made the weakness of this very wrist a pretext for getting lighter work. Under such circumstances, the risk of injury to his wrist was obviously greater, but whether it has been made weaker than it was before or not, we cannot say. The witness certainly endeavoured to conceal the fact that his wrist had always been weak.

16. Sharafut had been discharged from hospital on the 29th November. His arm had swollen from back-handcuffs, for which it had to be punctured. His hand when seen by us was still bad, but it was not caused by back-handcuffs. They were imposed on him on the same day as on Rutton Das, 12th September, and he did not go to hospital till four days afterwards. In hospital he was found with a piece of glass which he had been using for cutting the sore on his right hand, and on another occasion also he was found aggravating it with a bit of bamboo. It may be doubted therefore whether the condition of his arm is fairly traceable to the handcuffs.

17. Rutton Das was punished with back-handcuffs on the 12th September. On the 13th he was admitted into hospital with high fever, and on the 14th he died of heat apoplexy. An inquest was held as usual, and the jury found that he died from natural causes. The proceedings are annexed (Appendix H). The medical officer of the jail sees no reason to connect his death with the punishment, and it is in evidence that he eat his food on being released on the 12th, and it was not till 24 hours afterwards that his high fever set in. Still there is the fact that heat apoplexy among natives is a very rare disease, so rare that we have to go back 10 years for a similar death in the jail; that in his case the punishment was imposed in the refractory yard, in which if the sun was not clouded over, he must have been exposed to it, and that no other cause is forthcoming to explain why he should have had heat apoplexy.

18. The allegation that "while suffering the greatest pangs, he pointed out to the medical officer who was enquiring into the circumstances the convict-warder and affirmed that he had maltreated him while undergoing this awful punishment" is one of the exaggerations which disfigure the letter of "Humanity." "Humanity" admitted to Mr. Lambert that this was only hospital gossip, of the truth of which he had no personal knowledge, and we see no reason whatever

to doubt Dr. Harris's statement that when Rutton Das was admitted to hospital his temperature was 106, and that he never opened his mouth in hospital till he died the following day. It is, of course, possible that before becoming unconscious he may have made some such statement to his fellow convicts, but this is pure rumour, of which we have no evidence.

19. We ought to say here something regarding the case of another man, Ishwar Chunder Majumdar, though the injuries which he says he received from being pushed down while undergoing back-handcuffs were only abrasions on the elbow. He is one of "Humanity's" principal informants, and we only heard of his case after "Humanity" came forward to Mr. Lambert on the 26th December. We thought it proper to have an extra meeting in order to inquire into his case and the incidents arising out of it.

20. He is a Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector who was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment at Dinagepore, and after transfer to the Presidency and then to Buxar, came back to the Presidency in the beginning of February 1884. He was punished with back-handcuffs once on the 19th August for stealing tape from the Press to tie up his junghia, but it is shown as his 16th offence since he came back in February. He states that the handcuffs were put on while he was in a sitting position. His head was held between the knees of paid warder Johnson while convict warder Watson dragged up his hands till he suffered most excruciating pain. Convict overseer Sullivan afterwards pushed him down for not walking up and down and when he fell he hurt his elbows, rubbing the skin off them. He says that back-handcuffs are much more painful than stripes, which he had a month or two previously. When released he could not eat his food. We are bound to say, however, that we cannot accept his evidence (which he gave in English and very coolly and collectedly) as trustworthy in all points regarding the manner in which back-handcuffs are applied. Not only was he contradicted by Johnson and Sheo Churn, a prisoner who was back-handcuffed at the same time, but also his exaggerations were evident. He said that Dr. Harris refused to admit him into hospital because he had orders from Mr. Beadon not to admit men suffering from back-handcuffs, a fact which Dr. Harris flatly denied, but also that Mr. Beadon used to strike prisoners with a thick stick, holding it in both hands. We thought it but fair, however, after what this witness had said, to ask the Inspector-General, Mr. Westmacott, who was present, to transfer him at once to Alipore, and this was done that same day.

21. Mr. Beadon claims for this punishment various advantages. He says that it proves an excellent deterrent; that it causes less corporeal injury than fetters which frequently cause nasty sores;* and that by its agency he has been able to diminish the number of punishments, and at the same time to improve the working and discipline of the jail; lastly, that his hospital and mortality returns will compare favourably with those of periods during which this punishment has not been resorted to.

22. We have carefully gone into the evidence of these contentions, and are in a position to report that it generally bears out all that Mr. Beadon says as summarised above. That the punishment is an effective deterrent is admitted; that it causes fewer sores and external marks than fetters do, may, we think, be also conceded; that it has enabled Mr. Beadon to reduce the number of punishments is also clearly shown from the comparative table (Appendix I) which we annex to this report. We have contrasted the period during which the punishment has been in vogue—March 18th to November 18th in 1884—with a similar period in 1883 and 1882.

23. It will be seen that during that period in 1882 the sentences to stripes were only 41 and to penal diet 177, but the total number of punishments

* On this point we would draw special attention to the case of Ram Sunker Chakrayarti referred to by Mr. Beadon in his report to the Inspector-General of Jails, which is printed at the head of the evidence. As irons are a fully recognised punishment, we have not gone into this case more fully, but the prisoner is now in the Campbell Hospital, to which he had to be removed by garree on his release.

amounted to 5,203, the favorite punishment being simple fetters, which were imposed in 3,227 cases. In 1883 the total sentences declined to 4,535: 41 sentences of stripes, the same number as before, and only 4 sentences to penal diet. The staple punishment as before was simple fetters imposed in 2,918 cases. In 1884, during the eight months tested, the total number of punishments fell to 3,480: stripes were inflicted only 27 times; penal diet 117; back-handcuffs appear as a new entry, and were imposed in the simple form 710 times, in lieu of which simple fetters fell to 1,037, being 1,881 less than in 1883, and 2,190 less than in 1882. In short, by imposing the more severe form of punishment about 750 times, nearly three times that number of lesser punishments have been saved. We have also reliable evidence that discipline and order have improved in the jail. Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent of Printing, and Mr. Ross, who is now Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, both testify to the improvement in the discipline of the Jail, which they consider better than it has ever been before, and we consider their testimony entitled to the highest weight. Again during the present year it has not been necessary to send, as it usually is, a consignment of the most incorrigible offenders from the Presidency Jail to Alipore. Mr. Beadon has proved equal to coping with his incorrigibles. Lastly, as regards mortality, the deaths which were 63 in 1879 fell to 37 in 1880, 26 in 1881, 28 in 1882, 32 in 1883, and 25 up to the end of November in 1884. This shews no increase, and unless Rutton Das is an exception, no death can be in the remotest degree connected with back-handcuffs.

24. Again we give (in Appendix G) the figures showing admissions to hospital from 1873 to 1884; from 1879 onwards the figures are as follows—

	No. of admissions.
1879	2,694
1880	2,157
1881	1,981
1882	1,829
1883	1,564
1884 (up to end of November)	1,436

During all this period the average strength has not fluctuated materially.

25. We think therefore it must be admitted that so far as it is to be judged by the results claimed for it by Mr. Beadon, the new mode of punishment has been successful, and if we cannot concur with the Superintendent in "recommending that the sanction of Government be obtained to its being made a clearly defined and recognised punishment," it cannot be on the ground that it has failed in its object. That such sanction would be necessary admits, we think, of no doubt; for apart from the fact that tying up the hands so as to make the position irksome seems hardly to be in accordance with the spirit of the Code, it is equally clear that the punishment has not been reserved in the words of the Code for 'very badly behaved and stubborn prisoners.' Wakefield, it will be observed, had handcuffs imposed twice, though only in for one month, and we came across several cases in which convicts had been sentenced to it as the first punishment after admission. Our objection to the punishment especially as an ordinary resource is, as we have said, that it leaves the convict too much in the hands of the convict-warders and jail subordinates; that what is termed its irksomeness is too approximate to pain, and not improbably sometimes becomes very severe pain. The habitual who has become a confirmed malingerer is a well-known embarrassment in all jails, and especially in the Presidency Jail, and in the contest which he carries on with jail officials, these officers are under a constant temptation to resort to more and more painful punishments to break him. He, on the other hand, becomes more and more dogged in his resistance. Dealing with men of this class is apt to blunt the sensibility even of the kindest officers, and it is therefore that they need the check of a Code limiting them,

save in most exceptional cases, to punishments which are of a comparatively humane character, and it may well be that it is better that a certain percentage of convicts should seem to triumph and spend a large portion of their confinement in separate cells or undergoing other mild punishments, than that the jail officers should be in a position to conquer the most obstinate convict by being armed with powers which are greater than can be safely entrusted to any one who is placed in charge of persons so helpless as are convicts in jail.

26. The case of Ishwar Chunder Mazumdar seems to us to be very much in point. At Buxar he did pretty well, but in the Presidency he has been continually offending in petty ways and manifestly braving the jail officers, with the result that he was constantly punished. He was sentenced to one month's heavy irons on April 2nd for refusing to take his night-soil gumlah to the Hospital. On the 5th May he was sentenced to wheat-grinding in irons. Then on the following day to bar fetters for ten days for leaving work and being noisy. While in irons he gave short work, for which he was first warned; and continuing to give short work while in bar fetters—a very severe punishment in itself—was on the 14th May given 80 stripes for a third case of short work, though only 5 lbs. deficient out of 30 lbs. It would seem probable that having only recently been put to this kind of task, and being in bar fetters, he hardly could give the full quantity at the time when this severe punishment was imposed. His ticket shews generally that he was a man who by this time was doggedly resisting, and that he was very severely dealt with.

27. The doubt we feel whether this sort of contest ought to go on lies at the root of the question, and if our view in this respect is not admitted, but it is considered that the Jail Superintendent must be in a position to conquer within a limited period the most determined malingerer, then he must have some effective deterrent, and there is something to be said for back-handcuffs as compared with other equally deterrent punishments

28. Dr. Harris, it will be seen, is of opinion that if the punishment is legalised, a prisoner ought to be certified fit before undergoing it, though he thinks that it would only be detrimental in the case of one in every 200 or 300 convicts. Back-handcuffs were discontinued by Mr. Beadon as soon as this enquiry was ordered, the last case being on 26th November. It will be understood from the tenor of this report that our opinion is adverse to this mode of punishment as applied in the Presidency Jail, and with these remarks we would leave the matter to the decision of Government.

29. The other allegations made against the management of the Jail can be more briefly disposed of. A prisoner undergoing back-handcuffs did once make his way to the adjacent tank to drink while the entrance to the refractory yard was left open, but he did not fall into the tank nor was he nearly drowned. The jailor was called, but arrived after he was back again in the yard.

30. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, once noticed a small bruise on the convict lad Jordan, but he made no entry in the visitors' book as alleged, as Jordan attributed it to a fall. It having been stated in a petition forwarded to us by Government that Jordan had been most brutally treated and injured, we examined him carefully, and also requested the Surgeon-General to appoint a medical officer specially for that purpose. Accordingly Dr. Sanders came to the Jail, examined Jordan, and certified that "he has no bruises on his body, nor any marks of old injuries; he has no dislocation of any of his joints, nor are any of his ribs broken." He is a half-witted boy, and we have no reason to believe that he has been maltreated. He has just been released.

31. We disbelieve the statement that it is a common thing to see convicts with bleeding and lacerated bodies wending their way to hospital. "Humanity" said to Mr. Lambert that he referred to prisoners who had been flogged.

32. Mr. Beadon admits that he usually imposes the maximum number of stripes, because he inflicts that punishment so rarely and only in bad cases. He certainly has resorted to this punishment but rarely.

33. Dr. Mackenzie has himself explained in an annexure the circumstances regarding the photograph of a prisoner at the triangles. We have

seen a copy of the photograph; it is not the photograph of an Affghan prisoner, but of a well-known Calcutta thief sentenced to a judicial flogging, and it is taken before the punishment was inflicted, so that the insinuation that the man was kept in a painful position so as to be photographed is certainly untrue. Dr. Mackenzie withdrew from the enquiry after our second meeting in consequence of the remarks made against him, and for this reason his name is not attached to this report.

34. The belief that the assassination of Mr. Justice Norman was in some way connected with cruelties in the Presidency Jail is, we believe, entirely unfounded. It is true that an Affghan prisoner, named Mudday Khan, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Norman on the 27th January 1870. Mr. Norman was assassinated on the 20th September 1871, and the incident referred to, viz., this prisoner being put on the treadmill and striking a warder with a hammer, took place in the middle of the year 1872. The Judge who sentenced Mudday Khan for the new offence was Mr. Markby, and the sentence imposed was two and not seven years. Mudday Khan did not die in Jail, but was released on the 28th January 1875 and conveyed to the frontier.

35. In the issue of the 3rd December the *Statesman* draws attention to a fact which had come out in evidence that convicts had been kept at work till 3 A.M. to complete the daily tale of wheat-grinding. The facts of this matter are that in the beginning of August there was a sort of combination among the European prisoners grinding wheat to reduce the task of 15 seers per diem. Mr. Beadon, in order to deprive them of the excuse that they could not finish the task in time, gave orders on August 7th that all who wished to escape punishment for short work might go on with their task after the usual closing hour (5 P.M.) till it was completed. We think it is pretty evident that this was interpreted into an order that they should be *required* to go on, and as a consequence on the following day some men were kept up till 3 A.M. The lateness of the hour may, we think, be taken as showing conclusively that the convicts were not voluntarily endeavouring to finish their tasks. It looks more as if they were resolutely refusing to work, and the warders equally resolutely resolving that they should stay till they did. Mr. Beadon then ordered that they should never be kept up beyond midnight, so that it was only on one occasion that they were kept up till 3. Shortly afterwards Mr. Beadon states that the hour was reduced to 10 P.M. The extracts from the jailor's report book show that the combination continued till the 5th September, after which the number of defaulters rapidly diminished till the 9th, on which date all the European prisoners engaged on wheat-grinding gave their full task. After the 10th September Mr. Beadon stopped the practice, because, as he says, it caused much inconvenience and trouble to the prison officers, but it seems that by that time the combination had been overcome. We have examined the books on the days following the 10th, and find that nearly all the prisoners are reported as having completed their tasks.

36. It thus appears that there was a combination to reduce the daily task, that the Superintendent adopted this arrangement for overcoming it, and that he virtually gained his object. Whether he was justified in resorting to this expedient is a matter for the Government to decide. Our own opinion is adverse to it, because we think that in the interests of both jail officers and convicts, it is desirable that the powers of the former should be strictly limited by the Code, and it is better that attempts to give short work should succeed than that officers should strain their powers in the endeavour to break down a combination. We should add that the evidence before us goes to show that 15 seers is not too large a task, except for a new admission, till he gets accustomed to the work.

37. In the *Statesman* of the 5th December there is another article in the course of which it said "another old jail official paid us a visit a day or two ago, and in the course of conversation told us that he had himself known 200 lashes inflicted upon a prisoner, and had seen a man so brutally flogged that every atom of the flesh had been torn from his back until the bare shoulder blade of the man glittered in the sun." So astounding an assertion, in which no clue is given to the year, the jail, the victim, or the surroundings of the alleged outrage, it is of course impossible to disprove, but we are bound to say that we have

come across nothing which affords the least colour to the supposition that anything of the kind can have happened in the Presidency Jail within any reasonable period of time. Such an atrocity would certainly be contrary to every rule and tradition of the jail, and so far as we can ascertain the lash on a man's shoulders has never been used in this jail, and the regulation maximum of 30 stripes with a rattan on the buttocks never exceeded.

38. In the *Statesman* of the 7th there is another article in which the heavy mortality of the jails is attributed to the starvation of the prisoners and the cruelties practised on them. It is said "are floggings till the men's backs are gangrened, back-handcuffs until their arms are torn from the sockets, imprisonment in total darkness for days together with nothing but the prison floor to lie on, and without a blanket even in the coldest weather, food so vile that the prisoner cannot swallow it, hard labour for 21 hours of the 24 day after day, not sufficient, we ask, to account for the death of these woebegone despairing wretches?"

39. We cannot regard this passage as anything but gross exaggeration, which is the more to be regretted as it must prejudice fair-minded persons against representations, which when made in an unvarnished manner fully deserve to be dispassionately considered on their merits.

40. The substratum of truth which underlies this sensational paragraph is that in 1879, when floggings and penal diet were very frequently imposed, the mortality did rise to an extent which makes it maintainable that there was some connection between the two.

The following table brings the figures so far as this jail is concerned into easy juxta-position. The periods compared are not the entire year but the 8 months March to November in each year, because it is for this period that the figures of 1884 are instructive:—

	Floggings	Penal diet	Penal labour	Deaths.
1879	828	547	283	41
1882	41	177	80	16
1883 .. .	41	4	69	19
1884 . .	27	117	7	17

The year 1879 was not a year of exceptional mortality in Calcutta; on the contrary, the death-rate was slightly below the average.

41. In the *Statesman* of the 21st December some of the evidence given before us is reproduced. Apparently it is a narrative from memory and somewhat coloured of what the witnesses said to us. As the evidence given before us is annexed to our report, it is unnecessary to pick out the passages which seem inaccurate. There is a note however attached to Rebeiro's evidence which is entirely incorrect. Mr. Beadon was not asked to produce the apparatus of back-handcuffs, and he did not say that they had all been destroyed. There is absolutely no foundation for this assertion. At our previous sitting they had been produced and applied in our presence.

42. In the paper of the same day there is an article commenting on some of the evidence taken before us which had been printed, a copy of which had apparently reached the editor. We do not know how this occurred, but we do not in any way complain of the occurrence, as there is no cause whatsoever for secrecy or mystery as regards our proceedings. We have not ourselves taken any steps to make our proceedings public only because we considered it more proper to send them in to Government in the first instance and leave the question of publicity to His Honor. In this article it is said that in the evidence of the Deputy Superintendent of the jail he stated that he had heard prisoners yelling under the torture from back-handcuffs in another portion of the jail. This is an error, though justified by a misprint in the papers. Mr. Ross stated that he had not heard the prisoners yelling from the torture, but by a clerical error the "not" was omitted. Mr. Ross himself came forward to correct the error. There is no evidence to justify us in concluding that prisoners used to "yell" under the infliction of back-handcuffs, but on the other hand it is admitted that they would often groan and complain, especially during the process of application, either from pain, or to simulate pain.

43. It is also said if any prisoner went up to Mr. Beadon he would straightway order him to be gagged and confined in the dark cells for two days. We do not find any reliable evidence to warrant so general a conclusion, but we are

bound to say that many of the convicts complained that the Superintendent would not allow them to defend themselves, but would receive as true any false charge that might be made. Mr. Beadon seemed indeed to admit that he would not allow prisoners to speak except on Sundays, on which day any prisoner would be heard. The impression left in our minds by the evidence is that Mr. Beadon has been less ready to allow prisoners to speak in their own defence than the interests of justice necessitate No doubt he has experience of the shifts and excuses to which habitual malingerers resort when reported for short work or other such offences, and probably he finds it more conducive to discipline to refuse to listen to such excuses, but the inevitable result is that the subordinate jail officers and convict warders become more influential, and the prisoners certainly seemed to think that some of the convict warders could do anything they liked with them, and would make them have a very hot time of it if they complained. Moreover it was ascertained by us that convict Weston who on one occasion made a complaint to an official visitor, Syud Amir Hossein, which that gentleman on enquiry considered groundless, was punished for so doing with one month's irons. We think it is improper that any prisoner should be punished for making even groundless complaints to an official visitor unless that visitor himself asks that this should be done.

44. In conclusion we may add that the only one visitor who ever saw back-handcuffs on is Dr. Mackenzie. This is easily accounted for by the hours during which they were applied. The visitors are nearly always obliged to visit the jail in the morning, while the handcuffs would not be put on till 9 or 9-30. Back-handcuffs being an authorised punishment so far as the name is concerned, there was nothing to attract attention to it in the punishment register which each visitor examines, and on no occasion did any prisoner make any complaint to an official visitor regarding it.

45. It is but just to draw attention to the fact that the Presidency Jail is a particularly difficult one to manage, on account of the large proportion of the convicts who were habituals, and also the large proportion who are educated, and therefore less given to passive obedience than convicts in mofussil jails. Also the jail is not provided with any solitary cells, except the few dark cells. These are characteristics of this jail which greatly augment the difficulty of managing the convicts.

46. We do not know whether we are exceeding our function in reporting that we are unanimously of opinion that the Jail Superintendent ought to reside at the Presidency Jail, as he did till very recently. It is not fair either to the prisoners or to the officer who holds the appointment that he should not be constantly on the spot.

47. In conclusion we would express a hope that we have exercised a reasonable discretion in enquiring into some of the most important complaints which have cropped up in the course of our enquiry, and ignoring the details which would have delayed our report indefinitely without any equivalent advantage. We have endeavoured to make our enquiry as complete as could be done within a reasonable period.

We have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient servants,

H L. HARRISON,
F. J. MARSDEN,
J. LAMBERT,
B. L. GUPTA,
AMEER HOSSEIN,
JADULALL MULLICK,

Official Visitors of the Presidency Jail.

The undersigned official visitors desire to add that in their opinion a rule should be introduced that flogging should never be imposed as a jail punishment except with the sanction of a Magistrate or of an official visitor.

B. L. GUPTA.
AMEER HOSSEIN.
JUDULALL MULLICK.

Copy of report made by MR. BEADON *to the Inspector-General, Jails, in the letter signed "Humanity."*

IT will not be difficult to ascertain that the defamatory letter signed by "Humanity" in the *Statesman's* issue of the 20th instant is the production of one Hawthorne, who was recently an inmate of the civil jail; for the correspondent authorizes the editor, if necessary, to disclose his name. Be he who he may, however, his untruthfulness can at once be established by the fact that it is absolutely impossible for a prisoner of the civil jail ever to see what is going on in the criminal jail; whereas "Humanity" says he was an eye-witness to all the atrocities he described. I have purposely visited the civil jail in order to discover what view can be had from it of the criminal jail, and I find that only from one position, namely the upper verandah of the civil block, can any portion of the interior of the criminal jail be viewed. From this position all that can be seen are some upper cells of a neighbouring building which used to be occupied, only at night, by Europeans, but which have lately been entirely vacated, because it was discovered that Hawthorne had been in the habit nightly of conversing with the convict occupants, and a small corner of the upper verandah of the hospital block; and except at these two spots not a prisoner nor a particle of the interior of the jail enclosure is ever visible.

Civil prisoners on arrival at the Presidency Jail are marched round outside the wall and admitted through a gate at the back of the jail, which opens into the civil yard.

Similarly, when released, they are brought round to this main gate. "Humanity" had therefore no possible opportunity of seeing what he positively asserts he witnessed with his eyes. I will now endeavour to answer as briefly and clearly as possible the malevolent charges in the order as they are made by "Humanity."

"Back handcuffs" are not applied in the cruel manner described by "Humanity." He has, either in his ignorance or malevolence—probably both—grossly exaggerated my method of inflicting this form of punishment. This is how the punishment is actually enforced—

The prisoner's hands are handcuffed together behind his back; two straps running across the shoulders are then attached to the handcuff chain, and the wrists are drawn up to nearly the level of the shoulder blades, if they will reach thus far without a strain; if not, then only so far as they will conveniently reach: the straps are brought round under the armpits and fastened again to the handcuff chain, care being taken that they are not pulled tight enough to cause any pain: the throat and chest are perfectly free. The chief merit in this punishment is that in a short time the position becomes so irksome that the most refractory prisoner will gladly consent to work and behave himself if unfastened. It is very much dreaded, and is consequently proportionately deterrent.

During the hot weather months the punishment was carried on under a shady wall in the refractory yard, but lately on account of the rain, and because the prisoners are under better supervision, I have had it administered in the corridor of one of the habitual blocks.

Prisoners have *always* eaten their first meal before this punishment is applied: they have *never* been exposed to the sun during the heat of the day, and *water* is always stored and given in limited quantities to those who may at any time require it.

The handcuffs are applied in the presence of a *paid* warder of the jail, and they are likewise unfastened in the presence of a *paid* warder, who then marches the prisoners back to their respective worksheds and reports in his daily report book that none of them were in any way injured and that all had re-commenced work.

They are not to my knowledge maltreated or belaboured by the convict warders who apply the handcuffs, both of whom, by the way, are imprisoned under section 394, Indian Penal Code, and not for "manslaughter amounting to murder," nor are the cries of the sufferers such as "Humanity" describes. In fact, quiet and order invariably reign throughout the whole jail.

I have freely practised this form of punishment since early in 1880, and in my annual report on the administration of the Midnapore Jail for that year, I fully and accurately described how the handcuffs were applied. I know of no instance in Midnapore when a prisoner so punished was ever the worse for it, and it has been seen in practice by official visitors, medical and other officers, without apparently exciting their commiseration or disapproval.

During the past seven or eight months, out of 4,000 warnings and punishments, as many as 734 prisoners were punished with back handcuffs. It will thus be seen that since I have been in charge of the Presidency Jail about 20 per cent of offences have been treated with back handcuffs. I only know of one instance during that period of a prisoner having afterwards suffered in consequence, and having had to go to hospital. Notwithstanding that "Humanity" says it is a common thing to see them with bleeding and lacerated bodies wending their way to hospital daily for treatment."

Compare this result with that of "fetters" under which punishment many prisoners in all our jails are constantly getting abrasions which develop into nasty and dangerous sores. It was only on the 21st instant that a prisoner, No. 8312, Ram Sunker Chakravarti, was released with such sores on his legs that he was unable to walk into my office, and I had to go out into the passage between the gates in order to question him before release. His

had been awarded "fetters" for two months on 3rd September last. His fetters were removed by my order on th 16th idem, owing to his having developed sores on his legs. Between the 3rd September and the 16th, he had once been punished with "five hours' back handcuffs" and twice pardoned for short work The handcuffs had not hurt him in the least, but the sores from 13 days' irons were terribly bad, and I was obliged to order the removal of irons and to send him to easy work in the press. On the 17th September he went to hospital and there remained until the day of his release, *i.e.* 21st November. His house being at Tipperah, he was placed in a gharry and made over to the Police. Another instance of the bad effect of fetters, similar to the above, is now in hospital. These, however, are unusual cases. I merely mention them to shew that "back handcuffs," as applied by me, are certainly less dangerous and objectionable than a punishment of "fetters" Rule 655 of the Jail Code distinctly says that back handcuffs may be used for very badly behaved and stubborn prisoners, and only *for six* hours at a time. It is evident therefore that the framers of the rule intended it to be a much more severe punishment than that of handcuffs placed on a prisoner with his hands in front of him which may be kept on for 12 hours. "Humanity" is therefore wrong, I submit, in his supposition that back handcuffs were *not* prescribed as a severe punishment. At all events, if the hands were not tied up in some way, nothing would be easier then for a prisoner so fastened to squat down and, by passing his legs through his arms, at once get his hands in front of him. My method of applying this punishment has, as before stated, been officially reported to the Inspector-General of Jails in my annual report for 1880, and as I have never been ordered to discontinue it, I have for the past four years considered that I have been acting within my powers in so administering it. Of course if you think the practice should be discontinued I have only to obey; but before deciding about it, I sincerely trust you will fully consider and examine the matter. It is by no means inhuman, or even painful, but it is irksome and so dreaded that by means of it I am able almost entirely to dispense with the lash. In fact, I would rather recommend the entire abolition of flogging than that this mode of punishment should be suppressed, and I would strongly recommend that the sanction of Government be obtained to its being made a clearly defined and recognized punishment.

The instance referred to in "Humanity's" letter of the poor fellow who was saved from a "watery grave" was enacted as follows:—The balta-walla, or waterman, who brought water into the refractory yard for the use of the prisoners undergoing back handcuffs on the day of the occurrence referred to carelessly left the door of the yard open, and the overseer in charge noticing that the balta-walla was about to put water into the wrong jumlah left his prisoners to go and shew the balta-walla where to put the water. While the overseer's attention was thus distracted a particularly contumacious prisoner, purely for the sake of creating a disturbance, rushed out of the yard and down the steps of an adjoining tank. If he intended to drown himself I can only say he was very tardy about it; for he had ample time to fling himself into the water before he was caught. When seized he was in the act of lying down close by the water, trying to drink. When brought up before me the next day he gave, as his reason for running to the tank, that he merely wanted to drink Thus does this simple episode assume the form of a veritable tragedy through the agency of "Humanity's" misleading assertions. "Humanity" next refers to the case of "a lad called Jordon, who had been subjected to this savage treatment." This is the first intimation I have had of the Deputy Commissioner having noticed Jordon, and the Visitors' Book records no note on the subject. This is therefore another rancorous falsehood which needs no further comment on my part.

I know of no "hale, hearty men who are treated in this truly fiendish manner" having been injured for life or even admitted to hospital. The only case of injury in any way of which I am cognizant being the one case already referred to by me.

I admit that I *generally* award the full authorised number of stripes, provided the offender is passed fit to bear them by the medical officer, when I order a prisoner to be flogged. We are instructed now to flog as seldom as possible, and if therefore a prisoner deserves in my opinion less than 30 stripes I usually prefer awarding him some other kind of punishment. I have flogged *only* 27 prisoners during the eight months I have had charge of this jail, and some of these have received *less* than 30 stripes.

I now come to the charge of murdering the prisoner who died on the 14th September last. On the 12th September an apparently robust, healthy prisoner was punished with "back handcuffs," *not* in the *sun*, but in the *shade*. He was untied at the usual hour and marched by *paid* warder Shevlin back to his work. The paid warder assured me that the prisoner complained of nothing at the time, and it is proved that he worked at wheat grinding for the remainder of that day. On the 13th September he went to hospital and on the 14th he died. At the Coroner's inquest reference was made by one of the jurors to the record of "back handcuff" on deceased's ticket, and the man's body was carefully inspected. Had any signs of violence been visible, I think it may fairly be assumed that strict enquiry would then have been made into the matter. The medical officer attributed the death to "heat apoplexy," and in no way connected it with the punishment inflicted two days before The jury returned a verdict of "death from heat apoplexy." Lastly, considering that the debtor Hawthorne (who undoubtedly is the author of Humanity's letter) was released on the 6th September, I am at a loss to know how he (or for the matter of that any other civil prisoner) could have seen "another native on the 14th *September* conveyed to the hospital," about whose fate he never ascertained.

I am unable to guess even to what case he may be alluding.

I think I have now answered all the allegations made by "Humanity" against me, and it only remains for me to add that I trust that a full and searching enquiry may be made regarding them.

TRUE copy of extract from a letter addressed by me to the Inspector-General of Jails.

29th November 1884.

W. C. BEADON,
Superintendent, Presidency Jail.

The 29th November 1884.

Mr Beadon.—The back handcuffs are always applied in the presence of the paid European warder on duty at the time, and they are taken off in the presence of the same officer, who certifies to the fact in his book. The prisoners undergoing the punishment are always kept together in one place The handcuffs are always put on by one of two European warders (convicts)—Kelly and Watson. These two men were convicted under section 394, and each has six months' special remission for services in quelling an outbreak at Burma. The convicts are then left in the custody of a native convict overseer

In and before September a prisoner named Sullivan was convict overseer, and he used to put on the handcuffs as well as supervise the prisoners while undergoing the punishment.

They would usually be kept on five hours. They would be put on about 9, when I go round. Water is provided for convicts undergoing this punishment They would certainly have their early meal first. The punishment is always imposed for one day, and on the day of the orders. Never ordered one day for imposition the next. To the best of my belief Sullivan was a mild tempered man, in for theft. He was released in September. I cannot remember any instance in which a prisoner under backhandcuffs complained of punishment. The hands would be fastened up as high as they could go without great straining. The punishment is much disliked, and frequently awarded because so effective.

The last two days it has been discontinued. I was threatened with assault by a convict about five months ago. The plot was revealed to the Deputy Superintendent, and six of the 27 prisoners that have been flogged in my time were flogged on account of that. The cause of the discontent was that I kept the men more at work, so that I got 22 lakhs of impressions in place of 12 lakhs weekly. I would grade the most ordinary jail punishments as follows:—

Night handcuffs,
Seven days irons,
Ten days bar fetters,
Five hours back handcuffs,
One month's irons.
And the most severe—Stripes.

Penal diet is more usually imposed for being found with forbidden articles, as tobacco; but it is seldom imposed now. Forfeiture of marks is given to prisoners who are near their release, and feel the loss

Dark cells, I consider, useless, and I rarely order them. Solitary confinement is good but I have no solitary cells.

Dr. Harris.—I remember the case of the man Rutton Das who died of heat apoplexy on the 14th September. He was admitted on the 13th suffering from high fever. His temperature was nearly 106°. His temperature rose to 107° in the mouth, and he had all the symptoms of heat apoplexy. He never opened his mouth in the hospital, and it is absolutely untrue that he pointed out the convict warder and affirmed that he had been maltreated while undergoing the punishment. At the *post mortem* I observed a few superficial marks on his wrists. None of his joints were swollen, there was no dislocation and no fracture.

I have seen back handcuffs on prisoners perhaps 20 times. Mr. Beadon introduced the punishment: Mr. Larymore did not employ it. I do not consider the punishment dangerous unless a man has some constitutional complaint, such as heart complaint; perhaps dangerous to one man in every 200 or 300. I think it would be advisable to have a prisoner medically certified fit before back handcuffs are imposed Prisoners have to be certified fit before they can either be flogged or put on the treadmill. A flogging is I think a much severer strain on a man than back handcuffs. I do not see any reason for thinking that the back handcuffs had anything to do with the high temperature of Rutton Das the following day. I hardly know whether the punishment would be much more dangerous if those undergoing it are kept in the sun. It might be. I have never seen the men in the sun. I have never seen the men with their hands higher than their shoulderblades. When I have seen the men their hands have been raised with very little tension. The hands did not seem to me to have been pulled up so high as to inflict torture. What little I saw of Sullivan I thought he got on very well with prisoners.

Leg irons occasionally cause sores and ulcers by the men purposely taking off the leathers. I think that from a medical point of view I should perhaps prefer leg irons. I have only noticed two cases of injury from back handcuffs during the last eight months. One was a case of blister which caused a man to be in hospital for about a fortnight. The blister was on the hand caused by his rubbing his hand. In the other case, that of Sharafut,

the right hand, forearm, and half the upper arm swelled, and the hand is still a little swollen He was discharged from hospital this morning. I very strongly suspect that he did something to bring it about. A piece of glass was found in the possession of Sharafut, and he admitted that he had been using it for cutting his hand. He also was caught making new sores and enlarging old ones with a thin piece of bamboo. This would cause irritation and would prevent the sores from healing This man was two months in hospital I cannot say how many times I have seen injuries from irons.

Sharafut Ali—In for 7½ years He describes that his hands were handcuffed behind his back, drawn up as far as his neck, and then tied up to a door so that he was standing on his toes.

(It was observed from the registers that back handcuffs were imposed on the 12th September, and he was admitted into hospital on the 16th September)

He had twice before had back handcuffs, on which occasions he was not hung up, only made to walk up and down

Dr. Harris—Asked that it might be noticed that the mortality in the jail since 1st January had been 25 among the native prisoners and three Europeans Of these, 15 out of the 28 had never been punished, and four had been punished with back handcuffs. One of these was Hutton Das and the other three died one of enteric fever one month and 23 days afterwards, one of measles two months afterwards, and one of a burn one month and 11 days afterwards.

The visitors have adjourned to the refractory ward where Sharafut pointed out how and where he had been tied up Paid warders Shevelin and Johnson denied his statements both as regards the door to which he was tied being open and as regards the hand being dragged back, and pointed out that these statements were improbable On returning to the office they proceeded to examine—

Bissu—Punished on the 26th instant with back handcuffs, who described the tension as very great, and the process as very painful He had been punished six times since May last, and is described as a very impertinent man He had no marks of abrasions or bruises.

Situl—Punished with back handcuffs on the 21st instant shews his hands below his shoulderblades as the extent to which they were tied up. He has no marks. He says that while walking up and down they are punched and beaten.

Soobratee—Also punished on 21st says his hands were tied behind his back, like Bissu (who had been tied up before the visitors with his hands raised as high as they would go without any great tension), but his hands a little higher He had no mark of any injury.

Khudu Miah—Also punished on 21st No marks Says his hands were tied up much higher than Bissu's Cannot get them up nearly as high as he says.

Laban Sheik—Punished on the 19th. No marks. Says his hands were tied as Bissu's were. No one beats him at the same time

Hira Singh—Punished on the 20th His hands were not tied so tight as Bissu's now are. No marks.

Abdool Khan—On the 18th No marks Also says his hands were looser than Bissu's.

Hurry Chun Surmakar—Punished on the 20th No marks His hands were tied as Bissu's—neither looser nor tighter.

Panchanund Nundy—Punished on the 19th. Had irons on, and his right foot much swollen from it. Has twice been back handcuffed: once tightly like Bissu; once loosely

The 2nd December 1884

Edwin M Lewis—I am Superintendent of the Printing Department in Bengal, including the Presidency Jail Press. I come to the jail sometimes daily, seldom less than twice a week. This has been since 1877 I generally come about 6 A M in the hot weather and 7 to 8 in the cold weather, and stay about 1½ hours I also sometimes come in the afternoon. I am able to judge of the number of punishments from the number of men taken away, and also their effect. I have occasionally seen a man being whipped, but I have never seen a man being handcuffed or in handcuffs The prisoners have often complained to me of punishments, but I never interfere further than to ask my assistant Abdul Guffur what it is about, and usually the convict seems in the wrong.

The only occasion in which I ever observed any effect of the back handcuffs was about four months ago, when some dozen prisoners complained to me that they could not work because they had been five hours under back handcuffs the previous day. I asked Abdul Guffur to enquire, and he said that the men had been 'suspended'—whatever that may mean. They had marks on the shoulders where the straps had chafed the skin on the shoulders. I sent them to hospital, but they were all sent back, and that same morning they were at work. Abdul Guffur is the Officiating Deputy Superintendent. One convict a short time ago made a similar complaint, but it is a matter in which I could not interfere, and I took no notice of it.

I have nothing more to add except to say that within the last six months the jail has been working better than I have ever previously known it. The punishments seem to me to be fewer, and the prisoners work more quietly and contentedly, and give more work and better work than before.

I sent the men to hospital because they refused to work on the ground of being incapacitated. It was a matter for the doctor to decide.

To Baboo Jodoolall Mullick.—By 'contentedly' I mean that the prisoners have seemed to work more willingly, and that fewer complaints have been made. I did not make any enquiry into how the prisoners were suspended.

To Mr. Beadon.—I do think that there has been a reduction in the number of assaults in the jail during the last few months, and the discipline has been better.

Moonshee Abdul Guffur.—I am Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Presidency Jail. I have been employed in the jail about seven years and have been in the press department the whole time, and in the post of Deputy Superintendent for 20 months. I first heard of the use of the punishment of back handcuffs soon after Mr. Beadon came. I used to hear the punishments ordered on my report, and see the punishments on the ticket. After the punishment men as a rule come back to work, and work as usual. About two or three occasions the men have been sent to hospital the following morning because they complained of pain. I have never heard men crying out from pain when handcuffs are imposed. I could hardly do so inside the press yard. They have sometimes complained to me of inability to work, because the punishment was severe, but they were told to go to their work, and did it.

I remember the occasion referred to by Mr Lewis. I enquired and told him the men had been 'back handcuffed' and complained that they were unable to work. I have on several occasions seen the men. If I used the word 'suspended' I certainly meant that his hands were suspended from the shoulder; not that the man was suspended or that his feet were off the ground.

To Baboo Jodoolall Mullick.—The place where the punishment is imposed is a great distance from my ward, but as Deputy Superintendent I sometimes go round and have seen the men undergoing punishment.

To Mr. Marsden —I have never heard of a prisoner being tied up to a door with his feet off or nearly off the ground. About 800 of the prisoners would come under my special observation in the press work. I have, however, general authority all over the jail

In the case of the 12 men there were some marks produced on the shoulder by the rope straps.

After back handcuffs were imposed the men would work slowly, though they would do their work. The next day they would also work somewhat slowly, though they would do their work. The third day I should say that the effect would have passed off. Some men would give full work: some would not. At the end of the week I would report again such as were markedly short, but not such as were a little short.

In similar cases, where Mr. Beadon imposes back handcuffs, Mr Larymore would have given a week or a fortnight's leg irons, or sometimes would have tied up the convict's hands to a ring. Leg irons would not incapacitate a man from work at the time so much as back handcuffs, which is severer. I have no knowledge of any complaint among the prisoners that they are incapacitated from work by back handcuffs, and then again punished for the short work thereby caused.

To Mr Beadon.—I think that back handcuffs are a very good form of punishment for the Presidency Jail, as some severity is necessary for such convicts as you have in the Presidency Jail

To Baboo Jodoolall Mullick.—Some months ago there was a plot to murder Mr Beadon and myself. I would not therefore infer that I am more unpopular with the convicts than formerly. I cannot say why such a plot was formed. My predecessor Mr. Ross was attacked in a similar manner and nearly killed.

To Mr. Beadon.—I consider that the punishment of back handcuffs has improved the discipline of the jail and increased the outturn of work.

William Ross.—My pucca appointment is Deputy Superintendent of the Jail. I am for the last 20 months officiating as Assistant Superintendent of Stationery, but I devote my mornings to the jail, supervising the printing As regards back handcuffs, I have never seen men undergoing the punishment, but I have heard the men complain that their shoulders were sore: about three men have so complained to me. I never saw a case in which the shoulders had been lacerated or the skin abraided. I have not heard men screaming out from pain on account of back handcuffs.

All that I can say regarding the discipline of the jail is that I never saw it in so good a condition as at present. The assaults are much fewer, the work is done with less noise, and there is less short work. I could not, however, agree in saying that this is due to the severity of the punishment. I cannot say positively to what the improvement is due I only testify to its existence: besides it is better that one man should suffer than 200 or 300.

There is a scale of task-work sanctioned by Government, and that scale is still unchanged. Mr. Beadon has not changed it.

E. W. Bason.—I was released from a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last. The first occasion of my being brought up before the Superintendent was on the 2nd June—three days after I came in. The complaint against me was that I had left my place. I did so by the permission of the Jailor, which I did because a summons was brought to me in prison. The Jailor said when the Superintendent comes round you can speak to him. When I went up, however, to the Superintendent, Mr. Beadon, he said; Who told you to leave your place or work? I attempted to reply, but was stopped by two convict warders. The Jailor was present and said nothing. He ought to have said that I had his leave. Five minutes afterwards the two convict warders took me before the Superintendent. The Jailor did then admit that I had asked his permission. Nevertheless, it was written on

my ticket—Leaving his place—first offence—warned. I also got the permission to write about summons.

A week after, on 10th June, I was charged with leaving my place of work and gossiping with another prisoner. I was reported by the Press. I said I did not leave my place to gossip, but I went for materials. I was sentenced to one week's irons. I then said this is very hard, and it was changed to 14 days, and on my again speaking it was changed to one month's irons. (His ticket shewed 14 days changed into one month).

I do not wish to complain about the smoking in my cell; but on the second occasion, when I was given two days' penal diet, I was reported for not eating my food when I had eaten part. I could not eat all as it was not palatable, and I was then given 14 days' irons without being allowed to speak and explain matters.

Mr. Beadon.—You could have spoken on Sunday. Yes, but I should then have been afterwards punished ten times worse.

The charge of not laying out my kit was a malicious one, and not true.

As regards the charge of making a false charge against a prisoner warder—the name of the warder was Watson—a prisoner in for murder. The Jailor investigated it and considered it not established and refused to enter it in the ticket. Watson then himself preferred the charge to the Superintendent direct in the Jailor's presence. The Jailor remained silent, and Watson said this is the man who says that I took four annas from a mate. I never said anything of the kind, for as a fact I do not know that he did take four annas from a mate. I said to the Superintendent I beg you will hear me in this case, and if I am guilty inflict any punishment you think fit. Mr. Beadon said gag him; shut his mouth, and then sentenced me to two days' dark cells, and irons for the rest of my sentence. The irons was taken off on the 2nd November. No intermediate punishments were imposed.

As regards punishments I consider that dark cells is a worse punishment than leg irons; but bar fetters is worse.

As regards the imposition of back handcuffs I have never seen them imposed, but I have seen men with them on and with their hands raised as high as the back of their necks. After men have been taken away to have back handcuffs imposed, I have heard them screaming out, and can prove it also by two European convicts who also had handcuffs applied. After the death of Rutton Das the severity was relaxed. I myself have been grinding wheat up to 11 o'clock at night.

A boy named Wakefield and many others have been kept grinding wheat up to 3 A.M. and have then been made to get up at 5 or 5½.

In the case of a Manilla man who had back handcuffs on, he shouted out—for God's sake release me, or some such words. I could not hear what the words were, but I could hear him shouting in the press department, and he was in the refractory yard.

Beharee Sing—Was released on the 29th November, after a two years' imprisonment. Was sentenced three times to back handcuffs. His hands was pulled up to his neck. Huri Sadgope and Aftu Khan and a Brahmin, who has been removed to Hooghly, were injured, and Sobratee was injured and marked by back handcuffs. While he was undergoing the punishment he was beaten, thumped, and if he wanted to ease himself he was told to do it in his jungheas. Kelly and Watson behave very brutally.

Other prisoners have had to ease themselves in their drawers. A mehter, whose name I do not know, did so. Also Prolah Moonshi spat blood from the effects I have no marks on my body now. Shews a scar on his head, which was made by Watson knocking his head against a wall

Sarafut is the man whose hand was seriously injured, and we hear that his hand was amputated.

Peter Wakefield.—I live at No 11, Champatollah Lane, and was sentenced in August to nine months rigorous' imprisonment for theft.

I have been sentenced to back handcuffs twice; each time for short work. My hands were tied up. They were pulled up. Shews which. It was very painful. I could not grind wheat afterwards, and got another man to help me. When I first came in it took me 7, 8, or 9 o'clock to grind 15 seers. Afterwards I could finish by 5 o'clock. A man named Gregory also had back handcuffs on at the same time. We were not with the native prisoners. Many times we hear the native prisoners crying out when the back handcuffs were put on. Have heard no complaints for the last month. I am now working in the press.

The 9th December 1884.

Robert Rebeiro.—Was released on the 24th August from a sentence of one month's imprisonment for theft. I had been in jail once before for theft—five years before. Then also for one month. I was twice punished with back handcuffs—for short work each time. I had 15 seers of wheat to grind. I could not complete the quantity, though I was constantly kept working till 1, 2, and 3, and on a few occasions till 4 o'clock in the morning, beginning work at 6 o'clock. Several other convicts were also kept working late—all wheat grinders. The rule was to take the convict to his cell as he finished; but often Watson, the convict warder, would refuse to take us one by one, and would keep us till all or several had finished. Watson and Kelly were not the day warders—Ewing was. He is a convict mate. Sometimes we used to sleep in the cell. I always slept in the cell because I never finished my work. Those days I was sometimes taken to my cell about 1 or 2 if the sailors had finished work: sometimes kept up to 4 o'clock and slept in ward.

I never for a single day could grind my 15 seers. Besides the two back handcuffs, I had irons put on—bar fetters, from handcuffs at night, and defaulters was punished about every second day. Fifteen seers was required from me the very day after my admission.

On my previous admission I was also given 15 seers. I was brought up for short work, and I said that I could not do it, and the task was reduced to eight seers. I could do that. I was then 12½, and I am now 28. Mr. Larymore reduced my task to eight of his own authority.

On the first occasion that I had back handcuffs my hands were wrenched up as high as they could go. Watson also threw water on the rope to make it contract and punished me on the chest.

The second time Watson again put them on. He again threw water in the second time, and also struck me with a stick on the head and back. My left wrist was injured by the operation, and is so still. [Shews it. Admits to Mr. Larymore that five years before he complained of this wrist being weak].

[The register shews 110lb. on admission and 110 on release.] When I came in I weighed 109, and when I left I weighed 101. I saw the scales. I did not weigh 110lb. on discharge. Bepin weighed me. I do not know what he is, except that he gives out clothes. He made the entry in the register. I did not complain to the Superintendent, because no one was allowed to speak to him. Watson and Kelly would not allow us to speak. They would make us suffer for it if we did.

J. T. Francis.—Was released on the 4th December after a four months' term for theft. Last year I was also in for a month for theft. I was twice punished with back handcuffs for short work. I was wheat grinding. The hands were tied up as high as they could be, the warder wrenching my hands up with my head between his knees. Thus tied, we were made to walk up and down for five hours, and Watson would push up the elbow, which made it hurt much more. He also put water on the rope to tighten it. He did this in my case. Two or three times I was kept to work till 4 A.M. The rule was to be released at 5 P.M.—supper time; but those who had not finished were taken back and kept to work till 7, 9, 11, and even 4 o'clock, till they had finished. After I got used to the work I managed my 15 seers. I came in in August, and in September I was able to give my full work.

To Baboo J. L. Mullick.—I went to hospital, because I got fever. Never complained of ill-treatment to the Superintendent or any one. It was better not. In the tobacco case I was not to blame, but I was punished by the Superintendent and made to hold my tongue. Watson never struck me: he used to strike the natives. The ropes left marks on my shoulders which went away two or three days after.

Edmond Williams.—Was released on the 4th December after a term of four months. Came in and went out the same day with Francis, but not the same case. I was never punished with back handcuffs. I was put in the press: not to wheat grinding. I was never punished at all. I never misbehaved myself. As far as I can judge a prisoner who behaved himself would not be punished. Never saw any prisoner punished who behaved well. I have seen men with back handcuffs, and their hands up to their neck. I have heard the groanings of the prisoners, both native and European, while walking about. When in hospital I have seen them walking about and heard their groans. That was the first time I was in hospital, in August. They were walking up and down and groaning from pain. I think they were all natives.

To Baboo J. L. Mullick.—It was about 1 o'clock in the day.

[Williams then took the visitors and pointed the place from which he had seen and heard the prisoners suffering from back handcuffs. The visitors waited while he went into the yard and ground, to shew that it was possible to hear at that distance. They could hear.]

A. D. Larrymore.—I was here for about two years. I do not resort to back handcuffs. They looked bad as a matter of sentiment. I preferred other forms of punishment. They could not be carried out without extraneous assistance and the means required to be used were of a nature to give them an unpleasant appearance likely to lead to the impression that the man was in pain whether he was or not. Had I applied them I would have applied straps. Without these natives are so lithe that they would have no difficulty in pulling their feet through their hands. I usually administer bar fetters for short work by obstinate offenders. Sometimes bar fetters are given till a man consents to work, not exceeding 10 days. Bar fetters are more likely to chafe a prisoner than the straps, but being better defined in the Code, and less susceptible of misconstruction, I prefer bar fetters.

There is no difficulty in any man giving 15 seers of wheat, if he is an habitual, or after a few days if he is a new man. It would depend on the warder whether it would be safe to leave convicts under back handcuffs in charge of a convict warder. I know both Watson and Kelly. They came here from Hazaribagh. Kelly was at the Andamans and was sent away because he used to get access to liquor. I think they are both like other convict warders: they want watching.

When I was here one prisoner once spat in my face. Since Mr. Beadon has come here there has been no necessity to send any incorrigibles to Alipore. He has been able to manage them himself. Refractory prisoners are sent down to the Presidency and Alipore, because they can be more effectually controlled. I was not in fear of an outbreak when I left the Presidency.

I have been in charge of four other jails—central jails—and I look on the Presidency as more dangerous to manage than any other, because of the number of educated prisoners who can get up charges.

I have discontinued back handcuffs at Alipore, because I do not like the mode. More punishments have to be given proportionately at Alipore than here, because the tasks are more easily exacted in a rigorous and strict manner; but the prisoners are more easily managed. There are 50 solitary cells at Alipore, but not one here. I would wish to add that almost half the prisoners in this jail are habituals who are always more difficult to manage, and they often go out in far better condition than they come in.

Bussunt Lall—Has been transferred to this jail 20 or 24 days. A ten years' sentence, reduced to seven years. Has been convicted six times. Has twice had back handcuffs. Has a mark on the shoulder from the straps. Both the two European warders spat on his face. Has also had stripes—24. Thirty were ordered, and 24 inflicted.

The visitors then proceeded to examine the 53 men who had last had back handcuffs. Marks were found on the persons of five—

Bussunt Lall—On the shoulders.
Abdur Rahmun—Very slight on the shoulders.
Herallall Ooja—Scar on both wrists, and complains of pain on the shoulders.
Alim Oddeen—Slight excoriation in the wrist.
Sanjia Noshyan—Mark on wrist.

A convict named Sushee Bhushun Chuckerbutty said that after the death of Rutton Das the severity of the punishment was relaxed

Mr. Beadon—With reference to keeping convicts up to a late hour of the night wheat grinding, volunteered the following statement:—

The custom has been for the native convicts who grind wheat to sleep beside their work. They are all either short term prisoners, recent admissions, or prisoners undergoing wheat grinding as a punishment. They are all aware that they are liable to be brought up for punishment if they do not perform their allotted task, and as an act of grace at any time during the night they are allowed to get up and finish their task—this is the rule.

Now, as regards the Europeans, I have introduced a new practice I found that there was an organised effort on their part to get the task reduced, and I ordered the experiment of allowing them to remain and finish work after hours if they like. It was not ordered that they should be kept at work against their will.

Statement put in by DR. MACKENZIE *

* The paragraphs in the *Statesman* to which this statement refers are the following:—

"As we have resolved to try a fall with this system, we may as well say at once that the enquiry which the Lieutenant-Governor has instituted into the matter may be abandoned, if any implicated official is to have anything to do with it, or any of the gentlemen except one or two, who have been in charge of the Presidency Jail in the last ten or fifteen years. We all know, unhappily, how easily we become accustomed to the sight of human suffering, and insensible even to the agonies of our fellowmen. DR. Mackenzie is not worse, we dare say, than other men, and yet we are assured as a fact, that while in charge of the Presidency Jail, this gentleman had a famous picture photographed of a man at the triangles, with the blood streaming from him under the cruel punishment he was enduring, and that this picture, which was upon a large scale, and is well known in the jails of the Presidency, was inscribed below, "Dr. Mackenzie's new tanning process" The fact is so illustrative of our statement that men unhappily become quickly familiarized with cruelty, and demoralized by it, that we refuse to suppress it. Here is the broad fact, that while the Legislature believes that it has suppressed the practice of torture altogether, and our Judges show humane and utter repugnance to every semblance of approach to it, the mere officials in charge of our jails are permitted to employ torture to maintain what they call 'discipline' within their walls. We were greatly impressed nearly twenty years ago with the frank confession of an Indian Police officer, to ourselves in England, of the tortures to which he himself had been used to resort, with prisoners in India. And he was a humane man generally, and left India with the reputation of being the finest police officer in the country.

"Not many of our readers probably are aware that the assassination of the late Mr. Justice Norman is believed to have been directly connected with these jail tortures. An Afghan or Pathan prisoner in the Presidency Jail, who was there for some offence committed on the Punjab border, and which probably was no offence at all in the estimation of his clansmen, was put upon the treadmill for refusing what he regarded as the deep degradation of being forced to break stones. He went on the mill, and as all men do when first put thereon, failed to keep step properly, and fell off the mill, when he was savagely kicked by the warder. The man rose, and being a powerful fellow, struck the warder in the face with his fist, and broke his jaw. He was now tried in the High Court for this new offence, and sentenced by Mr Justice Norman to seven years' penal servitude. The man could not speak English, but is said to have passionately implored the Judge to sentence him to death, assuring him that it was impossible for him to endure what he had seen other prisoners suffer in the jail—particularly instancing the floggings—without killing the man who attempted to subject him to such punishment. Whether he was understood or not, we cannot say, but he was sent back to the jail, and refusing absolutely to break stones, was

repeatedly flogged, until he died in the hospital of the prison. It was this man's brother, it is affirmed, who arming himself with a knife, assassinated Mr. Justice Norman as he was ascending the steps of the Court. Every effort, we have been told, was made to keep the fact from the public knowledge, and successfully."

After what has appeared in the *Statesman* of the 30th November 1884, I think that it would be advisable for me to withdraw from the Committee of the Official Visitors which is making certain enquiries in the Presidency Jail, and of which you are President, as my presence may embarrass the other members. Before doing so, however, I beg to make the following statement regarding certain paragraphs of the editorial I have referred to above.

With regard to paragraph 1 of the article, I beg to state that many years ago a number of photographs were taken by a private friend for the Inspector-General of Jails in the Presidency Jail, shewing the various forms of penal labour and some of the forms of punishment in force, and among these there was a picture done of a prisoner on the triangles about to be flogged; the man was an habitual and was to receive on that day stripes by order of the Magistrate in addition to a sentence of imprisonment; and as the Superintendent and medical officer of the jail it had to be carried out in my presence, and in my hands I hold the Magistrate's warrant ordering the flogging. The picture shews the jemadar in the act of lifting the cane, but the actual punishment had not been inflicted, and there was no blood flowing as stated by the editor in his inaccurate description of the picture.

Paragraph 3 of the article is composed of an amusing tissue of misstatements.

During the whole period that I was in charge of the Presidency Jail, from January 1871 to January 1877, there was not a single Afghan or Pathan prisoner in the jail for an offence committed on the Punjab border

There, no doubt, was an Afghan prisoner named Mudday Khan *alias* Zumun Shaha in the jail, who was sentenced by Mr Justice Norman to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the 27th January 1870; but this sentence was on two charges of house-breaking and theft in Calcutta. In 1872 this prisoner committed an assault on an European jail warder. He was tried at the High Court and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Markby, on the 13th August 1872, that is very nearly a year after Mr. Justice Norman's assassination, to two years' additional rigorous imprisonment. He did not die in the jail, but was released on the 26th January 1875, and was made over to the police, by whom he was conveyed to the frontier

The Afghan Abdullah, who killed Mr. Justice Norman, committed the crime on the 20th September 1871. He was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Paul on the 28th September 1871, and was executed on the 4th November 1871.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1884.

S. COULL MACKENZIE, M.D.

To Committee.—I do not think it possible that the Afghan referred to could have been other than Mudday Khan He is the only Afghan prisoner who ever struck a warder in my time. Indeed, so far as I can recollect, the only prisoner who struck a warder under any similar circumstances. It was at the treadmill that the assault was committed. It was with a hammer that the blow was struck, and it cut the warder's head. The Afghan said that the warder had struck him. I flogged him for that offence.

[*Mr. Lambert*—from his own knowledge, as having been present at the trial, said that the Afghan stated in court that he had been flogged for the offence, and it was not English law to punish a man twice for the same offence.]

Dr Mackenzie.—It was by order of Government that he was sent up for trial, because Government considered the punishment inadequate.

I saw back handcuffs on when visiting the jail on November the 5th. I used to order that punishment very occasionally, when I was Superintendent. The hands were tied up by straps passing over the shoulders; but not raised high. High enough to prevent the convict slipping his feet through them.

No upward tension was applied. The dislike of the convicts to the punishment was I think due mainly to their being unable to sleep as they could do when in front handcuffs. I did not on the 5th November observe that the handcuffs were applied any differently from what they were in my time. The hands did not appear to be tied up any higher than they were in my time But the convicts were marching up and down in the corridor. They used to be locked up, not marched up and down, when I was Superintendent.

To Baboo Jodoolall Mullick.—It is from my recollection and from going over the records that I am sure that there is no other Afghan prisoner who could be referred to except Mudday Khan.

Examination of the convict A. JORDON, *aged* 24, *taken by Mr. Lambert and Syed Ameer Hossein when visiting the jail officially on the preceding day.*

I have been in jail since last eight months. My time will be up in three weeks. I was sentenced for theft. I have been doing "*faltoo*" (miscellaneous light) work. Besides that I have been doing printing work. I did wheat grinding for six months. I used to grind five seers a day. During the last eight months I have been punished three or four times. I

was back handcuffed once or twice. The last time I was handcuffed is about four months ago. It was for not working. Sometimes I did not work: I was playing about. The sailorman put on the handcuffs. I was handcuffed for five hours. I did my work after the handcuffs were taken off. I have been twice in the hospital. The last time I have been in the hospital is about three months ago. I was laid up for three weeks. I was suffering from fever (His ticket shows that he was in hospital from the 5th to the 7th April with contusion, and again on the 29th April with diarrhœa, and was discharged on the 1st May.) A sailorman struck me four weeks before I came to jail. I have been to jail three times. I have not written any petition to the Lieutenant-Governor. I have never petitioned to the Lieutenant-Governor. I am well now I can use my both hands (He takes off his clothes; no marks whatever except a small blue stain on his left wrist of very long-standing) When the back handcuffs were put on they were fastened up to a string. It hurt me a good deal. The hurt remained about four hours after the handcuffs were taken off. I am all right now. I am in good health.

SYED AMEER HOSSEIN.

8th December 1884.

Thursday, 11th December 1884, 4-15 P.M.

I HAVE this day personally examined prisoner No. 6696. by name A. Jordon. I hereby certify that he has no bruises on his body, nor are there any marks of old injuries on his person. He has no dislocation of any of his joints, nor are any of his ribs broken.

The prisoner abovenamed appears to me to be in good health.

R. C. SANDERS, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon Major.

PRESIDENCY JAIL.

The 22nd December 1884.

Mr. John Wilkerson.—I am Jailor at the Presidency Jail; was so appointed on 18th January 1879. I have been in the Jail Department 9 years and 8 months.

Regarding the late working hours, I wish to explain that early in August it was brought to my notice that the European prisoners had combined not to do full task, in hopes of getting the task lightened The task was 15 seers wheat-grinding all round. All alike had this task, but new-comers had a few days' grace allowed them From new-comers we should take 10 seers for four or six days All short-term prisoners who are passed by the doctor do wheat-grinding. Short-term means not exceeding three or four months. The combination to do short work was reported by me to the Superintendent At my suggestion the Superintendent ordered that the men should be kept at work till they did finish their full task. At the time I mentioned to the Superintendent that in Mr. Larymore's time under convict warder Kelly all prisoners completed their full task within hours. Working hours are from 6 A.M. to 4 P.M. with an interval of one hour 11 A.M. to noon

The prisoners who did not complete their task in time would remain in the corridor, which is the usual place of work. If they finished work or refused to go on, they were sent to their cells. Mucan on one occasion was sent to his cell, because he asked to go. On one occasion, the 1st August, they were kept till 3 o'clock, but ever afterwards the order was to take them to their cells at 12 o'clock. The men who had not finished their work were kept in the corridor as a matter of course, but if any man declared that he would not finish but preferred to go his cell, he was sent there. The alternative was being reported for short work. The fact of their not being reported the following day would show that they had finished or very nearly finished their work. After the 19th August the men were never kept up after 10 o'clock; from the 9th to the 19th they were kept up till a maximum of 12 o'clock The effect of the order was that eventually all the Europeans, except Bason and Scott, had been subdued, and gave their full tasks.

On reference to the register it appeared that full work was virtually given by all the prisoners at wheat-grinding, after the 18th, including Bason and Scott; while during the 7th August to 10th September only 3 were punished, each with two days' penal diet.

To Baboo Jodoo Nath Mullick.—I did not make the suggestion in writing. I had never before seen such an amount of short work.

To Chairman.—I often see back handcuffs being put on. I never heard of any water being thrown on the rope to contract it till I read it yesterday It could of course be done without my knowing it if the prisoners did not complain. I think there would always be shade in the refractory cells at midday of July or August The order was if ever it rained that they were moved into the verandahs or into the corridors; while walking up and down they would be under the charge of a European convict overseer. It may be said that till the latter part of September the men were marched up and down in the refractory yard, and after that in the corridors. As regards easing themselves no order was passed, so that the convict overseer would exercise his own discretion in the matter. I never heard of prisoners easing themselves in their drawers. Cannot say whether anything would be done to let a prisoner make water. I have never heard the prisoners groaning in the refractory yard, though I have looked

in upon them, it may be four or five times. On one or two occasions they have done so latterly when I have visited them in the corridors. I have often seen the handcuffs while being applied. Occasionally the men have groaned, intending thereby to make me understand that their hands were being painfully drawn up I believe it was all pretence, because the men who complained were habituals and schemers. As applied I believe it to be not painful—very irksome. I never saw great force being used. When I came round mostly some backhandcuffs would be on, others would be in the course of being put on, and I should wait to see it finished. When they were being applied the usual method was for the warder to stand in front, make the convict bend his head and, from over his shoulders, fasten up his hands (attitude shewn)

To Mr. Westmacott —I have never seen the hands drawn up so as to rest on the nape of the neck, or so that the convict could reach the crown of his head with the tips of his fingers. I have seen the handcuffs applied wholly or partly almost daily. I do not know that the straps have ever been changed after they had been put on (shews about how high the hands usually are—just below the shoulder blade) Have never seen the hands on the shoulder blade The prisoners have their first meal at 6 o'clock The handcuffs have never been put on before the men have had their first meal. They were put on about 9 o'clock. I have never heard of the cat being used in the jail. It is always the rattan used on the buttocks, and never over 30 stripes. At Hazaribagh also I have never seen the cat used.

To Mr Gupta —I have never seen back handcuffs applied in this way in any other jail.

To Mr. Westmacott —I have never heard of any complaint of convict warders Sullivan, Kelly or Watson striking the prisoners while undergoing back handcuffs, and never had any reason to suspect that they did so.

To Mr. Larymore —When wearing gunny-clothing prisoners would complain just as when having handcuffs put on It was not the putting on of them which was painful.

To Chairman.—Back handcuffs were usually imposed for persistent short work and not for refusing to work. The men would not therefore be released for consenting to work. I remember one or two instances where the Superintendent being present released men because they promised to do better at the time when the handcuffs were being put on After they were once applied, I cannot call to mind a single instance in which a prisoner was released before his time was up. The prisoner who was found trying to drink from a tank was not Jordan; it was a native whose name I forget. He had been taken back to the yard when I arrived I did not save him

Dr. Mackenzie.—I see in yesterday's *Statesman* it is stated that the man photographed was an Afghan. This is not true; it was an old Calcutta habitual well known to the police.

Daniel Shevelin —I am a paid warder. I have had charge of the refractory yard in my time. I was on duty when Sharafat was tied to the door of the cell The door was locked He was fastened to it by a *gumcha* over his chest. Not tied up by the hands with his toes touching the ground as he said As a rule when in charge I should go round about once an hour I remember Rutton Das I released him from back handcuffs. He did not complain but eat his food well. He had been in the refractory yard. If I remember right, the prisoners were taken from the refractory yard into the penal yard, and walked up and down in the verandah to avoid the sun and rain. This would probably be done some time in September I have myself walked them into the penal yard. I got permission to do it if necessary both from Mr. Beadon and the jailor. It was decidedly before Rutton Das's death that this was done. Rutton Das was not taken to the penal yard. It must have been a cloudy day. It is probably correct to say that as the refractory yard was found unsuitable, I obtained permission to bring them into the penal yard, and then soon afterwards it was thought better to move them into the corridors, where they would be in shelter all day long. It is a habit of all the habituals to pretend to be suffering more than they are, and these men when undergoing back handcuffs would often groan when I came round The convict overseer is not allowed to have a stick; neither are the convict warders, nor the paid warders.

I have been in the Jail Department 1 year 10 months. I was 24 years 7 months in the army. I earned a pension which I am now in receipt of.

I was once charged to Dr. Harris for striking a prisoner but it was false I was a sergeant for 19 years. My pay is Rs. 90 and my pension 2*s.* 4*d* a day. I get free quarters, and my pay rises to Rs. 120.

I have always been present when back handcuffs were put on when it was my turn for duty (explains the method of putting on). The hands were tied up just below the shoulder-blades. Have never seen the hands on the nape of the neck or so that the fingers could touch the crown of the head. I have never heard of water being thrown on the straps. On one or two occasions, when the men were going to faint, I have known of water being thrown on their faces to revive them. That was only pretence to the best of my belief. The water was thrown on the man to test the validity of his pretence. Can never recollect a man's hands being released to let him urinate Never remember being asked to release Would have released his hands if asked.

Dr. Harris.—Rutton Das was not suffering from any inflammation of the shoulder joints I am quite certain of that. The cause of death was clearly marked. This is the only case of heat-apoplexy I have seen in the jail in 2½ years. I have seen similar cases of heat-apoplexy outside the jail In 1874 one such death is reported as having occurred in the jail. It is a most common occurrence for prisoners to injure themselves in order to get into

or remain in hospital. I have known of procuring and even swallowing sulphate of copper in order to avoid work. They get it from the press. I have known prisoners eat other poisonous food so as to aggravate dysentry. I remember a prisoner who put lime into his eye, which eventually led to total blindness.

2nd January 1885.

Ishwar Chandra Mozumdar.—I was Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector at Dinagepore, and was convicted on 30th January 1882 for extortion, section 384. I was transferred from Dinagepore on 4th May 1882 My term is 4 years reduced from 12 years by the Sessions On the 14th February 1883 I was transferred to Buxar and returned to the jail on the 11th February 1884. (Ticket shows 8th February.)

As regards the entry 2nd April 1884, whenever a convict goes to stool during the night, he is required the following morning to take the gumlah to the hospital for examination I refused and therefore was punished with heavy irons for one month.

Mr Beadon says this is the rule.

With regards to the entry of 5th May, I was unable to give full task at press work as required after three months instead of six months, the usual period.

On the 14th May I received 30 stripes for 5lbs short work at wheat-grinding; being at the time in bar-fetters. I was never able to give full work at wheat grinding.

On the 20th August I was sentenced to five hours' back-handcuffs for stealing tape from the Press. Another prisoner gave the tape to me. I wanted them to tie up my janghias We are not allowed tape for the purpose. Jullodhur mate reported me to Moonshee Abdul Guffoor, Deputy Superintendent, who reported me to Mr. Beadon who has all prisoners taken up to him for punishment at No. 1 yard. The Superintendent questioned me himself. I admitted that I knew it was stolen I knew that it was a punishable matter. The order was passed about 9 A.M. The prisoners sentenced were eight in all We were all taken to the refractory yard, four half castes and four natives. Mr. Johnson, paid warder, took my head between his knees, I sitting down at the time, and Watson, convict warder, drew up my hands He employed more force than I could describe, so that I could not bear it. I cried out. One man was a strong man from the North Western Provinces, who had 12 times had back handcuffs. He did not cry His name is Sheo Churn. He however tried to commit suicide one night. The other two natives cried out, and I think the same force was used to them as to me Somewhat less force was used to the Eurasians. We were made to walk up and down the whole time for five hours, from 9 to 2. We were not allowed to sit down. We were in the sun. After 12, we went on the western side, where there was a little shade. There was shade for our lower limbs when we began walking, but not for our heads Sullivan, convict overseer, was present during the whole time we were walking up and down. (The handcuffs are put on in presence of the visitors in the manner explained Kelly, who put them on, says that they are put on standing, not sitting, so far as he has ever seen). The usual hour for breakfast is 11 o'clock, and on that day I did not get it till 2 o'clock. When released that day, I could not eat Watson released me in the refractory yard. I was taken to the work-shed and given my meal, which I could not take, and then taken to the working-shed by Watson I could not raise my arms for about two weeks. I was taken the next day to Dr. Harris, who sent me back, saying that it was an order of the Superintendent that men were not to stay in hospital for back-handcuffs. While I had the handcuffs on I was pushed down by Sullivan—I by mistake said Kelly yesterday to Mr. Lambert. Kelly picked me up. (Shews the bruises on his wrists). It was about 9½. Kelly was standing by while my handcuffs were put on, and he remained present the whole time while my handcuffs were put on The next evening when the faltoo took me to hospital, Dr. Harris put oil on my elbows and sent me back. None of these warders, paid or convict, had sticks No one struck me with a stick. I went to hospital three times for these abrasions on my elbows

Mr Beadon —There is a rule to this effect, as a prisoner is not allowed; men tie their janghiahs in a knot

I have never been asked for money while in the jail by any warder, convict-warder, convict-overseer, or any one. My brother came to see me twice. The jailor himself stands by while an interview is allowed

I did not tell Dr. Harris how the injury to my elbows was caused. I have never seen convict-warders or overseers carrying sticks except Hussainee, who had a piece of stick to strike prisoners with. After I was flogged I went to hospital, but was sent back to work; but the next day I was detained in hospital and kept for four days

I consider back-handcuffs severer than flogging. I would rather have 100 stripes than back-handcuffs. I did not take any objection to being flogged for short-work I was afraid to do so.

Sheo Churn—I tried to commit suicide in June because I got distressing news of my family and had a long term, and was tired of jail life. I had back-handcuffs 3 or 4 times as a punishment, and have twice had stripes. Stripes are worse than back-handcuffs. The latter are not very severe On release from them I could work at once Handcuffs were applied standing, not sitting. I saw Ishwar Ghose's (*i.e.*, Mojumdar) handcuffs put on. He was standing, not sitting. I did not hear him cry or complain.

Dr Harris.—I have no recollection of Ishwar Chunder Mojumdar coming to hospital. The marks could have been caused by falling on the ground. It is not true that I ever received an order not to admit prisoners to hospital after back-handcuffs, or had I done so, that I should obey it.

Peter Austin.—Ten years for cheating. I was sentenced to dark-cells for 48 hours for refusing to work as a faltoo; and as I came out I got a little cross and spoke angrily and impatiently to the Superintendent, saying that I was punished unjustly, and he sentenced me to 24 hours more. I had been out 2 or 3 hours I did not find dark-cells very trying. I

was an apothecary. I went to sleep in the cell. I was well at the time. I am now 47. I have two years more to run.

Mr. Beadon.—I do not recollect ordering two men to be flogged for breaking a stone in the press; but it is possible, and a legitimate punishment if a bad case. They break the stones in order to burn them and get lime.

William Johnson.—I am a paid warder. I have assisted at putting on back-handcuffs. Never in my experience have they been put on a convict while sitting I have never taken a man's head between my knees. I remember putting on handcuffs to Ishwar Chunder Mojumdar; he was standing, not sitting He did not complain at all. Convict Overseer Sullivan was present No one else. Kelly was not present, nor was he on duty that day.

Ishwar Chunder Mojumdar—[Recalled, told by Mr. Westmacott he will be transferred to-day to Alipore. Orders made out in his presence, and asked if he has any more to say. Asks that Mr. Beadon, who is present, may withdraw. Mr. Beadon had withdrawn during his previous statement, and did so again].

I have seen the Superintendent strike men with a stick. He struck Sheo Churn He struck very hard with a thick stick He took the stick in both hands. I have seen this about 10 or 12 times. The day I was flogged as I was going away, he was going to strike me because I delayed to go to my work. I said, if you strike a man like me, I will have you put in jail He then desisted. I heard that Rutton Das died from the effects of a blow by Mr. Beadon. I did not see it.

Further Statement put in by Mr. Beadon.

In continuation of my explanation of the 9th December regarding the convicts being sometimes at work until a late hour, I would now beg to place before the Committee a copy of extracts taken from the Jailor's daily report book from the 7th August last until the 10th September, both days inclusive, from which it will be seen that some Europeans on one occasion, viz., 8th August, were working at 3 A.M., but that it was at once ordered that even if work was not completed by midnight, they must never again be allowed to remain up after that hour. Very shortly after that date I passed verbal orders that they must leave off work at 10 P.M. at latest, and on the 11th September I stopped the practice of allowing Europeans to remain working after hours, as I found it caused much inconvenience and trouble to the prison officers.

I desire further, if permission be granted me, to draw attention to the fact that of the nine prisoners examined before the Committee on the 1st day of their enquiry, all, except Sarafat Ally, were pronounced by Dr. Mackenzie to be absolutely markless and free from any sort of injury. Sarafat's statement to the effect that he was suspended so that he was standing on his toes is false He had, I am told, been throwing himself on the ground and had butted his head into Sullivan's face, and in order to keep him from doing this he was made to stand in the verandah with his back to a door of a cell, and a *gumcha* was tied loosely, but securely, across his chest, and fastened to the bars of the door in such a way that he could not run away, nor could he throw himself on the ground. He did not go to hospital until a few days after the punishment was inflicted, and it is therefore only presumable that the handcuffs might have injured him. Dr Harris says that he admitted cutting his hand with glass, and he was, I may remark, on another occasion found aggravating the sore with a piece of bamboo in order no doubt to make it worse, and so prolong his stay in hospital. The paid warders of the jail will testify to the falsity of Sarafat's statement.

Prisoner Bissoo was tied up by convict warder Watson in the presence of the Committee, in which position he remained during the examination of the other eight prisoners. He was in my opinion tied about as tightly as I intend shall be the case when I award the punishment of back handcuffs. Of these nine men only Seetul Shaik said he had been beaten; Sobrati complained that his hands had been fastened up a little higher than Bissoo's were; and Kodan Meer said his were fastened much higher, though it was evident that to fasten them as he explained would of necessity have broken or dislocated his arms. The others had no complaints, some on the contrary admitting they were tied even looser than was Bissoo.

None of the officers of the Press Department appear to have thought the prisoners had grounds for complaint, neither have they ever heard the cries of the supposed victims nor witnessed them suffering, either under or after the punishment. The Deputy Superintendent, Moonshi Abdul Guffoor, has often seen the punishment inflicted. His duties take him to all parts of the jail, and it is therefore the more extraordinary that he should never have heard or seen anything amiss had such in reality been the case. There is a misprint in Mr Ross's statement, for that officer tells me that when examined by the Committee he said "I have *not* heard men screaming out from pain on account of back handcuffs." The printed copy says "I *have* heard," &c.; the word *not* has been omitted

On the 2nd day the released prisoner Bason stated that he had seen men with handcuffs on as high as the back of their necks. This can be proved false, as in Sullivan's time these prisoners were punished in the refractory yard, where none can see them. Certainly Bason could not see from where he worked, which was either in the corridors or in the press, and after Sullivan's time they were placed in charge of a native convict overseer, who is now in jail and can testify to the contrary. It is inexplicable how Bason alone should have heard the "Manilla man" shouting from the refractory yard, though none of the prison officers nor the Press Department heard him. Bason goes on to say that Peter Wakefield was with others kept working till 8 A.M.; but it will be observed that Wakefield told the Committee that when he first came to jail it only took him till 7, 8 or 9 o'clock to finish

grinding his 15 seers of wheat, and that after a time he could finish his task by 5 o'clock. Bason has been in jail three times in all as follows:—

Serial No.	Register No.	Crime.	Period of sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release.	Sentencing Authority.
1	3810	Forgery, &c.	Rigorous imprisonment, 2 years	27th Nov. 1877	26th Nov. 1879 ...	High Court, Calcutta.
2	6706	Assault	Rs 25 fine or 14 days	9th April 1884	22nd April 1884 .	Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
3	6762	Enticing away a married woman with criminal intent.	Rigorous imprisonment, 6 months.	30th May 1884	29th November 1884.	Ditto ditto.

With reference to the statement of the lately released prisoner Behary Singh, who was brought to the jail by Bason, I would point out that he mentions "Sobratee" as one of those injured and marked by back handcuffs. Sobratee happens, however, to have been examined before the Committee on the first day, and it is recorded that he is without mark or injury. Behary's other statements are undoubtedly equally false and malicious.

On the 9th December Bason again brought three released prisoners to the jail. Of these "Robert Robeiro" was first examined. It is to be regretted that Robeiro's labour ticket cannot anywhere be discovered. His statement that he was punished every second day can be proved false in reference to the punishment register for the month during which he was in jail. Besides, had he been so repeatedly up for punishment, I should certainly have noticed it, and should have resorted to some severer mode of punishment than back handcuffs.

The weights of prisoners on admission and release are taken in the presence of Babu Peary Lall Shome, the assistant jailor, and are recorded by him. He is prepared, if necessary, to swear that Robeiro weighed 110 lbs. both on admission and on release. Mr. Larymore detected him lying about his hand which was injured years before, and it may, I think, be concluded that his other complaints are equally groundless and false.

The next man examined was released prisoner Francis. The paid warders of the jail are able to prove the falsity of his statements both about the handcuffs having been tied up as high as they would go and about his head being put between the warder's knees while his hands were wrenched upwards; also about the water he says was thrown on his shoulders. And the extract herewith submitted taken from the Jailor's report book will testify to his never having been kept at work till 4 A.M.

With reference to the statement of Edward Williams that when in hospital he heard European and natives groaning while walking about in the refractory yard, I can only say I disbelieve it; but even it differs from Bason's account of yells and screams that he heard as far off as the other side of the jail.

It is worthy of note that the released prisoners Bason, Behary Sing, Robert Robeiro, and Francis are all old offenders, *viz*:—

(1) Bason, three times in jail (once two years for forgery).
(2) Behary Singh, three times.
(3) Robert Robeiro, twice
(4) J. T. Francis, three times.

This will be seen on reference to the accompanying rolls:—

Previous Convictions of E. W. Bason, son of E. Bason.

Serial No.	Register No.	Crime	Nature.	Period of sentence.	Date of sentence	Date of release.	Sentencing Authority.	Remarks.
				Yrs M D.				
1	3810	Forgery and using forged documents	R I	2 0 0	27th November 1877	26th November 1879	High Court, Calcutta ...	
2	6706	Assault, section 352, Indian Penal Code.	R. I. ..	Rs 25 fine, in default 14 days.	9th April 1884	22nd April 1884	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	Released on payment of fine on the 10th April 1884.
3	6762	Enticing and concealing and detaining with a criminal intent a married woman, sections 498 and 497, Indian Penal Code	R I	0 6 0	30th May 1884	29th November 1884.	Ditto	

Previous Convictions of Behary Singh.

1	47	Theft, section 381, Indian Penal Code	R. I. ..	0 1 0	30th June 1879	29th July 1879	Presidency Magistrate.	
2	2962	Criminal breach of trust ..	R. I. ..	0 3 0	1st December 1880.	29th February 1880.	Ditto	
3	6100	Theft, after previous convictions	R. I. ...	2 0 0	30th November 1882.	26th November 1884.	Bench of Magistrates.	

Previous Convictions of Robert Robeiro, son of Robeiro.

1	5813	Theft in a building, section 380, Indian Penal Code.	R. I. .	0 1 0	18th May 1882	14th June 1882	Honorary Magistrate, Calcutta.	
2	6316	Ditto ditto ..	R. I. ..	0 1 0	24th July 1884	22nd August 1884.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	

Previous Convictions of J. T. Francis, son of J. Francis.

Serial No.	Register No.	Crime.	Nature	Period of sentence.	Date of sentence.	Date of release.	Sentencing Authority.	Remarks.
1	4324	Theft	R. I.	Rs. 14 fine, in default 21 days.	6th November 1872.	26th November 1872.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	
2	6178	Theft, section 379, Indian Penal Code.	R. I. ...	0 1 0	2nd April 1883	1st May 1883 ..	Honorary Presidency Magistrate.	
3	6816	Theft in a building after two previous convictions.	R. I. ..	0 4 0	6th August 1884.	4th December 1884.	Chief Presidency Magistrate.	

Miscellaneous Form No 35

Prisoner's Labour, Conduct, Mark and Weight Ticket.

1. Register No. 6816, class B2, height 5' 5"
2. Name and age—Robert Robeiro, son of J. Robeiro.
3. Caste—Roman Catholic, age 21 years
4. Offence—Theft in building, section 380, Indian Penal Code after a previous conviction.
5. District in which sentenced—Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.
6. Period of sentence—One month .
7. Date of sentence—24th July 1884
8. Date on which sentence will expire—23rd August 1884.
9. Occupation—Tramway Inspector.
10. Education—English.

Marks.																		Fortnightly Weighments			
Month	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	Date	Maunds.	Srs.	Lbs.
Detail of labour and conduct.																													

24-7-84.—Admitted into Jail.
25-7-84.—Old clothing complete.
25-7-84.—110lbs. 7B
25-7-84.—Health good.
G Harris, M.D.
25-7-84.—Wheat grinding.
29-7-84.—Is inclined to malinger
G H.
1/1/1 29-7-84.—(1st offence) warned
W. &C. B.
30-7-84.—Short work by six lbs. Warned.
2-8-84.—Short work by 5½ lbs.
1/1/1 2-8-84.—Fourteen days' irons.
W &C. B.
3-8-84.—107, 109, 117 or 119 lbs. Figures altered.'
4-8-84.—Reported by Mr. Richards for having his cell untidy at Sunday's inspection
1/1/1 4-8-84.—Three nights' handcuffs.
W. &C. B.
9-8-84.—Short work by 1lb.
1/1/1 Ten days' bar fetters.
W. &C. B
13-8-84.—Short work by 7lbs.
1/1/1 14-8-84.—Five hours' back-handcuffs.
W. &C. B.
17-8-84.—111 lbs.
20-8-84.—Short work by five lbs.
1/1/1 20-8-84.—Five hours' back-handcuffs.
W. &C. B.
20-8-84.—Remove bar irons. Replace ordinary irons.

Basunt Lall has a mark on his shoulder from back handcuffs. I am told that this man when undergoing the punishment struggled much and flung himself about, but the overseer in charge of the gang at the time is, I believe, prepared to give evidence to the effect that neither of the two European warders spat in his face. His previous record is sufficient to show what reliance can be placed upon anything he says.

It is recorded that of the 53 men examined on the third day of the sitting only five men had any marks. I would beg to point out that of these five, if we except Basunt Lall, none of them had marks that could be observed without the very closest search; none made any complaints, and all appeared to be in remarkably good health.

W. &C. Beadon,
Superintendent, Presidency Jail.

The 17th December 1884.

Extracts from the Jailer's Daily Report Book.

It was only on the following occasion that Europeans have ever been, either before or since, kept at work after lock-up time.

W. & C. BRADON.

August 7th, 1884.—Seven out of 11 of the European prisoners employed at wheat-grinding had not completed their task at lock-up and were kept until they had finished.

August 8th, 1884.—Eight of the number of Europeans employed at wheat-grinding had not completed their task at lock-up, and were kept working, some I find till 3 o'clock this morning. *I have given orders that if a man does not complete his task at 12 midnight, he is to be sent to his yard and reported for short work.*

August 9th, 1884.—Eight Europeans were employed up to and from 8 o'clock till 12 midnight, as they had not completed their task at the evening lock-up

August 10th, 1884.—Eight Europeans not finished their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up.

August 13th, 1884.—Fourteen Europeans had not completed their task at wheat-grinding at lock-up, and were kept till midnight; even then the majority of them were short

August 17th, 1884.—Fifteen Europeans had not completed their task at wheat-grinding at lock-up last evening, and were kept at work till 11-30 P.M.

August 19th, 1884.—No less than 15 Europeans had not completed their task of work at lock-up; three out of the number only had done by 9 P.M., the remainder were kept working till 10 o'clock.

August 20th, 1884.—Seventeen Europeans had not completed their full task of work at lock-up

August 21st, 1884.—Fifteen Europeans had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up

August 22nd, 1884.—Fourteen Europeans had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up. Some of them were short when they left off, but as the wheat was damp and difficult to grind, I have not reported them.

August 23rd, 1884.—Ten Europeans had not finished their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up.

August 24th, 1884.—There were only 4 Europeans who had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up

August 26th 1884.—There were 11 Europeans who had not finished their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up, but the majority of them had finished their work at 9 P.M.

August 27th, 1884.—There were 13 Europeans who had not finished their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up.

August 29th, 1884.—Eleven Europeans had not completed their task of work at wheat-grinding at lock-up last evening

August 30th, 1884.—There were 13 Europeans who had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up last evening.

August 31st, 1884.—Twelve Europeans had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up, but the whole had finished at 10 o'clock.

September 5th, 1884.—Twelve Europeans had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up last evening.

September 6th, 1884.—There were 8 Europeans who had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up.

September 7th, 1884.—Six Europeans had not finished their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up time last evening.

September 9th, 1884.—All the European prisoners employed in wheat-grinding, except prisoner Bason, had completed their task at lock-up yesterday evening.

September 10th, 1884.—Only two European prisoners, Bason and Scott, had not completed their task of wheat-grinding at lock-up.

(*True Extracts*)

W. & C. BRADON,
Superintendent.

The 17th December 1884.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of entries on Jordan's ticket.

No. 6696B.—A. JORDON.

29-3-84	Received into jail	29 3-84	101lb.
30-3-84	Health indifferent		.....
31-3-84	Press	.. .	.....
1-4-84	Issued one new jumper, one new trouser, one old jumper, one old trouser, two singhts—new, one pair new boot, one new helme, told helmet—one, three new towels, and two pairs new socks.	.....	.....
1-4-84	Composing forms	.....	.....
4-4-84	Reported for breaking two pages of matter through carelessness.		
5-4-84	Hospital. (Contusion W. E.) ...	.....	.....
7-4-84	(Cured)	.....	.....
8-4-84	He is a lunatic, and is not fit for press work at all		
	(Sd.) A. G.		

	Cannot he be put to folding papers or some other sort of easy work. (Sd.) W. &C. Brandon.		
8-4-84	Paper folding, as ordered by the Superintendent...	13-4-84	110lb. No. 2 scales.
18-4-84	He is not fit for doing any work in the press. He was tried at paper folding, and in this even he failed to do. (Sd.) A. G.		
	Ask medical officer what task this man may safely be given at wheat grinding. (Sd.) W. &C. B.		
	Put him at wheat grinding—three-fourth task. (Sd) W. &C. B.		
23-4-84	Issued one suit .	.....	.....
	Second conviction clothing	27-4-84	109lb.
	(Diarrhœa)	11-5-84	110lb.
21-5-84	Not saluting the Superintendent at his visit to the workshed. Warned. (Sd.) W. &C. B.		
1 93 21-5-84	... .	25-5-84	112lb.
8-6-84	Urinating on the floor of his cell, and easing himself on the floor of the latrine.	8-6-84	111lb.
2 116 9-6-84	One month's irons .. .	.....	.....
12-6-84	Making away with his spoon	22-6-84	126lb.
3 123 12-6-84	One night handcuffs	6-7-84	119lb.
6-7-84	Remove fetters	.. . .	.....
15-7-84	Having his cell dirty, and tearing his clothing ...	.....	. ....
4 146 15-7-84	Irons until further orders (Sd.) W. &C. B.	20-7-84	118lb.
-7-84	Cell put in (Scarcely legible)	.....	.....
5-8-84	Clothing, cell, &c., in a dirty, filthy state. Is not fit to be amongst Europeans.	3-8-84	118lb.
5 172 5-8-84	Dress him in gunny (Sd) W. &C. B.		
11-8-84	Committing a nuisance in his clothing. Five hours' back handcuffs	.....	.....
6 179 11-8-84			
24-8-84	Disobeying orders.		
7 202 25-8-84	Very dirty. Five hours' back handcuffs ... (Sd) W. &C. B.	.. ...	.. ...
8 214 3-9-84	Easing himself in his clothes. Five hours' back handcuffs. (Sd.) W. &C. B.	14-9-84	124lb

.....	.....	.....	28-9-84	131lb.
...	.....	.....	12-10-84	128lb.
..	....	.....	26-10-84	132lb. with irons
.....	.....	.....	9-11-84	124.
12-11-84	Clothing completed. All old	... ...	23-11-84	130lb. with irons.
.....	... .	...	7-12-84	122 lb. without irons.
27-11-84	Remove irons.			

(Sd) W. &C. B.

The above entries are correctly copied from the convict's ticket, so far as they are legible.

E. V. WESTMACOTT,
Offg. Inspector-General, Jails.

The 9th December 1884.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from Mr. Beadon's Annual Administration Report of the Midnapore Central Jail for the year 1880.

Paragraph 31.—"It is often difficult to decide upon the most applicable form of punishment for any of the above-mentioned offences, because the effect depends to a great extent upon individual circumstances. Corporal punishment being now only permissible for heinous offences, and abolished except as a very last resort for cases of idleness, it becomes difficult to devise means to induce many prisoners to perform full tasks. I have introduced a punishment here that seems to a great extent to meet the difficulty. Whenever a prisoner persistently refuses to work, or when he has been repeatedly brought up for short work, I place his hands behind his back and handcuff them together, making the palms meet; two pieces of jute rope are then attached to the wrist and drawn up over his shoulders and under his arm-pits, until the hands reach nearly to between the shoulder blades; the ropes are then securely tied and the culprit is turned loose, like a trussed hen, for one, two, or three hours as the case may be, or until he promises to go to work with a will. It is a certain means of bringing a refractory prisoner to terms, and is an excellent punishment for repeated short work, and might, I think, with benefit be introduced into all our jails. Care must be taken to pull the string only so tight as to cause no actual pain, the chief merit of the plan being that after a short time the position becomes so irksome to the offender, that he begs to be released, and it also makes him an object of ridicule to his comrades, which I find has with many men a deterrent influence."

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of paragraph No. 31 of the Midnapur Central Jail Annual Administration Report for the year 1880.

M. S. EMERSON,
Personal Asst. to Inspector-General of Jails.

Dated 10*th December* 1884.

APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the names, ages, &c.; state of health on admission and transfer; and the place whence received, of the prisoners who died during the year 1884.

Serial number.	Names.	Sex.	Age.	Date of admission into jail.	Date of transfer into this jail.	Sentence.	From what place received.	Date of admission into hospital.	Date of death.	Disease. Primary.	Disease. Secondary.	Period in hospital.	Period in jail.	Health. On admission.	Health. Transfer.	Occupation. Prior to imprisonment.	Occupation. In jail.	Remarks.
						Y. M. D.						Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.					
1	Ittaf Hossen	M	36	13th March 1878	.....	0 12 0	Patna ...	4th December 1883.	16th January 1884.	Phthisis ..	Phthisis ..	0 1 13	5 10 4	Good	Good ...	Government service	Compositor and felter.	Two occasions leave.
2	Amjad Ally	M	33	9th July 1877 .	.....	7 0 0	Purneah .	9th November 1883.	19th January 1884.	Ague .	Ditto ..	0 2 11	6 6 12	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shopkeeper	Compositor	Ten stripes in 1879; once gratuity in 1879 once 5 stripes in 1879; irons several times.
	Soorhan	M	40	29th December 1883.	.....	0 3 0	Calcutta ...	13th January 1884.	20th January 1884.	Ague ...	Ague ...	0 0 8	0 0 24	Indifferent	Indifferent	Tailor ...	Paltoo ...	Not punished in jail.
4	Jugroopahoor	M	22	22nd January 1884.	.....	0 1 0	Ditto ...	26th January 1884.	11th February 1884.	Diarrhœa .	Diarrhœa ...	0 0 17	0 0 21	Bad ..	Bad ...	Servant ..	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
5	Kunar alias Kunur-uddin.	M	40	25th November 1883.	.....	10 0 0	Nuddea .	4th December 1883.	16th February 1884.	Ulcer ...	Ulcer ..	2 14 3	3 2 22	Good ...	Good ...	Cultivator ...	Book binding.	Two occasions irons.
6	Shaik Kasimally ...	M	45	31st December 1883.	.....	0 3 0	Calcutta ..	6th January 1884.	17th February 1884.	Ague ...	Pneumonia ...	0 1 13	0 1 18	Do. ...	Do. ...	Coachman ...	Wheat grinding.	Not punished in jail.
7	Koylash Chundra Chatterjee.	M	33	21st January 1883.	24th March 1883	2 6 0	Dinagepore ..	7th March 1884	21st March 1884	Dysentery ...	Dysentery ...	0 0 14	2 2 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Servant ...	Compositor	Five occasions irons
8	Bisnauth Bixar ...	M	26	10th January 1883.	19th June 1883	4 0 0	Ditto ..	11th February 1884.	27th March 1884	Ague ...	Phthisis and dysentery	0 1 16	2 2 17	Indifferent	Indifferent	Government servant.	Ditto ...	Three times fetters (once insubordn, not in Presidency Jail).
9	Henry Herbert Ellice	M	28	14th August 1883	.....	3 6 0	Calcutta .	23th March 1884	3rd April 1884	Dysentery ...	Dysentery	0 0 9	0 7 19	Good ...	.....	Musician .	Painter ...	Not punished in jail.
10	Nafar Kumar	M	32	7th February 1882.	.....	3 0 0	Ditto ..	9th April 1884	9th April 1884	Cholera ..	Cholera ...	0 0 1	2 2 2	Do. ...	.....	Servant ...	Grass cutting	Three times fetters.
11	Nolinchan Bose ...	M	20	27th August 1883	.....	3 0 0	Ditto .	29th April 1884	30th April 1884	Ditto ...	Ditto .	0 0 1	0 2 3	Do. ...	.....	Ditto ...	C. writer ..	Not punished in jail.
12	Sodamant	M	52	19th September 1882	27th April 1883	Life.	Bhagulpore ...	2nd April 1884	Ditto	Dysentery ...	Dysentery .	0 0 28	1 7 12	Do. ...	Indifferent	Ditto ...	Compositor	Ditto ditto.
13	Shaik Abdul	M	40	12th August 1882	..... .	2 0 0	Calcutta ..	7th November 1883.	1st May 1884	Ditto ...	Ditto	0 4 23	1 8 12	Do. ...	.....	Habitual ..	Pressman ...	Four times fetters.
14	Shaik Hingoo	M	29	7th September 1883	...	1 6 0	Ditto ...	22nd May 1884	10th June 1884	Ague ...	R. fever	0 0 19	0 0 2	Do. ...	.....	Shopkeeper	Paper folding.	Fourteen ditto.
15	Fur Ally	M	61	7th August 1884	2nd December 1884.	7 0 0	Purneah .	13th May 1884	19th June 1884	Phthisis pulmonaris	Phthisis pulmonaris	0 1 5	1 10 11	Indifferent	.....	Cultivator ..	Electro-typing.	Never punished in Jail.
16	Romanath	M	26	3rd April 1883.	... ...	6 0 0	Calcutta ...	5th May 1884	25th June 1884	Phthisis ...	Phthisis ..	0 1 20	1 2 23	Good	... ..	Broker ..	Paper folding.	Ditto ditto.
17	J. Holt	M	39	6th June 1883 ..	... ..	6 0 0	Ditto ...	29th August 1884	3rd September 1884.	Aneurism ...	Aneurism ...	0 0 5	1 2 27	Aortic disease.	... ..	.....	Hospital mate	Ditto ditto.
18	Jodu Nath Mong	M	40	30th August 1884	...	7 0 0	Ditto ..	26th July 1884	3rd September 1884.	Bright's disease	Anœmia ...	1 7 0	0 1 3	Good ...	.....	Shopkeeper	Paper folding.	Ditto ditto.
19	Ratton Das	M	28	..	. ..	2 6 0	Champarun .	14th September 1884	14th September 1884.	Heat apoplexy ..	Heat apoplexy ..	1 7 0	0 1 3	Do. ...	Good ...	Servant ...	Wheat grinding.	One back handcuffs.
20	W. Proby	M	24	16th February 1884.	....	0 9 0	Calcutta	14th July 1884	13th September 1884.	Phthisis ..	Phthisis	0 2 0	0 6 29	Bad ...	...	Landlord	Paper folder.	Not punished in jail.
21	Shushi Mookerjee ..	M	24	16th June 1884	...	0 4 0	Ditto ...	23rd August 1884.	20th September 1884.	Enteric fever ...	Enteric fever	0 0 27	0 2 3	Good ..	.....	Compositor	Grass cutting	Twice punished once back handcuffs.
22	Soorjow Lodha ...	M	37	23rd April 1884	11th July 1884	0 9 0	Midnapore ..	22nd September 1884.	27th September 1884.	Burn ...	Burn ...	0 0 5	0 5 4	Do. .	.....	Beggar ...	Cook .	Twice punished once back handcuffs.
23	Panchoo Shaik ...	M	42	8th July 1884	... ..	0 3 0	Calcutta ..	18th September 1884.	29th September 1884.	Measles ...	Measles ..	0 0 11	0 2 8	Do. .	.....	.....	Gardener ..	Once back handcuffs.
24	Hajee Sadeek	M	65	23rd October 1883.	... ..	1 6 0	Ditto ..	21st September 1884.	9th October 1884.	General debility	General debility.	0 0 19	0 11 15	Indifferent	.....	Shopkeeper	Paper folding.	Not punished.
25	Hurry Naryan ...	M	26	23rd June 1882	14th September 1883.	5 0 0	Purneah ...	23rd September 1884.	26th October 1884.	Phthisis ...	Phthisis ...	0 1 1	2 3 1	.....	Fair ...	Sub-postmaster.	.....	Four times punished.
26	Bance Madhub Bose..	M	35	29th August 1884	... ..	7 0 0	Calcutta ...	19th September 1884.	17th November 1884.	Oldage, general debility.	General debility.	0 1 29	1 2 17	Bad ...	.....	Nil ...	Despatch shed.	Not punished.
27	Dinoo Dass	M	30	17th October 1884.	....	0 3 0	Ditto ...	10th November 1884.	22nd November 1884.	Ague ...	Pneumonia	0 0 12	0 1 4	Indifferent	.....	Servant ...	.....	Ditto.
28	Somir Choudhury ...	M		...	... ..	7 0 0	Purreedpore...	22nd November 1884.	22nd November 1884.	8th, hemiplegia	Hæmorrhage in L. brain.	.....	.....	Bad ...	.....	Durwan ...	.....	Ditto.
29	Tomizuddi Sardar ...	M	50	3rd August 1884	21st November 1884.	0 0	Taluqdar, Barasat.	21st November 1884.	4th December 1884.	Remittent fever	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	0 0 8	0 0 13	Good ..	Good ...	Zemindar ...	Press (hand)	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.

The strength and mortality of the Presidency Jail for the years 1874-84.

Year.	Daily average strength.	Percent mortality.	Total mortality.
1874	1,016·90	2·84	28
1875	956 55	1·67	16
1876	939·77	2 65	24
1877	947·87	3·06	30
1878	1,010·40	3·13	32
1879	1,248·44	5·12	63*
1880	1,141·76	3·15	37
1881	1,109 84	2 34	26
1882	1,002·70	2·65	28
1883	1,114 65	3·08	32
1884	(Say 1,040 5) up to October.	2·62 for a full year.	25 up to end of November.
			Total 341; average 31.

* Including 10 from cholera, 12 from pneumonia, and 5 from pleurisy.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1884.

G. A. HARRIS, M.B., *Surgeon,*
M. O., Presidency Jail.

APPENDIX E.

Natives.] *Deaths during the year* 1884 *up to the end of November.*

Month	Phthisis.	Ague.	Diarrhœa.	Ulcer and pyæmia.	Pneumonia.	Dysentery	Cholera.	R. fever.	Anæmia.	Hyperpyrexia.	Burn.	Measles.	General debility.	Rt. hemiplegia.	Rheumatism and Bright's disease.	Total.
January	2	1														3
February			1	1	1											3
March	1					1										2
April						1	2									3
May																
June	2							1								3
July																
August								1*		1	1	1			1	5
September																
October	1												1			2
November		1												1		2
December																
Total	6	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	25

* Enteric fever.

25th June 1884
3rd September 1884
} No deaths in the interval.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st December 1884.

G. A. HARRIS, M.B., *Surgeon,*
In medical charge, Presidency Jail.

APPENDIX F.

Statement shewing the deaths from different diseases in the Presidency Jail Hospital commencing from 1874 to 1883 (inclusive).

Number of disease.	Name of disease.	Number of deaths in 1874.	Number of deaths in 1875.	Number of deaths in 1876.	Number of deaths in 1877.	Number of deaths in 1878.	Number of deaths in 1879.	Number of deaths in 1880.	Number of deaths in 1881.	Number of deaths in 1882.	Number of deaths in 1883.	Total deaths from 1874 to 1883, inclusive.
15A	Ague	11	1	2	1		4		1		2	22
18	Cholera	1	2		2		10	2		4	2	23
85	Anæmia	1	2	1	2	6	2		1			15
66	Sunstroke											1
315	Pneumonia	2		6	3	7	12	2		1	1	35
351	Pleurisy	2			2	2	5	1	1			13
318	Pneumocytosis	2										2
408	Dysentery	2		4	5	2	13	2	2	4		34
404	Diarrhœa	2	2	1	5	2	10	2	1	4	2	31
491	Hæmorrhoids	1			1	1						3
49-1	Phthisis		2	5	4			7	2	3	2	25
225	Valve disease of heart		1									1
220	Œdema		1									1
1042B	Cut throat		1									1
	Execution		2	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	17
16	Remittent fever			2	1		2		1			6
106	Mania			1								1
245	Aneurism			1								1
468	Sloughing of the scrotum			1								1
	Suicide			2						1	1	4
36	Chronic rheumatism				1							1
48	Leprosy				1							1
65A	Apoplexy				1							1
90	Tetanus				N T 1		1					2
318A	Hæmoptysis				1		1					2
464	Colic				1			1				2
363	Cancrumoris				1							1
1	Small pox					1						1
11	Simple continued fever					1						1
44C	Cancer					1						1
329	Hypertrophy of spleen					1		2	1	1		5
708	Acute synovitis					2		1	1			4
319	Abscess					1						1
905	General debility					1	2	3	1	2	6	15
37	General dropsy						1					1
480-12	Hernia						1					1
506	Stricture of urethra						1					1
85-1	Hemiplegia							1				1
306B	Bronchitis							4	3	2	1	10
325	Acute pneumonia and phthisis							1	1			2
502	Hepatic abscess							1				1
538	Brightâ€™ disease							1				1
12	Febricula											1
661	Extravasation of urine								1			1
1066	Rupture of spleen								1A			1
81	Pigmia									1		1
66	Paraplegia									1		1
136	Iritis									1		1
332	Ascites									1		1
	Total	23	16	27	32	35	66	40	26	28	32	330
	Deduct executions		2	3*	2	1	3	3				14
	Actual deaths in hospital	23	16	24	30	32	63	37	26	28	32	316

* Two executed.
One suicide.

APPENDIX G.

PRESIDENCY JAIL.

Statement shewing the convict strength, number in hospital, and admissions to hospital for 1882—84.

Month.	1882.				1883.				1884.			
	Average number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admissions into hospital	Deaths.	Average of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admissions to the hospital.	Deaths.	Average daily number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Death.
January	1,129·51	36·39	119	4	1,089	31·06	149	4	1,189·41	30 03	(15 chicken-pox.) 299 (90 ague)	
February	1,121·46	29·71	259	1	1,065·07	26·97	73	2	1,104 53	25 95	140	2
March	1,164·03	32·25	181	2	1,082·9	30·19	75	2	1,074 01	30 18	135	2
April	1,112·3	28·56	94	2	1,071	29·06	95	4	1,071 01	43 27	120	6
May	1,115·51	28·35	112	2	1,083	21 51	100	2	1,044 65	24 3	114	2
June	1,123·3	27·74	67	1	1,055·26	23	85	2	1,163 39	24 46	69	2
July	1,112·28	41 54	155	2	1,041·16	19·25	68	3	1,115 87	21 43	84	1
August	1,088·91	41·74	195	1	1,089 51	41·48	200	1	1,167 48	23 52	86	1
September	1,074·16	42·06	200	2	1,160·8	44 96	177	2	1,139 73	29 26	120	2
October	1,084·80	31·58	125	2	1,239·67	45·03	149	1	1,115 00	39·9	113	2
November	1,035·26	40·40	157	2	1,206·26	46·26	128	2	1,115·46	50·9	149	2
December	1,070·28	46·28	173	2	1,116 61	56 59	149	2				
Total				28				25				25

* Up to 9th December one death.

Presidency Jail.

Statement shewing the convict strength, number in hospital, and admissions to hospital for 1879—81.

Month	1879				1880.				1881.			
	Average number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions into hospital	Deaths.	Average of convicts in jail	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions to the hospital.	Deaths.	Average daily number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Deaths.
January	1,092 74	69 45	189	4	1,206 87	117 70	306	7	1,086 22	58 12	137	2
February	1,150 89	63 48	167	8	1,264 51	64 24	168	8	1,017 53	41 52	123	2
March	1,181 10	65 77	193	3	1,204 67	82 12	212	6	1 071 23	44 66	143	3
April	1,230 53	52 60	146	2	1,111 43	68 66	195		1,104 66	53 10	163	3
May	1,258 55	59 70	159	3	1,072 54	37 45	102	1	1,124 86	52 12	153	1
June	1,232 55	78 5	350	15	1,062 43	34 94	95	1	1,170 73	38 25	120	2
July	1,228 00	81 06	280	8	1,085 19	45 90	113	5	1,197 19	45 61	208	4
August	1,262 90	66 80	195	3	1,101 38	45 20	155	2	1,110 25	46 83	179	1
September	1,208 10	64 43	170	2	1,100	44 63	135	2	1,135 26	50 16	192	
October	1 204 03	75 19	223	3	1,120 70	69 29	226		1,102 53	57 90	190	2
November	1,208 80	88 46	244	5	1 135 16	90 60	225	3	1,113 13	59 6	204	2
December	1,230 07	119 10	308	7	1,129 45	61 96	166	3	1,151 74	50 29	170	5
Total				63				37				26

Presidency Jail.

Statement shewing the convict strength, number in hospital, and admissions to hospital for 1876—78

Month.	1876				1877				1878.			
	Average number of convicts in jail	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions into hospital	Deaths	Average of convicts in jail	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions to the hospital	Deaths.	Average daily number of convicts in jail	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions to hospital	Deaths
January	987 64	23 48	140	5	789 77	13 02	129		984 55	30 12	94	1
February	994 38	21 31	134	2	891 03	38 50	152	3	1,005 54	29 25	135	4
March	980 97	30 58	164		948 25	39 11	168	1	1,001 55	42 77	179	5
April	978 89	18 53	158	2	940 03	34 43	144	1	1 090 47	59 70	317	7
May	998 38	28 07	159	1	953 04	26 16	129		1 033 44	71 54	284	4
June	1,000 28	36 93	184		936 57	27 29	84		1 039 43	43 7	101	1
July	975 24	60 61	221	2	971 54	20 06	64		1 048 86	34 74	125	1
August	898 01	46 00	149	2	972 13	31 32	117	4	1 035 42	37 74	114	1
September	887 46	43 06	144	2	917 80	51 10	173	4	1,030 00	34 9	85	
October	891 97	38 12	143	4	998 10	52 16	189	3	950 74	35 48	94	1
November	851 77	40 29	112	3	998 87	63 46	184	7	983 73	44 1	169	5
December	864 35	25 64	120	1	970 61	50 93	201	6	998 90	67 19	217	2
Total				24				29				32

Presidency Jail

Statement shewing the convict strength, number in hospital, and admissions to hospital for 1873—75

Month	1873				1874.				1875.			
	Average number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Average of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Deaths.	Average daily number of convicts in jail.	Average daily number in hospital.	Number of admission to hospital.	Deaths.
January	961·29	69 32	198	7	884 57	49·29	262	1	1,089·67	59·09	276	1
February	942 15	45·07	151	3	927·67	41·07	242	3	1,026·82	51 25	229	4
March	946 22	44·06	246	4	931 73	37·05	226	1	1,039 39	40·74	222	2
April	935·16	34·43	149	2	909·13	32 77	268	5	992·09	46·95	204	1
May	913·85	24 41	98	1	1,001·53	35·23	325	4	980 61	21·48	160	2
June	941 23	21 86	121	2	1,022·24	45·29	245	2	956·30	16·26	139	2
July	957·25	46 64	206	1	1 043·04	33·29	213	2	964·05	23·19	128	
August	944 88	81 12	227		1 038.16	56 55	248	2	935·53	37·22	228	1
September	937 13	60·06	201	1	1,041·65	65·16	224	1	966·24	37·13	223	
October	988·67	65·26	205	2	1,041·79	66·26	232	2	924·39	23·23	202	
November	915·09	50·09	211	1	1,022·06	46 56	221	2	976·24	25·23	221	
December	979·06	42 16	253	2	1,026·26	46·73	243	2	980·74	19·26	166	1
Total				27				29				16

APPENDIX H.

Fort William in Bengal to Wit.

The information of Witness taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of Ruttun Dass, at the Presidency Jail in the Town of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, on the 15th day of September in the year of our Lord Christ One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-four and in the 49th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and so forth, before me Gilbert S Henderson, Esquire, Her Majesty's Coroner for the said Town, on an inquisition, then and there taken on view of the body of the said Ruttun Dass then and there lying dead, as follows to wit:—

George Francis Angelo Harris upon oath, saith—I am in medical charge of the Presidency Jail. I identified the body of Ruttun Dass to the Coroner and Jury. He was admitted into Jail on the 17th September 1883, in transfer from Churpan (*sic*).

His health on admission was good. He was admitted into hospital on the 13th instant suffering from high fever. I saw him in the evening at about ½ past 5 P.M His temperature was exceedingly high, nearly 107. He was unable to speak at all and could hardly swallow. He was barely conscious. The fever was reduced but he never recovered, and the next day the fever rose nearly as high again and he died last night at 5-10 P M.

In my opinion he died from excessive high fever and from heat apoplexy.

I made a post mortem examination this morning. I found extreme congestion of the brain with congestion of the liver and basis of the lungs. The cause of death was due to exhaustion from extremely high temperature.

(Sd.) GILBERT S. HENDERSON,
Offg. Coroner.
The 15th September 1884.

(Sd.) G A. HARRIS, M D.,
The 15th September 1884.

JURY.

1. G. V. REBELLO, *Foreman.*
2. E. A. NONEY.
3. E L. MENDES.
4. KOYLAS CHUNDER BANERJEE.
5. GOPEE MOHUN BYSACK.

All being then and there sworn, Verdict returned—

The deceased died from natural causes.

(Sd.) G. V. REBELLO, *Foreman.*
GOPEE MOHUN BYSACK.
E A. NONEY.
E L MENDES.
KOYLAS CHUNDER BANERJEE.

(Sd.) GILBERT S. HENDERSON,
Offg. Coroner.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative Statement of Warnings and Punishments inflicted in the Presidency Jail from 18*th March to* 18*th November in each of the years* 1879, 1882, 1883 *and* 1884.

	1879.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Warnings	99	610	610	827
Fetters, simple	1,487	3,227	2,918	1,037
Ditto in cells	6	54	4	.....
Ditto in dark cells	..	.....	.....	1
Ditto with gunny clothing	1	3	2	6
Ditto with penal diet	.....	3	.....	5
Ditto with night-handcuffs	.....	.....	..	1
Bar fetters, simple	.....	374	174	347
Ditto in cells	.....	84	143	1
Ditto ditto with penal diet	.....	23	1	.....
Ditto in dark cells	.....	3	14	1
Ditto ditto with penal diet	.....	8	.....	.....
Ditto with gunny clothing	.....	.....	3	.....
Ditto with penal diet	.....	6	.....	.....
Ditto with handcuffs	.....	.....	.....	3
Ditto with night-handcuffs	.....	.....	.....	5
Ditto standing	.....	.....	18	.....
Handcuffs, simple	17	6	7	.....
Ditto at night	85	152	39	244
Ditto standing	.....	17	46	1
Ditto in cells	2	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

	1879.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Back-handcuffs, simple	.....	.....	...	710
Ditto with fetters	... ..	... ..	. .	28
Ditto with bar fetters	... ..	.. ..	.....	11
Ditto with gunny clothing	.. .	...	.. .	1
Cells	56	44	53	7
Ditto fastened to floor	. ..	.. ..	1	.. ...
Dark cells	.. .	6	113	25
Stripes	824	41	41	27
Penal diet, simple	517	177	4	117
Ditto in cells	.	39	.. ...	6
Ditto in dark cells	. .	22	21	1
Ditto with gunny clothing	..	2	..	... .
Forfeit morning meal	..	... ..		1
Penal labour	283	80	69	7
Marks forfeited	54	186	163	458
Degraded only	4	9	3	
Ditto with stripes	3	...	.....	.
Ditto with fetters	1	4	1	1
Gunny clothing, simple	103	101	87	92
Ditto in dark cell	. ....	2	.	..
Light refused	... ..	. .	2	1
Kept standing	.. .	.. ..	3	.
Wooden ticket	. ..	..	. ..	2
Total	3,576	5,293	4,535	3,480

APPENDIX K.

Issur Chunder Mozumdar's ticket

1. Register number 8413. Class A. Height 5 feet 7½ inches.
2. Name and age. Issur Chundro Mozumdar, son of Hur Nath Mozumdar, 32 years.
3. Caste. Hindu, Kayastha
4. Offence Extortion, section 384, Indian Penal Code
5. District in which sentenced Joint-Magistrate, Dinagepore
6. Period of sentence. 4 years.
7. Date of sentence. 30th January 1882
8. Date on which sentence will expire. 29th January 1886.
9. Occupation Government servant.
10. Education. English and Bengali well

Date	Detail of Labour and Conduct	Date.	Fortnightly weighment.
			M. s. c.
	Sent to hospital with ague ..	9-3-82	1 37 4
	Discharged and cured	2-4-82	1 36 8
	Admitted into the hospital with ague ...	16-4-82	1 35 0
	Discharged. Light-work ...	30-4.82	1 37 4
	Public Works Department, surki pounding ..	.....	.. ..
	To surki pounding. He is all right now. Sentence reduced to 4 year's rigorous imprisonment on appeal. Transferred to Presidency Jail on the 2nd May 1882	... ..	130lbs.
4-3-82	Received from Dinajpore Jail (old ticket attached)	4-3-82	130lbs.
5-8-82	Health good...	26-11-82	130lbs.
6-5	Machines .	24-12-82	128lbs.
10-5	Book-binding ..	7-1-83	135lbs.
	Marks up to ∨ for April 1882 .. .	21-1-83	130lbs.
	Total 10	4-2-83	130lbs.
			M. s. c.
28-5	To write a letter	25-2-83	1 27 8
2-7-82	Ditto a business letter .. .	1-4-83	1 29 0
	Full marks, May and June 1882	5-4-83	1 31 6
	Total 18	22-4-83	1 30 0
	Full marks, July 1882	6-9-83	1 30 8
	Total 22	16-6-83	131lbs.
16 8-83	Communicated to the prisoner that his petition (motion) has been rejected by the High Court	24-6-83 8-7-83 22-7-83	136lbs. 149lbs. 147lbs.
	Full marks, August 1882—total 26	5-8-83	146lbs.

Date.	Details of Labour and Character.	Date.	Fortnightly weighment.
19-9-82 1 5,500 21-9-82	Sleeping during work-hour	2-9-83	145lbs.
10-10-82	To write a business letter	16-9-83	149lbs.
	Full marks. September 1882—total 30 ...	28-10-83	149lbs
27-10-82	Received a letter	13-11-83	146lbs.
14-11-82	Received a letter	26-11-83	148lbs.
19-11-82	Body-oil allowed	23-12-83	146lbs.
	(Sd.) MD. ALI.		
	Full marks, October 1882—total 34	6-1-84	145lbs.
26-11-82	... .	20-1-84	145lbs.
4-12-82	Is useless as a compounder and is returned ...	28-12-82	131lbs. without irons.
	(Sd) G. HARRIS.		
	Full marks for November 1882—total 3 ..	.....	.....
	December, 18th.—Compositor—Abstracts ..	.....	.....
23-12	Obtaining bread (European) and butter from another prisoner, and a piece of tobacco.	.....	.....
2 6971 27-12-82 28-12-82	14 days' fetters	.....	.....
9-5	Is to get medicine for chronic bronchitis ...	.....	.....
	(Sd.) K. N. B.		
10-1-83	Remove fetters	.....	.....
	No marks for December 1882	.....	.....
	Total 38	9-2-84	145lbs. without irons.
14-2-83	Five marks for January 1883—total 42 ...	14-5-82	131lbs.
14-2	Transferred to Buxar Jail for employment as a convict writer.	28-5-82 11-6-82	130lbs. 132lbs.
16-2-83	Received into Buxar Central, height 5 feet 7½ inches, weight 1 *md* 23 *s.* 8 *c.* Health good. Hard work.	25-6-82 9-7-82 23-7-82	130lbs 130lbs. 130lbs.
25-3-83	Candidate for	20-8-82	130lbs.
26-3-83	Fit	3-9-82	130lbs.
	(Sd) T. G.		
23-3-83	Allowed to receive a letter	17-9-82	125lbs.
	(Sd.) H. M		
17-4	To write a letter	1-10-82	125lbs.
	(Sd) P. D.		
25-4-83	Hospital observation	15-10-82	128lbs.
6-6-83	Admitted to hospital; congestion of liver ...	12-11-82	130lbs.
	(Sd) T. G.		
			M. s. c.
8-6-83	Discharged	11-3-83	1 28 0
18-6-83	Allowed to receive letter by order of Superintendent.	25-3-83	128lbs
20-6-83	Idling	.....	.....
30-6-83	Cut 5 marks	.....	.....
1-7-83	Mason's work	.....	.....
25-8-83	Penal labour in 40 cells for a month ...	.....	.....
	(Sd.) B. C.		

Date.	Detail of Labour and Conduct.	Date.	Fortnightly Assignment.
7-5-84	Short work by 10 lbs.—warned	.....	.....
9-5-84	Urinating in the floor of the ward at night ...	.....	.....
	2 days' penal diet	.....	.....
	(Sd.) W. &C. B.		
14-5-84	Short work by 5lbs 30 stripes	.....	.....
13-2202	14-5-84 8 marks	.....	.....
	(Sd.) W. A. B.		
15-5-84	Medicine and return to work by order, M. O ...	.....	.....
16-5-84	Hospital (ulcer)	.....	.....
14-5-84	Remove bar fetters and replace ordinary irons ...	.....	.....
20-5-84	Work; give sitting work 4 days	Hospital wt. No. 2, scale	.....
	(Sd.) G. Harris, M. O.		
2-6-84	Composing; to have a seat as recommended by the Medical Officer	20th May 1884. Without fetters.	141lbs.
	(Sd.) G. H.		
9-6-84	Received a letter for him, but he is not entitled to get it	25-5-84 3-6-84	137lbs. 136lbs.
	(Sd.) D. D Chuckerbutty. Dy. Jailor		
	Remove irons	.....	.....
	17-6-84		
	(Sd) W. A. B.		
19-6-84	This man makes no improvement in composing, and I would therefore ask the medical officer to let me know if he is fit for hand press.	22-6-84 6-7-84	133lb. 132lb.
	Let him try	.....	.....
	(Sd) G. H.		
	Hand press	.....	.....
	Two marks, May 1884	20-7-84	133lb.
	Total 94	17-8-84	131lb.
30-6-84	Doing bad work through inattention ...	31-8-84	132lb
14	Seriously warned	.....	.....
35-95			
1-7-84	(Sd) W. A. B.		
20-7-84	Continue at present work to end of month ...	14-9-84 28-9-84	131lb. 131lb.
	(Sd) G. H.		
	Two marks, June 1884	26-10-84	130lb.
	Total	9-11-84	132lb.
31-7-84	Hospital (mumps)	23-11-84	129lb.
	Full marks, July 1884	.....	.....
	Total 98	.....	.....
10-8-84	Work	.....	.....
13-8 84	Leaving his work and gossiping with other prisoners	.....	.....
15	Two months' irons	.....	.....
4127			
14-8-84	(Sd.) W A. B.		
15-8-84	Fetters put on	.....	.....
19-8-84	Stealing tapes from the Press	.....	.....
16	Five hours' back-handcuffs	.....	.....
4185			
20-8-84	(Sd.) W. A. B.		

Date.	Details of Labour and Conduct.	Date.	Fortnightly weighment.
	Two marks, August 1884	...	...
	Total 98	...	...
6-9-84	Composing abstract; full task	...	...
	Remove irons	12-10-84	130lb.
	(Sd.) W A. R. 21-9-84.		
8-10-85	Not entitled to receive letter at present . .	7-12-84 21-12-84	132lb. 134lb.
	(Sd.) W. A. B.		
	Full marks, September 1884 . .	...	...
	Total 102	...	...
18-10-84	Easing himself in his junghia in the night instead of in the gumla ...	...	...
	Forfeit 6 marks	...	...
	(Sd.) W A. B.		
17 5025 18-8-84	Two marks, October 1884, and cut 6 marks ...	...	...
	Total 98=1-3-5	.	...
	Full marks, November 1884	...	...
	Total 100-2-0-0	...	...

CALCUTTA POLICE OFFICE,
9th January 1885.

I APPEND to this note copy of a statement made to me on the 26th ultimo by the writer of the letter which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 20th November last signed "Humanity." I wrote to "Humanity" through the Editor of that paper on the 2nd December, inviting him to call upon me; and I also sent him a message through an acquaintance that I should be glad to see him; but I was given to understand that he was unwilling to come. Finally he called on me, but I am not at liberty to reveal his name.

The information contained in his statement has been communicated by me to the Official Visitors of the Jail. Whenever persons have been named, they have been sent for and examined, and the substance of the entire statement has been fully dealt with in the report drawn up by the Commission. No points have been lost sight of, which admitted of investigation.

J. LAMBERT,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Police Office, 26th December 1884.

STATEMENT MADE BY "HUMANITY"

I AM the writer of the letter which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 20th November last. I was employed all my term in the Press I never saw men in back-handcuffs undergoing the punishment; but I often saw men who had just been released from the handcuffs. The Press men would be brought straight back to the Press to work, generally by a convict warder. Many of them were unable to work properly for some days after the punishment. They complained of great pain in their back, chest, and upper part of their bodies. I thought the punishment too severe, and I promised them to bring the matter forward when I got out. Just before my release they reminded me of my promise. That is why I wrote. I was able to describe the manner in which the handcuffs were applied, because one day some of the men shewed me. It was in the Press They had no handcuffs, but they made up the appliances by bits of rope which were lying about. I have described the mode of applying the back-handcuffs just as the men described it to me. They shewed me how high their hands were drawn up.

I cannot say of my own knowledge that the men were marched up and down in the sun, but it was a well-known fact that they were kept in the sun. Every one talked of it.

By "first meal" I meant breakfast; this is served out about 11 A.M., so prisoners undergoing back-handcuffs would have to wait till 2 P.M or 3 P.M. They had the usual parched gram early in the morning. The convict warder to whom I referred is Watson. The prisoners who had been in back-handcuffs always complained of having been beaten and punched by him. Convict warder Sullivan was bad too, but he is released Kelly's name was not much mentioned in connection with back-handcuffs. I have seen bruises and marks on the bodies of men who had been released from back-handcuffs. I remember the case of a Deputy Collector, a man from Mymensingh, I think: he was brought back by Watson bleeding at the elbow. He said Watson had hit him with a stick, and had kicked him. This prisoner is in the jail still. Many others complained of having been struck by Watson, Kelly, and Sullivan. Watson and Kelly often carried a stick, a stout walking-stick. I concluded they had permission to carry a stick for self-defence.

My information regarding the jailor's having been "aroused out of his slumbers by the cries of the prisoners" undergoing back-handcuffs was derived from hearsay talk among prisoners in the jail.

As regards a prisoner being rescued by the jailor from a watery grave, this too was told me by others,—a native prisoner ran out of the refractory yard with his back-handcuffs on, and was caught at the tank. I cannot say who knew the man's name.

My statement regarding the entry which I was told was made by the Deputy Commissioner (yourself) about the condition of lad Jordan was derived by hearsay from another prisoner, who told me Munshi Abdul Guffoor had seen your remarks in the visitors' register.

The name of the prisoner who died is Rutton Dass. The report that before dying he had made a statement emanated from the hospital; it was the common talk of the Jail that he had made such a statement. I did not know him personally, but everyone said he was a strong hale man before he underwent the punishment. This case was the talk of the Jail. The "other native" referred to by me was a pressman: he was punished with back-handcuffs just about the same time as Rutton Dass. He was disabled by the punishment when he was brought back to the Press. I saw him; he could not work. Munshi Abdul Guffoor thought he was scheming, but when the man's koortah was taken off, he saw marks, and sent the man to hospital. I don't remember seeing the man again. I was released four or five days afterwards. I should know the man again if I saw him.

By saying that it is "a common thing to see prisoners with bleeding and lacerated bodies going to hospital daily for treatment," I referred to men who had been flogged. Mr. Beadon always gives 30 stripes. Two pressmen were punished with 30 stripes each, because they accidentally broke a stone in the Press; one of them had to go about for days afterwards with his body bent. I saw these men.

I only remember witnessing personally two cases of ill-treatment while I was in Jail. One Sunday I saw paid warder Richards strike the lad Jordan with a stick on the face, because he saluted him with the wrong hand Once the Superintendent struck a prisoner. I don't remember who it was. The Superintendent ordered back-handcuffs, and the man appealed; so he hit him with his stick

The Superintendent will never listen to men who have any defence to make: once he increased a punishment of cells from 48 hours to 72 hours, simply because the man remonstrated. He was an old man, an apothecary, either Eurasian or English.

I was twice punished: once I had dark cells for 48 hours, for having my light burning after hours. I was allowed a lamp, and one night I fell asleep. Kelly reported me and told the Superintendent I must have been smoking. I denied it, but the Superintendent would not listen. It was while I was in these cells that I heard prisoners undergoing back-handcuffs screaming out.

My second offence was "insubordination to a convict warder." I had been allowed an interview with my wife. After such interviews prisoners are always examined by a warder. Kelly wanted to examine me in an indecent manner. I protested, and was sentenced to fourteen days' irons by the Superintendent on the Jailor's report.

Prisoners do not dare to complain to the visitors. Weston was punished for complaining; and so was Urilla The visiting Justice who heard the complaint was a native Magistrate. It was about the food. Urilla got irons and was sent to wheat-grinding. Weston was sent off to another part of the jail; was also put to wheat-grinding.

All Mr. Beadon's punishments are very severe. Adam, a Eurasian, who was working at the Press near me, was punished with a month's irons for not saluting the Superintendent. The man explained at the time to Mr. Beadon that he was engaged at some work with the Press Superintendent, and so did not see him.

The paid warders are nobody in the Jail. They merely walk about. All the discipline is in the hands of the convict warders. They have far too much power. It is almost always on the complaint of convict warders that men are punished, and many complaints are made by them, so that they may extort money. I sent out two letters through a convict warder and he received on each occasion Rs. 10 from my friends. Rs. 5 was given for each letter to the bearer; the remaining ten I gave to the convict warders through another prisoner. After this no complaint was made against me.

J. LAMBERT,

Deputy Commissioner of Police.

No. 158P, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1885.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments,

To—The Inspector-General of Jails.

I AM directed to forward, for any remarks you may wish to make upon it, the accompanying report of the result of the enquiry made by the official visitors of the Presidency Jail into certain allegations regarding the treatment of the prisoners in that jail, which were published in the *Statesman* of the 20th November last. The report also deals with the further allegations against the management of the Presidency Jail which subsequently appeared in that newspaper.

2. I am to say that in submitting your report you need not confine yourself to the subjects dealt with by the official visitors in connection with the Presidency Jail. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive any observations you may desire to make on the general question of jail discipline throughout the province.

3. A copy of the letter from this office to the Commissioner of Police, No. 1437P, dated the 24th November last, asking him to hold a meeting of the official visitors for the purpose of holding the enquiry, is also enclosed.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1885.

From—E. V. Westmacott, Esq., c.s., Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Depts.

With reference to your No. 158P of 17th January 1885, in which you forward a copy of your No. 1437P of the 24th November 1884, directing the official visitors of the Presidency Jail to make inquiry, during my absence on tour, into certain allegations of the use of cruel punishment in the said jail contained in a letter addressed to the *Statesman* newspaper on the 20th November 1884, and in an article published by the said newspaper of the same date, and in which you also forward a copy of a report by the said official visitors, dated the 10th January 1885, of the result of their inquiry, for such remarks as I may wish to make, I have the honour to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

The letter referred to in the *Statesman* of the 20th November 1884, signed by "Humanity," drew attention to the manner in which the punishment of back-handcuffs, which is prescribed in the Jail Code, was applied in the Presidency Jail, and asserted that it amounted to "fiendish torture," and had in one instance caused death. On the 30th November the *Statesman* in another article spoke of the frequent publication in newspapers of the most harrowing and sickening details of tortures commonly practised in our jails, of a photograph taken by Dr. Mackenzie of a wretch fastened to the triangle and bleeding from the rods, and asserted that the murder of Mr. Norman, Judge of the High Court, was due to exasperation caused by the torture of the murderer's brother in the Presidency Jail. The *Statesman* quoting statements published in the *Indian Daily News* in 1877, as to fearful floggings with the cat, thirty to sixty in the Presidency Jail daily, declared that "we are assured" that these infamous brutalities or similar ones are practised still, and went on to demand that when death occurs in the jail hospital, the inquest shall be held by the Coroner and a jury, and not by the Jail Superintendent, by whom the *Statesman* asserts that inquests are now held. A few days later the same newspaper informed the public that an "old jail official" had mentioned having known two hundred lashes inflicted on a prisoner, and having seen a man so brutally flogged, that his bare shoulder-blade glittered in the sun. Later, again, the *Statesman* reproduced a remark from a native contemporary, unnamed, to the effect that there is a general belief among the people that prisoners are starved and flogged to death in the Presidency Jail, and announced that the *Statesman* had been forced to the conclusion that "the dreadful mortality in our prisons is the work of cold-blooded atrocities which can only be described correctly as murder." He further asserted that prisoners "have been killed by the double process of starvation and torture," and said that "we may be as sure as of our existence that the death-roll was furnished by the prisoners who were flogged, gagged, back-handcuffed, consigned to the cells, and starved." About this period a petition was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor asking for the examination of a youth named Jordan, said to have been incapacitated for life for any work by the severity with which he had been treated, and asserting that numbers had died under similar treatment. This petition was sent to the official visitors for inquiry. On the 21st December the official visitors having met several times the *Statesman* published an account of some of the evidence given before them by certain released convicts—Bason, Rebeiro, Francis, and Williams. The statements of these men that convicts in dark cells were not let out, as the rules require, for half an hour twice a day, that the Superintendent would not allow men to defend themselves, and had admitted it, that prisoners in August

and September were commonly kept at work for 20 or 21 hours a day successively, and that Mr. Beadon when asked to produce the back-handcuffs said that they had all been destroyed, will be fully considered. The *Statesman* at the same time published a memorandum by one "E.O.," who states that he has known men's hip-joints injured for life by cross-bar leg irons and that prisoners are fed on salt *dholl* to provoke thirst and then locked up deprived of water. I do not observe other points requiring notice until the *Statesman* brings forward figures showing the mortality of 1879, and saying that the jail records should be examined to show how many of those who died had been tortured. The *Statesman* particularly asks for the prison history of Rutton Dass, who died in September last. On the 30th December the *Statesman* published another letter from "Humanity," and also made some remarks upon the boy Jordan, who had been one of the editor's visitors. On the 26th December a statement was made by "Humanity" to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Lambert, under promise that his name should not be published.

On the 10th January the official visitors submitted their report upon the allegations into which they had to inquire and which refer to the Presidency Jail, but as the attack of the *Statesman* is not confined to the Presidency Jail, being also directed against the general management of prisons in Bengal, I think it necessary for me to examine also the allegations which have a wider application. I will first examine how far the allegations brought forward by the *Statesman* or others are true, or based on truth, and how far they are false or exaggerated, and mischievously calculated to mislead the general public as to the character of the management of jails, secondly I will consider whether in any points Mr. Beadon's conduct, as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, requires correction and censure, and thirdly whether there is in the system of management of Bengal jails generally anything repulsive to humanity or calling for reform. Below I have as far as possible reduced to distinct charges the assertions made, and have, in parallel columns, noted the finding of the official visitors, or the opinion which I have formed, as to the truth or otherwise of those charges.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
1. That Mr. Beadon on taking charge of the Presidency Jail adopted his own mode of applying back-handcuffs, and converted it into a punishment attended with absolute torture and cruelty.	1. The punishment of back-handcuffs is prescribed in the Jail Code, but without detailed instructions as to the manner of application. Mr. Larymore, who preceded Mr. Beadon as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, did not use this punishment, because he found that without straps convicts could slip their bodies through their arms, and bring their hands in front, and he did not feel justified in using straps in the absence of any mention of them in the Code. He did not, however, think that back handcuffs could be used effectively without straps. Dr. Mackenzie, a previous Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, used back-handcuffs, and always used straps. The Code had not then been issued. Mr. Beadon had used the straps in the Midnapore Jail in 1880, and described their application minutely in his report on the administration of that jail. As his report was received by the Inspector-General of Jails without any comment on the point, he concluded that his action was unobjectionable. He distinctly says in that report that the string must not be pulled so tight as to cause actual pain, and I am satisfied that there was no intention of so straining the shoulders or arms as to amount to torture.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
2. That by straps over the shoulders, the hands are drawn upwards until the palms rest on the nape of the neck, or till the victim is able to reach the crown of his head with the tips of his fingers, and again that back-handcuffs have been so applied as to wrench the victim's arms upwards and backwards over his head, that the sockets of his shoulder have been heard to crack, in the midst of his yells and groans.	2. Into this point the official visitors have inquired, but I do not find that they have declared definitely whether they think the allegation true or false; they report (paragraph 12) that they hesitate to say that it is proved that the punishment has been made into a torture, and they distinctly state their opinion (paragraph 8) that with most men it would be impossible to draw up the hands as described by "Humanity." I have questioned a number of witnesses besides those who appeared before the visitors. Some were jail officers, and some were convicts, several of whom had worn back-handcuffs, and I have made them show me the height at which the wrists were suspended. In no case have I seen the wrists higher than a point which brings the forearm into a horizontal position. I should say that the forefinger is never higher than the lower edge of the shoulder-blade. I feel no hesitation in saying that it is false that hands have ever been drawn up to the nape of the neck, or till the fingers reach the head. I agree with the official visitors in thinking that the punishment might easily be made very painful, and I would never sanction the use of straps without some contrivance whereby the maximum height to which the wrists could be drawn could be strictly limited. I receive with extreme caution the evidence of those convicts who came forward to give it, and place much more dependence on that of other convicts whom I have questioned casually in the jail. I see no reason to believe that the warders have ever inflicted torture by unduly shortening the straps, or that any pain has ever been caused by the act of drawing up the wrists, but I am of opinion that very painful cramps would after some time ensue from their maintenance in the same position.
3. That a rope attached to the centre of the manacles is fastened to his neck, throwing his whole frame into a crescentic form.	3. The official visitors (paragraph 8) report that with the exception of a rope round the neck (which is a mis-description) the description given in the letter of "Humanity" fairly corresponds with the admitted method of application, except as regards the all-important point of the degree of tension or force applied. I think it should further be noted, that to speak of the body being drawn into a crescentic form is more than an exaggeration. The wrists, as drawn up by the shoulder-straps are brought into the position in which a soldier's hands are placed preparatory to his being trained in the sword exercise, and the position opens the

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
	shoulders and throws out the chest. I do not think it would be possible to arch the body by drawing up the wrists with shoulder-straps, and such a mis-description is calculated to produce a false and mischievous impression.
4. That with body arched he is made to walk up and down in the burning sun for five or six hours.	4. The official visitors (paragraph 13) think that at one time the convicts wearing back-handcuffs must often have had to walk up and down in the sun. They think it impossible that there can always have been shade in the yard in which the punishment was inflicted. Upon this point I will not express a contrary opinion, though Mr. Beadon and the jail officials assure me that there always was shade in one part or other of the yard. I am, however, satisfied, and the official visitors do not express any opinion to the contrary, that there was no intention of making exposure to the sun part of the punishment, and that on the representation of warder Shevelin of the want of protection from sun and rain the convicts were moved into the penal yard, and eventually into the corridors. If the convicts were at one time exposed to the sun, they were moved as soon as the jail officials observed it. It is true that they were walked up and down.
5. That men are thrown in this condition (viz. with their arms wrenched upwards and backwards over their heads) into the cells for hours, to wake the whole prison with their cries.	5. This is absolutely false. The convicts were kept marching up and down.
6. That while undergoing this punishment the convict is not allowed to drink water.	6. The official visitors have found (paragraph 13) that although the convict overseer might at his discretion refuse water, water was provided, and it was intended that it should be given, and no complaint has been made to the visitors that water was not given. I have inquired very fully into this, and am satisfied that water was often given, and I have not been able to find an instance in which it was refused.
7. That he is not allowed to partake of his first meal till he has undergone his punishment.	7. This statement is false, as the official visitors have recorded (paragraph 13). The first meal is given at 6 A.M. and "Humanity" has admitted that he referred to the second meal, usually given at 11 o'clock. It is true that this meal is not given to convicts punished with back-handcuffs until 2 P.M.
8. That back-handcuffs are applied by a convict warder who	8. Upon this point I do not find that the official visitors have made any remark.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
is undergoing transportation for ten years for manslaughter perpetrated under most cold-blooded circumstances, and again that the two warders are convicts who have had their tickets-of-leave cancelled for ruffianism, and who are in jail for murder.	There are in the jail three paid warders—Shevelin, Johnson, and Richards—all old soldiers of very good character, and one or other of these was always not only present but actually assisting when back-handcuffs were being put on or taken off. The former two were examined by the official visitors, and Richards has been examined at great length by me. With them were the convict warders Watson and Kelly, and at one time convict overseer Sullivan. Not one of these three convict officers is imprisoned for manslaughter. Kelly and Watson are sentenced under section 394 of the Indian Penal Code for committing robbery with hurt, and Sullivan was convicted of theft. In the first place it is untrue that the infliction of the punishment of back-handcuffs was entrusted to any of these convict officers, without the supervision of a paid warder, and in the second place they are none of them convicted of manslaughter, so that the attempt to show that the infliction of the punishment was left to the discretion of especially ruffianly men breaks down entirely.
9 That the said convict warders belabour and otherwise maltreat convicts while wearing back-handcuffs.	9. The official visitors have not recorded any finding on this point. Several convicts deposed before them to rough usage on the part of the convict warders, but I disbelieve them. One convict, Ishwar Chunder Mozumdar, appears to have had bleeding elbows after the punishment of back-handcuffs, and attributed it to being pushed down by Sullivan. Considering this man's demeanour while under examination, and his attitude towards the jail officials, as shown by his prison history, ever since he has been a convict, I should not be inclined to place any reliance on what he said, nor do the official visitors (paragraph 20) appear to regard him as more trustworthy than I do. I examined a number of persons as to the conduct of the convict warders, and am quite satisfied that they never used sticks. Although no prison officer, convict or free, is ever allowed to strike a convict, force must sometimes be used in the case of active resistance, and I think it possible that they may have pulled or pushed refractory convicts who refused to march in line, but find no reason to believe that they ever inflicted what could be called a blow. Convict Ishwar Chunder Mozumdar appears to have been very refractory, and I think he may have had a fall when struggling with the warders, which, with his hands tied up, might easily abrade his elbows.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
10. That the Jailor has been roused out of his slumbers by the cries of convicts wearing back-handcuffs, and has gone to rescue them.	10. There appears to be no foundation for this statement.
11. That on one occasion the Jailor saved from drowning a convict who fell into a tank while wearing back-handcuffs.	11. The official visitors report (paragraph 29) that a convict went to the tank to drink, but did not fall into it, nor was he nearly drowned, nor did the Jailor arrive till after he was back again in the yard.
12. That the Deputy Commissioner in August noticed the fearfully bruised condition of a convict named Jordan who had worn back-handcuffs, and noted in the visitors' book that the punishment amounted to more than torture.	12. The official visitors (paragraph 30) report that Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, did notice a small bruise on this boy, but made no entry in the visitors' book, as the convict himself attributed it to a fall. I may be mistaken, but I think when this convict was examined before me, Mr. Lambert, and Syad Ameer Hosen, on the 8th December, the blue stain of which note was then made was said to be the mark which Mr. Lambert had previously noticed.
13. That Jordan's arms were upraised behind his back, handcuffed, and maintained at the level of his neck with a stick thrust under his arms.	13. There is no foundation for this statement, and it is difficult to understand in what manner the readers are expected to believe that the stick was applied.
14. That this was done for a number of days in succession with enforced fasting and denial of water to drink.	14. The only occasions on which Jordan was punished with back-handcuffs were on the 11th August, 25th August, and 3rd September 1884. The only enforced fasting would be the postponement of his meal from eleven o'clock till two, and that he was denied water to drink is improbable. The boy was examined by two official visitors in my presence on the 8th December, and he made no complaint of the kind.
15. That this necessitated his admission into hospital in a broken and bleeding condition	15. This convict was never in hospital after the 1st May 1884.
16. That he is incapacitated for life for any work with injured back and dislodged collar-bone.	16. He appeared before me and two official visitors on the 8th December, and before Dr. Sanders on the 11th December, and was found to be, as he admitted, perfectly uninjured. He entered the jail on the 29th March 1884 weighing 101lbs., and on the 7th December weighed 124lbs. A gain of 23lbs. in weight does not indicate any loss of health. The *Statesman* records that on Saturday (the 20th December) the boy Jordan was brought to the office by his father to show the condition of idiotcy and helplessness to which he had been reduced, and that the boy asserted that he had been thrown into a tank and kept there till he was

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
	half-drowned. This statement had not been made before, so far as I am aware, and appears to be absolutely false; but the boy, who though slow and stupid, is no idiot, evidently understood the kind of information he was expected to give, and was equal to the occasion. In order to judge whether his stupidity was due to the treatment he had received in jail, of which he has three times been an inmate, it would be necessary to ascertain his state of intelligence when first admitted, a point on which the *Statesman* is silent; but Mr. Larymore, who was Superintendent at the time, has stated that Jordan's father came to him, described his son as wanting both in intelligence and industry, and expressed a hope that he would be well whipped while in jail, as it might reform him and lead him to endeavour to earn an honest livelihood. I may draw attention to the fact that had the *Statesman* been actuated by a desire to lay true information before the public, he could hardly have failed, on seeing the boy's absolutely uninjured physical condition, to correct the misstatements which had appeared as to his having been permanently incapacitated for work by ill-treatment.
17. That numbers have died under similar treatment.	17. Mr. Beadon took charge of the Presidency Jail on the 19th March 1884 and first inflicted the punishment of back-handcuffs on the 31st May 1884. The statement annexed to the visitor's report (Appendix C) shows that there have only been 23 deaths since Mr. Beadon took charge. Of these twenty-three who died, 13 had never been punished, and only four had worn back-handcuffs. Of these four, one died of heat apoplexy, one of enteric fever one month and twenty-three days after wearing back-handcuffs, one, a cook, of a burn, or rather a scald, from a boiler being upset over him, one month and eleven days after it, and one of measles two months after it. I shall speak of the case of heat apoplexy, which may possibly have some connection with the punishment of back-handcuffs, presently, but that numbers have died under such treatment as that under which Jordan is said to have suffered, is clearly false. It is false that Jordan was injured as is alleged, and false that any convicts have died from wearing back-handcuffs, except possibly one who died of heat apoplexy, which may have been caused by exposure to the sun while wearing back-handcuffs.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
18. That on the 12th September a robust native who wore back-handcuffs was tortured and belaboured to such an extent that he died; that he suffered the greatest pangs, pointed out a convict warder, and said that the latter had maltreated him while undergoing the punishment "which was the result of his suffering."	18. This must refer to the case of Rutton Das, the convict who died of heat apoplexy as above mentioned. The official visitors reporting (paragraph 17) on this case, think that he had probably been exposed to the sun, and that no other cause is forthcoming to explain why he should have had heat apoplexy. In the end of paragraph 23 the official visitors say, that unless this case is an exception, no death can be in the remotest degree connected with back-handcuffs.
19. That the death of Rutton Das was the result of inflammation of both shoulder-joints attended with high fever, and that Dr. Harris' *post mortem* examination was defective, not noticing the state of the shoulders.	19. Dr. Harris informed the visitors that he did observe the joints, that there was no swelling, no dislocation, and no fracture; that Rutton Das did not open his mouth in hospital, or point out a convict warder, or affirm that he had been maltreated. I do not see the slightest grounds for suspecting that Rutton Das died from any cause but heat apoplexy. I fear that this may possibly have been caused by exposure to the sun while wearing back-handcuffs, but when I find this the only case of death out of 750 cases in which back-handcuffs were worn, I cannot consider it a result which could reasonably have been anticipated, and as soon as the attention of the jail officials was drawn to the exposure to the sun the place of punishment was at once changed to one where there was sufficient shelter.
20. That when a prisoner dies in the jail, the Superintendent of the Jail, generally a medical officer, holds the inquest, and that the verdict is one that suppresses everything that is vital in the case.	20. The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail is not a medical officer, and has nothing to do with inquests. The inquest on the body of Rutton Das was held by the Coroner of Calcutta with a jury, as inquest invariably is when a death occurs in the Presidency Jail. The official visitors have annexed to their report a copy of the proceedings recorded by the Coroner in this case.
21. That another native was admitted to hospital at the same time all but dead from the same cause, and it was rumoured that he had succumbed.	21. The official visitors (paragraphs 15, 16) consider that this must refer to one Sharafat who was punished with back-handcuffs on the 12th September, the date of the punishment of Rutton Das and admitted to hospital on the 16th September, two days after the death of Rutton Das. He was not all but dead, nor has he succumbed, but his arm was swollen and it was found necessary to puncture it. He aggravated the sore in hospital with pieces of glass and bamboo, and this, I am informed by Dr. Harris, is a common practice of convicts desirous of prolonging their stay in hospital.

Charges.	*Results of inquiry.*
22. That water was thrown on the straps worn with back-handcuffs to tighten them.	22. There appears to be no foundation for this statement.
23. That Mr. Beadon, when asked to produce the back-handcuffs for inspection, told the official visitors that they had all been destroyed.	23. The official visitors (paragraph 41) report that there is absolutely no foundation for this assertion, as the handcuffs had been produced and applied in their presence.
24. That strong men who have worn back-handcuffs almost always have to be admitted into hospital, and are sometimes disabled for life.	24. The official visitors (paragraph 15) examined the last 53 men who had worn back-handcuffs and found no marks on 48 of them. The other five showed slight bruises on the shoulders where the straps had passed, or slight abrasions on the wrists. There is no evidence of any injury being caused by back-handcuffs beyond the swollen arm of Sharafat, possibly the death from heat apoplexy of Rutton Das, and possibly some injury to the wrist of a convict named Rebeiro, who having been released appeared before the visitors to give his testimony. He endeavoured to make them believe that the weakness of his wrist, which he showed, was caused by back-handcuffs, but Mr. Larymore, in whose custody he had been when convicted once before, made him admit that his tasks had been reduced on account of the weakness of this wrist five years before. It does not therefore appear what injury was caused to it by the back-handcuffs. It is true that the shoulders remain stiff for one or two days after wearing back-handcuffs, but as to any permanent injury caused by them, nothing has come to light. I have pushed my inquiries on this point much further than the official visitors did.
25. That Mr. Beadon, up to September last, never administered less than the maximum number of stripes, no matter how trivial the offence.	25. The official visitors (paragraph 32) report that Mr. Beadon admits that he usually imposes the maximum number of stripes because he inflicts that punishment rarely and only in bad cases. As stripes had only been inflicted 27 times between the date of Mr. Beadon's taking charge in March, and the 18th November, it is scarcely probable that they were ever inflicted in trivial cases, nor does the Punishment Register show any reason for supposing that they were. Rule 640 of the Jail Code requires all official visitors to examine the Punishment Register and bring to the notice of the Inspector-General of Jails every instance in which it appears that whipping has been unnecessarily used as a punishment, and therefore, if Mr. Beadon had been

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	whipping prisoners unnecessarily, it would undoubtedly have been brought to my notice by the visitors; they have apparently seen no occasion for doing so. It is not the fact that Mr. Beadon never inflicted less than thirty stripes, as I find entries in the Punishment Register of a less number being given.
26. That it is a common sight to see native prisoners "with bleeding and lacerated bodies wending their way to the hospital daily for treatment."	26. The official visitors (paragraph 31) report that they disbelieve this statement. "Humanity" has explained that he referred to prisoners who had been flogged. As only twenty-seven floggings were inflicted in eight months, or less than four on an average each month, the spectacle of a flogged convict wending his way to hospital can scarcely have been a daily one, even if every one went to hospital after a flogging, which is very far from being usual. I find that only seven out of the twenty-seven flogged were admitted to hospital in consequence, and I have rarely seen convicts under treatment in any jail hospital in consequence of being flogged. I have already spoken of the proneness of convicts to aggravate slight sores by artificial irritation, in order to prevent their healing, and to prolong their stay in hospital.
27. That many men in the Presidency Jail have been murdered in the last twelve years by the repeated floggings to which they were subjected until their bodies were a mass of gangrene. That floggings were repeated before the wounds caused by previous lashing were healed. That the number of corporal punishments in the Presidency Jail were in 1877 from 30 to 60 daily. That these "infamous brutalities, or similar" ones, are practised still. That prisoners are starved and flogged to death in the Presidency Jail, and that this alone increases the death-rate of the jail population. That death has been at the rate of one man in every four or five every year.	27. The official visitors (paragraph 40) report that the substratum of truth which underlies one of the most sensational of the paragraphs from which these charges are extracted is that in 1879, when floggings and penal diet were very frequently imposed the mortality did rise to an extent which makes it maintainable that there was some connection between the two. They have, however, omitted to notice the general reduction of the diet of prisoners in that year, or the fact that it was in 1880 found necessary to increase it. Of this I shall speak presently. Appendix C shows that out of 29 prisoners who died in 1884, 16 had never been punished at all. Not one of them had been flogged. The death-rate in the Presidency Jail, so far from being one in four or five convicts every year, or from 20 to 25 per cent., is shown in Appendix D to have risen to 5·12 per cent. in the year 1879, but in no other year from 1874 inclusive to have been above 3·15, which was the rate in 1880. As to gangrene produced by flogging, and flogging on unhealed sores, I do not believe a word. Medical officers always examine a convict, and certify to his being physically fit to undergo the punishment before he is flogged, and are far

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	too careful to allow any one to be flogged on unhealed sores.
28. That Dr. Mackenzie, when Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, had a picture photographed of a man at the triangle with the blood streaming from him under the punishment he was enduring. That Dr. Mackenzie admitted that an Afghan prisoner had been photographed at the triangle.	28. The official visitors have reported upon this (paragraph 33) that the convict was not an Afghan, but a well known Calcutta thief, that the flogging had not commenced when the photograph was taken, and was not ordered by a jail official, but by the sentence of a judicial court The photograph was one of several taken in answer to enquiries that were being made as to the mode of inflicting various punishments.
29. That an Afghan or Pathan prisoner sentenced for something committed on the Panjab frontier, probably no offence in the estimation of his clansmen, was put on the tread-mill for refusing to break stones, fell off, and was kicked by the warder, whom he struck in the face with his fist, breaking his jaw.	29. The official visitors have (in paragraph 34) reported on this case that a certain Afghan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Norman on the 27th January 1870. That Mr. Norman was murdered 20th September 1871. That the convict was put on the treadmill, and assaulted a warder in 1872. That he struck a warder, not with his fist on the jaw, but with a hammer on the head
That the late Mr. Justice Norman sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude for this offence.	That for this he was sentenced, not by Mr. Norman, who was dead, but by Mr. Markby; not to seven years' imprisonment, but to two Of this there is no evidence.
That he begged to be sentenced to death rather than imprisonment, saying that he could not endure such flogging as he had witnessed without trying to kill his punisher. That he was repeatedly flogged for refusal to break stones, and died in the hospital of the jail.	That he was flogged for refusing to break stone there is no evidence. He did not die in the jail, but was released and conveyed to the frontier on the 28th January 1875.
That it was this man's brother who assassinated Mr. Norman.	Of this there is no evidence, but the man's second conviction occurred after Mr. Norman's death.
30. That flogging is inflicted by a lash laid on at intervals of one minute to prolong the torture.	30. The lash is never used. Flogging is inflicted by a cane on the buttocks, and nothing has been heard of intervals of one minute. See official visitors' report (paragraph 37).
31. That the tail ends of the cats have been fitted with contrivances to cut and tear the flesh from the body.	31. No cat is known to have been ever used in a Bengal jail.
32. That two hundred lashes have been inflicted on a prisoner.	32 No lashes have ever been inflicted. Flogging is always administered with a cane on the breech, and the greatest number of stripes ever given is thirty.

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33. That a man has been seen so brutally flogged that every atom of flesh had been torn from his back, until the bare shoulder-blade glittered in the sun.

34. That three or four years ago the jail officials reduced the dietary, and that the result was that prisoners died like so many flies in the wards.

35. That a certain person has seen a hundred men at a time crowded round the hospital for treatment.

36. That the dreadful mortality in our prisons "is the work of "cold-blooded atrocities that can "only be described as murder."

That prisoners have not died, but have been killed by the double process of starvation and torture.

That the death-roll of prisoners is furnished by those who were flogged, gagged, back-handcuffed, consigned to the cells, and starved.

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33. It has been already stated that no such flogging as could render such an exhibition possible is ever inflicted in a Bengal jail. The allegation is absolutely false.

34. The allusion is doubtless to the events of 1879 of which I shall speak presently. As already stated, the death-rate in that year in the Presidency Jail did not exceed 5·12 per cent.

35. Appendix G shows the daily average number of prisoners in hospital in the Presidency Jail in 1882, 1883, and 1884 never to have exceeded 90·03, to which figure it rose in January 1884, when 152 cases of chicken-pox were admitted. The total number of cases admitted in that month was 299 or an average of less than ten every day. In February 1882 it was 258, but in no other month for three years have more than 200 cases been admitted. It is false that a hundred men are ever crowded round the hospital for treatment.

36. These allegations go beyond the Presidency Jail, and attack all the jails of the province. Since taking charge of the department in March last I have visited and carefully inspected 37 out of the 45 jails of Bengal, and unhesitatingly pronounce these charges to be false. I was absent from India during the whole of 1879, and have no personal knowledge of what then occurred, but I assert most positively that of late years the health of prisoners has been made the primary object in jail management, and that considerations of discipline have been made to give way to it. To answer such vague and wide charges categorically, by tracing the prison history of every convict who has died, would take more time than such calumnies appear to me to merit, but I feel very confident that the result of any examination of the prison records would triumphantly refute all charges of barbarity brought against prison management. The figures produced for the Presidency Jail, showing how many of the convicts who died in 1884 had never been punished, are a very fair sample of what the registers of other jails would show, and I feel sure that most of our deaths have occurred among convicts who not only have never been punished, but who have been admitted into jail in such a sickly state that no proper tasks could ever be exacted from them. I have

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	carefully read through the prison history of 27 out of the 29 prisoners who died in 1884, the tickets of the other two, who were never punished, being lost. Except Rutton Dass, whose case I shall discuss presently, not one had been treated with any severity, and many of them had been under medical treatment and on light labour or none for the whole or the greater part of their residence in jail.
37 That convicts are imprisoned in total darkness for days together, with nothing but the prison floor to lie upon, and without a blanket even in the coldest weather.	37. Confinement in dark cells (Rule 676A, added to Jail Code by Government order of May 1884) shall never exceed 72 hours. Twice a day the convict is let out for half an hour. Bedding is not allowed during the day, but is put into the cell after the convict's evening meal. Convicts in cells are allowed their ordinary clothing, which includes a blanket coat. Convict Bason says he was not let out of his cell for half an hour twice a day. I cannot positively assert that this is false, for it is always possible that a rule may be broken, but there is no evidence to support the convict's statement, nor did he make any complaint to the Superintendent or to any official visitor.
38. That the food is so vile that prisoners cannot swallow it.	38. Upon this point the official visitors have not reported. I think Baboo Jodoo Lal Mullick is the only visitor who has ever suggested improvement in the food. I have more than once seen the food myself, and consider it good and wholesome If it were so bad as is alleged, I have no doubt the official visitors would have heard of it. According to Rule 902 the Superintendent and Medical Officer are required to examine the cooked food at least once a week Rule 907 requires the Superintendent to inquire into all complaints respecting food. Rule 61 requires the official visitors to see that all rules and orders are adhered to, and the visitors, I know, frequently inspect the food. Copies of all visitors' remarks are sent to me, and I do not think it possible that vile and uneatable food could be served out in any jail, even if the Superintendent neglected his duty, without my hearing of it, and I hope I need hardly say that I should not receive such information without paying due attention to it.
39. That penal diet consists of flour made into a paste, which is uneatable.	39. Penal diet is by Rule 650 laid down as consisting of one pound of flour of wheat or rice, according to the nationality

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	of the convict, daily, boiled as a porridge and seasoned with salt. It is not intended to be nice, but cannot be called uneatable.
40. That convicts on penal diet are made to do full tasks.	40. Rule 649 prohibits the exaction of penal labour from convicts on penal diet, but under medical sanction lighter forms of labour are allowed. The usual labour, which is by no means hard, in the Presidency Jail, is on the printing press. There is no evidence or reason to suppose that the rule forbidding penal labour on penal diet has ever been broken.
41. That no prisoner is ever allowed to defend himself before Mr. Beadon. That Mr. Beadon admitted this. That convict Bason was punished for speaking to the Superintendent. That if a prisoner ever went up to speak to Mr. Beadon he would order him to be gagged and confined in the dark cell for two days.	41. The official visitors have reported (paragraph 43) that Mr. Beadon appeared to have been less ready to allow prisoners to speak in their own defence than the interests of justice necessitated, and it is proved that convict Weston was punished with a month's irons for making a complaint to a visitor which the visitor himself considered groundless. I consider that Mr. Beadon has been to blame in the matter of not listening patiently to convicts, but that the official visitors make a mistake in thinking that he does not allow them to defend themselves when charged before him with offences. Into this I have inquired very carefully, and I think that Mr. Beadon has done his duty in listening to the defence of convicts charged with offences, but not in listening to complaints which prisoners may wish to make of their own motion, except on the Sunday parade, and he has broken a rule in holding the Sunday parade only once a fortnight instead of once a week. Under Rules 91 and 541 the Superintendent is directed to hold a muster of prisoners every Sunday or at other convenient time in the week, hear their complaints, and take such action on them as may be necessary. Mr. Beadon appears to have held this muster only once a fortnight, but when he did hold it, he appears to have heard complaints patiently. Rule 281 requires all officers to listen patiently to prisoners' complaints and grievances. Rule 540 requires the Superintendent to visit all the prisoners once a day, and give them the opportunity of making representations or complaints, but no prisoner is allowed to leave his work or his line for the purpose. When Mr. Beadon first came to the jail, I understand that he found considerable laxity as to the rule that prisoners should not leave their places, and on one occasion an official visitor was fairly mobbed by them. This might be attended with very great danger,

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	and has in some jails facilitated attacks on jail officers and visitors, which would have been impossible if the rule had been strictly enforced. Mr. Beadon very rightly insisted on strict adherence to the rule, but I have reason to fear that strictness was by the over-zeal of subordinates carried too far, and that prisoners were not allowed to complain without previously obtaining the permission of the overseer or warder in immediate charge of them. Such a restriction is obviously open to the gravest irregularities, as the convict officers would naturally put obstacles in the way of any complaints respecting their own treatment of the prisoners. This I have pointed out to Mr. Beadon, and I have lost no time in directing that prisoners shall be allowed to make any complaint they like, so long as they do not leave their places, and that extreme caution shall be exercised in punishing them for making false complaints. I consider it most essential that prisoners shall be allowed to represent their real or fancied grievances to the Superintendent or to visitors without being prevented by any of the subordinate officers, convict or free.
42. That prisoners are worked till 3 or 4 in the morning and turned out again at 5, and that a man finishing his task at 9 or 10 was not allowed to go and sleep till his comrades had finished.	42. The official visitors (paragraph 35) have inquired fully into this. There was at one time a combination among the convicts to endeavour by persistent short-work to get the tasks reduced, and Mr. Beadon, in order to avoid if possible the necessity for punishment, allowed them to work after hours. On one day and one only—this went on till three in the morning, the convicts resolute not to perform full tasks. After that one day they were not kept up after midnight, and after a few days extra work was stopped at 10 P.M. The whole period during which work was thus carried on after hours was only from 7th August to 10th September, by which time the convicts gave in and completed full tasks. I should not have sanctioned this working in extra hours if it had been reported to me. It is not left for the Superintendent of a Jail to decide what is a reasonable task, but the Jail Code prescribes what task shall be enforced in every kind of labour, and this is never exceeded, and in many jails has been reduced. At Gya, for instance, the stone is so hard that convicts are only expected to break four cubic feet instead of ten as laid down in Rule 583, while in several jails, no convict works more than half the day at the oil mill, spending the other half on lighter labour. It is also considered by the Medical Officers,

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	especially where there is any loss of weight, whether any individual convict should be excused part of the full task, and I think there is ample safeguard against the danger of overtasking the convicts or any one convict This being the case, if any convicts wilfully neglect to perform their allotted tasks, I would, after reasonable warning, punish until they find the work more tolerable than the punishment.

Having thus discussed, in parallel columns, the several charges brought by the *Statesman* or its correspondents, and the petition relative to the boy Jordan, I will make some comment on other points which have been brought forward in evidence or otherwise during the inquiry.

Ishwar Chunder Mozumdar states that Dr. Harris informed him that the Superintendent had ordered that men were not to stay in hospital for back handcuffs. This Dr. Harris absolutely denies, and I am satisfied of its falsehood. This man, Mozumdar, also speaks of Mr. Beadon striking prisoners with a thick stick held in both hands. Had he spoken of a blow struck with a stick held in one hand, there might be some possibility of its truth, but this use of a two-handed bludgeon is evidently false. I may here observe that the official visitors have made a singular mistake with reference to this convict, Mozumdar, in stating (paragraph 26) that at Buxar he did pretty well, but began to misconduct himself when he reached the Presidency Jail. A reference to his ticket, of which the official visitors append a copy, corrects this impression. He was sent from the Presidency Jail to Buxar on the 16th February 1883 to act as a convict writer, which implies considerable relaxation in the severity of his punishment, but by the 1st July I find him degraded to mason's work, and on the 25th August he was sentenced to penal labour in cells for a month. On the 1st January 1884 he was again sentenced to penal labour for a month, on 27th January one month's irons, 30th January penal diet in cells, and on 27th February 1884 he was retransferred to the Presidency Jail. So far from doing pretty well, as the visitors think, at Buxar, the labour ticket shows that Mr. Donaldson found him a very troublesome convict, and this is confirmed by letters from Mr. Donaldson and his Jailor, a high caste Brahmin. Mr. Donaldson says that Iswar Chunder Mozumdar was perhaps one of the most troublesome men he ever had to deal with, and the Jailor's opinion of him is equally unfavourable.

Statements have been made as to warders striking convicts with sticks I have satisfied myself that no warder, convict or free, ever carries a stick, or even the baton authorised for paid warders, inside the jail, and these statements being evidently false, I do not believe that the warders ever struck or maltreated them at all.

The *Statesman's* correspondent 'Humanity' told Mr. Lambert that two pressmen were punished with 30 stripes each for accidentally breaking a stone in the press. I have inquired into this and gone through the Punishment Register, and find that nothing of the kind ever occurred. On the 15th July I find that a convict received 24 stripes for breaking a stone, it being his thirty-third offence. The stones in question are valuable, and are used for grinding and spreading the printing ink, and I find that it is common for convicts to break them either for sheer mischief, or to burn the pieces in the engine-room to get lime.

I examined convict D'Urilla as to 'Humanity's' statement that he (D'Urilla) had been punished for complaining, and he told me that such a thing never happened, and that he was never prevented from making complaints.

'Humanity' says he saw warder Richards strike the boy Jordan with a stick. I cannot find that Richards or any other warder ever carried a stick in the jail.

He also says he saw the Superintendent strike a prisoner, but he forgets who it was. I do not believe it.

He says that an old man, an apothecary, had his punishment increased from 48 hours' cells to 72, because he remonstrated. This man's name is Austin. He appeared before the visitors, in my presence, and answered all questions put to him in a very frank manner, which satisfied me of his truth. He admitted that what 'Humanity' calls remonstrating consisted in his losing his temper and being extremely impertinent to the Superintendent, and that he fully deserved the additional 24 hours in cells

It is alleged by the *Statesman* that details of tortures inflicted in jails have been frequently published in newspapers, but unless these publications are produced, I do not think it possible to make any reply.

Of statements of prisoners being gagged and being fed on thirst-provoking food and kept without water, it is needless, in the absence of all evidence, to say anything, but I have some observation to make upon the fact, noted by the visitors and also observed by myself, in more than one jail, that sores on the legs are sometimes produced by fetters. One especially bad case has been mentioned. Gaiters or guards of leather or some other material are sometimes used, and where the use of fetters on the march is required by the police, Rule 755 provides that leathern gaiters shall always be used. I think it would be advisable to make the use of gaiters of some kind compulsory in every case in which fetters are worn. Fetters are always removed as soon as a sore is observed, but the sore sometimes heals with great difficulty, especially when the convict's blood in rendered unhealthy by his physical condition, as is the case with the fever-stricken population of such districts as Dinagepore or Julpigoree. Convicts are also frequently observed to remove their gaiters in order to provoke sores, so as to obtain the removal of their fetters and their admission to hospital, and also to aggravate and irritate slight sores so as to prevent their healing. I think the punishment of back hand-cuffs with straps far less likely to produce injury than fetters.

I will here give the prison history of the convict Rutton Dass. He was convicted at Chumparun on the 29th June 1883, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half. His height was 5′ 7″, his health good, and his weight 1 maund 22 seers, or say, 127lbs. He was employed first on string making and then on the oil-mill, and his appeal having been dismissed, he was received in the Presidency Jail on the 17th September 1883. His health was good, and his weight 132lbs. He was put on press work as a compositor in the Ooriya language. On the 15th October he was warned for the offence of being noisy in the ward at night. On the 1st January 1884 he had an interview with a friend. On the 3rd January he was reported for making no effort to learn the work given to him, but was only told to try once more. On the 6th February he was warned for doing short work, otherwise he generally earned full marks, and his weight fluctuated between 127lbs and 135lbs. On the 1st June 1884 he was allowed to write to his brother On the 3rd July he received a letter, and was allowed to write one. On the 29th July he was appointed a night watchman. On the 8th September he was removed from this office, and punished with three months' fetters for leaving his work and gossiping with a prisoner, and on the 9th September was taken from press work and sent to wheat-grinding. On the 12th September he was reported for cheating at work, and on the same date was punished with five hours' back handcuffs. On the 14th September he was admitted to hospital suffering from heat-apoplexy, and died the same evening. His weight, when last ascertained on the 31st August, was 129lbs. The convict was fed throughout the period of his imprisonment on the scale of diet prescribed for labouring convicts in the Jail Code, and his weight every fortnight shows that he had good health. His ticket shows him to have been a well-conducted prisoner up to the date of the 8th September, so far as the jail officials knew it, and his punishments therefore appear severe, but it must be considered that in the Presidency Jail the jail officers know nothing of a convict's work unless the press officers report him, and they do not report him so long as he is amenable to warnings, or until actual punishment appears to be required. In another jail there would probably be entry after entry of short-work and warnings, or light punishments, gradually increasing, but in the Presidency nothing is recorded on the ticket of work in the press, and the first entry is made when he is handed over to the jail officials as a man whom it is requisite to punish. It

must therefore be considered that the warning, or mild punishment, which would be appropriate when a convict is first reported for misconduct by the Jailor to the Superintendent, would be out of place when a convict has exhausted the patience of the Press officials, and is at last sent up for punishment.

I must now make some remark upon the management of Bengal Jails in 1879. The mortality in that year was very severe. The death-rate, which in 1877 had been 4·88, rose in 1878 to 6 91, and in 1879 to 9·48 per hundred. The number of prisoners who gained weight in jail in 1879 was only 14,623, while 19,229 lost; in 1878, 17,565 had gained and only 17,210 lost. The number of convicts admitted into hospital in 1878 was 23,645; in 1879 it was 28,974. The daily average number of sick was 750 in 1878, 903 in 1879, or 4·43 per cent. in the former and 5·31 in the latter year. The explanation of this will be found in paragraphs 102 to 107 of Dr. Lethbridge's report on the administration of jails for 1879. A conference of prison officers was held under orders of the Government of India in 1877, Dr. Lethbridge not being of the number, and in consequence of their recommendations, prison diet was reduced early in 1879, although opinions appear to have been on record that the former scale was insufficient. Dr. Lethbridge was not long in forming an opinion that the food given to prisoners in 1879 was insufficient, and that to this a very serious increase of sickness and mortality was due. Sir Ashley Eden, in his Resolution on Dr. Lethbridge's report, expressed his conviction that the chief cause of the increased sickness was the adoption of the diet scale proposed by the Prison Conference, and recommended by the Government of India. As soon as its defects were brought to notice, a change was made, and early in 1880 a special Committee, consisting of the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Jails, being directed to inquire into the matter, reported the diet scale to be decidedly insufficient, and recommended certain additions to it. These additions, inclusive of an extra meal given in the early morning, further appear to have been made by Dr. Lethbridge as soon as he saw the necessity for them, and without waiting for the Committee's report. The immediate improvement in health was most marked, as noted by Dr Lethbridge in paragraph 111 of his report for 1880, and is illustrated by the following figures.

Of prisoners released from the Bengal Jails—

In 1878	..	17,565	gained,	17 210 lost weight
„ 1879	...	14,623	„	19,229 „
„ 1880	..	17,503	„	14,325 „
„ 1881	...	18,303	„	11,112 „
„ 1882	..	18,380	„	9,320 „
„ 1883	..	24,647	„	10 210 „

The number of convicts admitted into hospital was—

		With a daily average strength of—
1879	28,974	17,257
1880	28,049	16,672
1881	26,311	15,506
1882	25,776	14,800
1883	21,949	13,711

The number of deaths among convicts was—

In 1879	1,691
„ 1880	1,092
„ 1881	1,065
„ 1882	1,034
„ 1883	728

Ever since the early part of 1880, when the disastrous effects of the reduced dietary were observed, every effort has been made to keep prisoners in health, the test of fortnightly weighment being, as a general rule, carefully applied, and prisoners losing weight being specially observed by the medical officers. The tickets which I have recently examined of convicts who died in the Presidency Jail in 1884, exemplify the extreme care with which the health of prisoners is watched, and I find entry after entry of special or extra diet allowed, while I have observed that in other jails the same care is taken.

In 1879, not only was the general scale of diet insufficient, but reduction of diet was frequently ordered as a punishment, and the great mortality of that year may in part be ascribed to this. The number of floggings inflicted was, moreover, very great, as Dr. Lethbridge observes, with grave disapproval, in paragraph 39 of his report for 1879. The increase in the number of punishments was due to systematic efforts throughout the province to exact regular tasks from convicts, and to subject them to some kind of discipline, and the majority of Superintendents appear to have had very little idea of managing convicts, or controlling the refractory, except by whipping Sir Ashley Eden, in his Resolution on Dr. Lethbridge's report, expresses his objection to rash and indiscriminate flogging, and the infliction of a few light stripes for a petty offence, while he considers that there is probably no form of punishment available which has so powerful an effect upon prisoners as flogging, if it is severely inflicted, and only on rare occasions, and for offences about which there is no doubt. The Government of India has also more than once expressed its preference for rare, exemplary, and severe punishments, rather than numerous ones of a mild nature. By the month of June 1880, the Superintendents of Jails had received very stringent orders on the subject of more sparing use of the punishment of flogging, and the annexed table shows that whatever mistakes may have been made in 1879 in reducing diet as a punishment and in frequent flogging have since been corrected. The number of cases in which diet was reduced have fallen from 13,645 in 1879 to 4,712 in 1883, and the number of foggings from 8,324 in 1879 to 349 in 1883. I regret that I have not yet collected the figures for 1884, but I know that great caution has been exercised in the infliction of both these forms of punishment. I submit that to quote the figures of 1879 as illustrating the management of jails at the present time is grossly misleading.

Punishments inflicted by Jail Officers.

	Solitary confinement	Reduced diet	Solitary confinement with reduced diet	Corporal punishments	Other punishments	Total
1879	2,221	10,311	3,304	8,324	27,349	51,654
1880 ...	2 590	16,314	2,417	4,735	35 876	61,932
1881 ..	2,463	9,411	2,258	914	34,593	49,639
1882	3 067	5,087	3,098	416	36,827	48,495
1883 .	3 261	2,465	2,347	349	40,170	48,492

I consider that Mr. Beadon has been wrong in applying back hand-cuffs with shoulder straps without the sanction of the Jail Code The official visitors report that they cannot accept the necessity for shoulder straps, firstly, because they think the number of prisoners who could pass their bodies through their arms must be very small, secondly, because the convicts wearing back hand-cuffs are kept under the eye of a prison officer, and, thirdly, because it would have been sufficient to fasten the hand-cuffs to a belt round the waist. I am unable to agree with the visitors as to the first objection. The hand-cuffs used allow the wrists to be separated for three or four inches, and almost any native could pass his body through them. The second objection has some force, but it is not necessary that an officer should always be present, and I should certainly prefer fastening the handcuffs in such a way that they could not possibly be brought in front. A belt round the waist is no more mentioned in the Code than shoulder straps, and I think the sanction of superior authority would be required to its use. I shall probably recommend Government to allow straps over the shoulders, but combining them with a collar at the back of the neck, and attaching buckles to them at such a length as to render it impossible to raise the wrists beyond a certain point. Perhaps some form of waistcoat will best secure the object in view. I consider Mr. Beadon's method, which leaves it in the power of a warder to wrench the wrists upwards to a painful extent, decidedly objectionable, though I do not believe that the power has actually been abused, and am quite satisfied that Mr. Beadon had no intention that the wrists should be raised so high as to be painful. Having reported to the Inspector-General in

his Midnapore report for 1880 his method of applying back hand-cuffs, having received no comment upon it, and seeing no mention of it in the Jail Code issued in 1882, Mr. Beadon may well have believed that his practice was considered by the Inspector-General to be unobjectionable. I consider that he ought not to have introduced it without special sanction, and that in doing so he exceeded his powers which the Code is intended to limit.

I have already stated my opinion that Mr Beadon has not been sufficiently ready to listen to the complaints of prisoners, though I do not believe that he neglected the duty of hearing what prisoners had to say in their defence when accused before him of any fault. He has also been wrong in holding Sunday parades once a fortnight instead of once a week. As regards severity of punishment of which Mr. Beadon has been accused, I cannot find any ground for blame. As the official visitors (paragraph 45) admit, the Presidency Jail is a particularly difficult one to manage. It contains inmates taken from the criminal classes of the large city of Calcutta, European, Eurasian, and native, and also educated convicts from every part of the province. Many of the convicts are practised in every trick by which they can evade the discipline of a jail, or set at naught the vigilance of the officials, while others, of whom Ishwar Chunder Mozumdar may be taken as a type, are skilled in every form of subterfuge, and resolute not to obey authority if they can possibly defy it. When Mr. Beadon took charge of the jail, discipline was very lax. The ordinary punishments were confinement to cells, or the imposition of fetters, and it was a common thing for a number of convicts already wearing fetters, to refuse to work, not caring for confinement in the open cells which are all that this jail contains. Every now and then a batch of incorrigibly bad characters were transferred for treatment to Alipore, where there are good cells. Mr. Beadon very naturally objected to send away convicts who defied him, preferring to subdue them himself, and as corporal punishment is only allowed in extreme cases, he tried his Midnapore experiment of back hand-cuffs, and with them succeeded in attaining the object he had in view. In eight months he used this punishment 750 times, with the result that other forms of punishment fell from 5,290 in the corresponding period of 1882 and 4,535 in 1883 to 2,730 in 1884. No convicts were sent to Alipore; and press officers, who are not subordinate to Mr. Beadon, unite with jail officers in unanimous testimony to the great improvement in discipline. Mr. Beadon has succeeded in managing the jail, without sending any refractory convicts to Alipore, with considerable reduction in the number of punishments, and without any increase in the number of deaths, or in the number of sick admitted into hospital.

I am decidedly in favour of allowing the use of back hand-cuffs with shoulder straps, if a satisfactory pattern of the latter can be devised. The official visitors consider (paragraph 25) that it may well be that it is better that a certain percentage of convicts should seem to triumph, and spend a large portion of their confinement in separate cells, or undergoing other mild punishments than that the jail officers should be in a position to conquer the most obstinate, by being armed with powers which are greater than can be safely intrusted to any one who is placed in charge of persons so helpless as are convicts in jail. I consider that life in jail should involve such an amount of irksome and distasteful restraint as is a fitting punishment for crime, that food, if wholesome and sufficient, need not be selected to tickle a dainty palate, and that tasks should be as hard as a convict can perform without injury to his health. Punishment should be reserved for the wilfully idle and refractory, but for them it should be so severe as to induce them to do their work and submit to discipline. When a convict has been seriously warned that punishment will ensue if his resistance to authority is continued, he should be punished with one of the milder forms of punishment. I object to infliction of severe punishment until it has been found that milder punishment has failed to subdue, but in cases of obstinate resistance to authority, I would give more and more severe punishment every time the convict is brought up, until it becomes necessary to inflict a flogging. No punishment, such as reduction of diet, flogging, or anything which can possibly affect the health, is inflicted without medical sanction, and this restriction might well be extended to the punishment of back hand-cuffs. It is the duty of official visitors to visit the jail frequently, and inquire

into the infliction of punishment, and I think these are sufficient safeguards against any abuse of power, and I cannot agree with the three visitors who would like to deprive the Superintendent of the power of flogging. In graduating punishments, much must be left to an officer's discretion. Confinement in dark cells, for instance, is a severe punishment to an intellectual European, whereas an ignorant native, when shut up in a cell, goes peacefully to sleep and enjoys the respite from labour. When Mr. Beadon took charge of the Presidency Jail, he found that many of the convicts were in an insubordinate state and not amenable to the milder forms of punishment, and he tried the severe punishment of back hand cuffs with shoulder straps with which he succeeded in managing them without recourse to flogging. His fault consisted in modifying the punishment without proper sanction. At one time convicts were allowed to work after hours to complete their tasks, rather than be punished next day. This I could not approve, but it was only once that they worked after midnight, and only for a few days after ten o'clock in the evening. I do not believe that Mr. Beadon has punished convicts hastily or without due inquiry; and the figures published by the official visitors showing the number of deaths and the number of admissions to hospital prove that he has succeeded in enforcing discipline without causing any physical injury to prisoners.

With reference to the attacks made on the general character of jail management in Bengal, I may say that it is for persons who bring charges to give details of time and place which can be proved or disproved. Unfortunately it has not been the custom invariably when convicts die or are released to preserve the tickets on which their prison history is recorded, but I believe enough would be forthcoming if required to establish my assertion that the majority of those who have died have been in such a state of health that they could neither be tasked nor punished. In some jails convicts are admitted in such a wretched state of health that the regulations as to labour cannot be enforced, and when the convicts wilfully refuse to perform even the light tasks assigned to them, it is found impossible, on medical grounds, to punish them. In the 37 jails and 20 subsidiary jails which I have visited, I do not remember ever finding it necessary to relax the discipline, while in many cases I have had occasion to observe that it was by no means so strict as I consider it ought to be. I think it would be impossible for the medical officers who are Superintendents of jails to be more considerate for the health of their prisoners than they are, and I find that the management of non-medical Superintendents is closely watched and checked by the medical officers It would be impossible with my limited office establishment to record the prison history of every convict who dies, and I cannot feel that there is any reason for suspecting that there is any undue severity requiring watchfulness. If, however, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that there is any general belief among the public, which it is necessary to dispel, that convicts are treated with such severity as to shorten their lives, I would suggest that the Magistrate of the district should hold an inquest in the case of every death, examining especially the convict's labour ticket and hospital ticket, and reporting the result to me, especially bringing to notice cases in which punishments have been inflicted on convicts losing weight, or in which severe punishment has been inflicted shortly before the admission of the convict into hospital. I cannot say that I think any such safeguard is required, as there is not a single jail in which I feel the slightest doubt as to the humanity and caution of the Superintendent or medical officer

I agree with the official visitors (paragraph 46) in thinking it desirable that the Superintendent should reside at the Presidency Jail, but there are no quarters provided for him. Mr Beadon now lives' within ten minutes walk of the Jail.

No. 945, dated Calcutta, the 31st January 1885.

From—The Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 881, dated 29th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of papers noted on the margin, which furnish further details regarding the punishments inflicted on Ram Sunker Chuckerbutty, and other information regarding the administration of the Presidency Jail.

From Superintendent, Presidency Jail, No 134, dated 30th January 1885
Note by Dr. Harris, dated 29th January 1885.

No. 134, dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1885.

From—The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta,
To—The Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal

WITH reference to your memorandum dated the 28th instant, in which you ask me to furnish you with further details regarding the punishments and sores of Ram Sunker Chuckerbutty, and other information as to the Medical Officer's visits, transfers of prisoners, and accommodation of officers, I have the honour to say that—

(1) Prisoners awarded the punishment of fetters are always supplied either with leather gaiters or soft jute to protect the skin, the ankle joints thereby being hidden from view. Until it became extremely aggravated, or until the limb in consequence began to swell, it is improbable that an ordinary abrasion caused by leg-irons would attract my attention, unless the sufferer himself complained about it. Prisoners are frequently in the habit of purposely creating sores, in order that they may be pardoned irons, and perhaps too admitted to hospital. Swollen legs "and terribly bad sores," such as were those of Ram Sunkur Chuckerbutty, can be manufactured, I may confidently affirm, within a couple of days, or even within 24 hours, by the application, either of sulphate of copper or of lime (both of which ingredients are easily procurable in this Jail), and by increasing at the same time the tightness of the leather. On reference to Ram Sunker's ticket, I observe that he was brought before me on the 3rd September (Wednesday) and awarded "two months' iron," which, through some oversight, were apparently not put on until the 5th idem (Friday). On the 6th September (Saturday) he was again brought before me for "short work" and punished with "five hours' back handcuffs" The next entry on his ticket is dated the 13th September (Saturday), when he was "warned" by the Jailor for having "12lbs. short work" and when his task was reduced Upon that occasion he was not brought before me. On the 16th September (Tuesday) he was brought before me again for "short work," and it was then that I cancelled the case recorded, and sent him back to press work, with orders that his irons should immediately be removed. On the following day (the 17th), he was admitted to hospital for "ulcer," and there he remained until released. It will thus be seen that, except at the Sunday parade, either of the 7th September or of the 14th September, it is unlikely that I had any opportunity of observing his legs between the 6th and the 16th, and though it is true that the Jailor must have interviewed the prisoner on the 13th September, it is unlikely that he would notice his legs unless special reference to them had been made by Ram Sunker, or unless they had already swollen up to an abnormal size. I have confidence enough in Mr. Wilkerson to be quite satisfied that had his attention been drawn to any suffering that the prisoner might have been undergoing, he would at once have either acted himself or brought the matter to my notice It is not only possible, but it is most probable, that the man disliked the hard work at wheat grinding, and so, between the 13th and 16th, purposely created and aggravated the sores. The medical officer, unless the prisoner went to hospital, which was not the case, would be no more likely than was I to detect his sores.

(2) Doctor Harris, to the best of my belief, visits the jail every Sunday

(3) The accompanying statement will shew that out of 59 prisoners transferred from the Presidency Jail from the date of taking charge, only one man was sent to Bankoora on account of his being a leper, none were transferred on account of bad health

(4) I am informed by Mr. Wilkerson that when Dr. Mackenzie occupied the quarters over the main gate, now used by the Jailor and two of the European warders with their families, the printing industry had not been introduced On the removal of the Press to the Presidency from the Alipore Jail, it was deemed desirable that the Deputy Superintendent should be found quarters on the premises, and that officer was therefore accommodated in the quarters that till then had been occupied by the Jailor, while the latter was given Dr Mackenzie's rooms over the main gate. Great difficulty had always been experienced in procuring good men to serve as European warders who would afterwards remain with us, owing to our not being able to offer them good house accommodation. It was to enable Mr Wilkerson, and two other married men, to live over the gate that Dr. Nicholson, the then Superintendent, removed to the medical officers' quarters near the General Hospital, and had the quarters over the gate partitioned off for three families

A third European warder and his family live in a building near the main gate used in old days by the Superintendent of the Guard A fourth lives in a place formerly partitioned off and occupied by the whole of the European warder staff, the partition screens having been removed; and the Reserve Head Warder, Mr Littlemore, lives in the quarters that used to be occupied by the Inspector of the Calcutta Police Guard, prior to the introduction of the warder system.

I may mention that the Jailor's present quarters are neither suitable nor healthy. He is so situated that he cannot look inside the jail, and he should, I think, be allowed to occupy the whole building.

Estimates were, I believe, submitted in 1879 for quarters for all the European warders to be built over the native barracks in front of the jail, but owing to the Afghan War having broken out, the money could not be spared at the time, and the scheme fell through.

Unless Government is prepared to build suitable quarters for all these warders, and to sanction house allowance for the Deputy Superintendent, I see no way of accommodating the Superintendent of the Jail with quarters in the premises short of building him a new house.

SINCE drafting the above, I have received the accompanying "note" by Dr. Harris, describing his method of carrying out the instructions laid down in Jail Code Rule 99, which I forward in original for your information.

W. AC. BEADON,
Superintendent.

Statement showing the number of prisoners transferred from the Presidency Jail to other Jails from 19*th March to* 31*st December* 1884.

To undergo sentence	...	...			3
P R prisoner for release	...	.	.	..	31
To serve as a convict writer	...	.	..		4*
Opium smugglers to Patna	...	...			5†
Burwar prisoners to Gondah	...	...	...	...	8
Life prisoner for deportation	...	...		...	1
On account of bad health	...	...	...	...	1‡
To answer other charges	...	.	...	...	3
To lunatic asylum	...	..	...	...	1
To Reformatory School	...	.	...	...	2
			Total	...	59

* One of these was sent to Benares who was received back after a few days
† Of these one was transferred to Hazaribagh to serve as a printer
‡ A leper for treatment at the Bankoora Jail

PRESIDENCY JAIL,
The 29*th January* 1885

W. AC. BEADON,
Superintendent.

NOTE.

As ordered in Rule 99J C, I do my best to examine all the prisoners in the jail in the week, either going round the files on Sunday, or else walk through the work sheds on a week day after my visit to the hospital. As between the fetters and the skin a leather strap or stocking is interposed, I cannot see any ulcer or swelling on the ankles caused by the fetters unless the prisoner specially draws my attention to the condition of his feet, and if I find the feet swollen or ulcerated, I invariably order the fetters to be removed. I should say that scarcely a day passes without my ordering leg-irons to be removed from the bodies of 3 or 4 prisoners in the jail for reasons above stated.

A "skilful" prisoner with assistance can "produce" a swelled and even ulcerated leg, in the former case from 36 to 48 hours and in the latter 48 to 72 hours. Any irritating substance, such as lime, sajimatti, &c, will inflame a simple excoriation. Swelling and chafing of the ankle and foot and even of the leg can be very readily produced by removal of the prescribed leather stockings and skilfully applied ligatures above the irons.

As long as irons are used, I must say I cannot see how one can prevent the development of ulcers or swellings of the legs, either *naturally*, from their continual weight and pressure when the men walk about, causing chafing and swelling, which may or may not go on to ulceration, or *artificially* as I have above indicated.

During 1884 only one leper was transferred to the Bankoora Jail from the Presidency. This was done at the special request of the Superintendent Dr. Peck (as he was specially investigating the subject of leprosy), and sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Jails. Since I have been in medical charge of the Presidency Jail, I have only known of three transfers to other jails for the reason of bad health, and these three were specially sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Jails.

At my general inspection, my attention is specially drawn to the following points, and I think they are the most important:—

1. General physique.
2. Marked loss of weight or gain of weight.
3. Anæmia and malarious cachexia.
4. Scorbutics.
5. Special complaints made about change of work or diet, ulcers caused by fetters, &c.

G. HARRIS, M.D.

PRESIDENCY JAIL,
The 29*th January* 1885.

ERRATUM.

The 4th February 1885.—In line 15, page 1760, of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated October 15, 1884, *for* "the Durbhunga Estates" *read* "portions of the Durbhunga Estates."

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th February 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
Burdwan Div	1 Burdwan, Feb. 7 '85	0 80	Weather—cloudy with some rain, and getting warm. The outturn of *amun* paddy in thana Poorbosthali has been slightly better than expected. Price of rice has risen slightly. Public health generally good
	Culna	0 09	
	Cutwa	0 05	
	Raneegunge	0·02	
	2 Bankoora, „ 7 „	0 13	Weather—cloudy and threatening rain, mornings occasionally foggy Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in places The slight showers of rain which fell yesterday will help ploughing and materially improve prospects of crops General health good
	Sonamukhi	0 26	
	Indas	0 66	
	3 Beerbhoom, „ 7 „	0 14	Weather—cloudy with slight rain Prospects of cold weather crops satisfactory Prices rising a little in some places Health good
	Rampore Haut	0 09	
	4 Midnapore, „ 7 „	0 01	Weather—seasonable towards the end of week hot, with storms in south and centre of district on the 5th and 6th *Boro* paddy and *rubbee* crops are doing well, the latter is being harvested *Amun* paddy all harvested except in the south, where harvesting is nearly over, the rain will do much good Health fair, but cholera still lingers in the south and centre of the district
	5 Hooghly, „ 7 „	3·23	Weather—cloudy and showery The standing crops are doing well, prospects of which are good, except potatoes, which have been injured by the rain Public health good
	Howrah, „ 9 „	0 05	Weather—seasonable The recent rain will secure a full outturn of the spring crops
	Oolooberiah	2 06	
	Central Districts		
Presidency Div	6 24-Perghs Feb 9 '85	1 82	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain Prospects of crops continue to be satisfactory Public health on the whole good, some sporadic cases of cholera are reported from Barasat
	7 Nuddea, „ 7 „	0 31	Weather—clear Slight rain fell during the week Prospects of cold-weather crops good The rain has facilitated ploughing for early paddy and planting of sugarcane
	Kooshtea	1 21	
	Chooadanga	0 10	
	Ranaghat	0 80	
	8 Khoolna, „ 7 „	2 10	Weather rainy, cloudy and warm Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished, outturn good The recent rain has improved the state and prospects of winter crops Public health good
	9 Jessore, „ 7 „	0 91	Weather—some showers of rain fell The rain has done some good to *rubbee* crops and softened the land for the preparation of the next paddy crop Cholera has abated
	Jhenida	0 02	
	Narail	1 03	
	Bongong	1 20	
	10 Moorshedabad, „ 7 „	0 81	Weather—cold in the early part of the week, but now warm and mild again A good shower of rain fell on the 6th in some thanas Prospects of *rubbee* crops in some parts excellent elsewhere fair The rain will do good. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the Kandy and Jungipore sub divisions with a good outturn Rice is selling at from 14 to 17 seers per rupee Public health generally excellent
Rajshahye Div.	11 Dinagepore, Feb 7 '85	0 03	Weather—cool Harvesting of *amun* paddy finished, outturn about 12 annas Price of rice varies from 13 to 20 seers per rupee
	12 Rajshahye, „ 7 „	0 64	Weather—cloudy, more rain hoped for Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues Manufacture of ganja is going on Fever is rather prevalent and a few cases of cholera are still reported
	13 Rungpore „ 7 „	0 04	The rain has greatly benefited standing crops There is no paddy in the field Public health good.
	kurigaon	1 16	
	14 Bogra, „ 7 „	0 15	Weather—colder owing to rainfall State and prospects of cold weather crops continue to be good Public health on the whole good
	15 Pubna, „ 7 „	0 39	Weather—cloudy during the greater part of the week One or two heavy showers of rain fell during the week, and it will benefit the *rubbee* crops Health rather generally improved
	16 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	0 05	Weather—finer at times than is usual this month Rain is still wanted, but prospects are fair
	17 Julpigoree, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—changeable Standing crops are doing well Sugarcane is being cut in parts of the district. Price of rice stationary. Public health good
	Eastern Districts		
Dacca Div	18 Dacca, Feb 7 '85	2 07	Weather—cold and cloudy Prospects of crops good Mustard is being gathered
	Manickgunge	0 29	Ploughing and sowing of early paddy are going on The rain has done
	Moonsheegunge	1 61	much good to the standing crops Public health good There are a good many
	Naraingunge	0 83	cases of small-pox in Dacca.
	19 Furreedpore, „ 7 „	2 54	Weather—cloudy The rain has done much good to standing crops. Public
	Goalundo	0 50	health good
	20 Backergunge, „ 5 „	1 05	Weather—cloudy during three days of the week Harvesting of *amun* paddy completed, the rain has done much good to standing crops Public health fair
	21 Mymensingh, „ 6 „	0·03	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good Public health generally good
	Jamalpore	0 27	
	Attia	0 57	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*			
	Eastern Districts		
Chittagong Div. 22	Chittagong, Feb. 10 '85	0·76	Weather—rainy Winter crops are promising well Prices of food-grains stationary Sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district.
23	Noakholly, „ 6 „	0 43	Weather—cloudy and slightly rainy during the first part of the week. The
	Feuny	0 82	rain has done good to winter crops Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior
24	Tipperah, „ 5 „	0·98	Weather—somewhat cooler. The rain has done good to standing crops which are
	Brahmanbariah	0 84	doing well
	Chandpore	1 15	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 3 „	0 63	Weather—cloudy with slight showers of rain on the 1st instant *Jooms* cutting continues Mustard is being gathered and sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects of crops good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 4 „	0 85	Weather—seasonably cool Mustard is being gathered. Prospects of chillies and tobacco continue favourable Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Div. 26	Patna, Feb 7 '85	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy Mustard, peas, *masoor*, and linseed are being reaped, other spring crops are promising, insects are doing injury to standing crops in the Barh sub division, opium is being collected Public health good.
27	Gya, „ 7 „	0 05	Weather—cloudy with cold winds The cloudy weather is doing no good to *rubbee* and poppy crops, some damage is being done to *rubbee* crops by insects. The outturn of both the crops will be fair
28	Shahabad, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather cloudy The weather is unfavourable both to *rubbee* and poppy crops.
	Buxar	0·06	Blight is reported to have somewhat damaged the latter crop
29	Durbhunga, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy with east winds Prospects of *rubbee* crops are favourable. Indigo sowings are in progress Poppy crop is in flower The fields are being prepared for *moog* and paddy Prices stationary. Public health good
30	Mozufferpore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy Prospects of *rubbee* crops favourable, and those of poppy crop good Public health good
31	Sarun, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy with occasional drizzling rain Prospects of *rubbee*
	Dewan	0 02	crops continue favourable Mustard and peas are being harvested Weather not favourable to poppy and *rabee* which have been slightly injured by blight Public health good
32	Chumparun „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy with damp easterly winds The slight rain which fell in the district has improved the condition of all crops Prospects of poppy crops continue favourable, but should cloudy weather and damp east winds continue, it will do some injury to poppy crop Prices stationary Public health good
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr, Feb 7 '85	0 01	Weather—cloudy Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good Poppy crop promises well There is a slight rise in prices A few isolated cases of small-pox are in the Sudder station, otherwise public health good
34	Bhagulpore, „ 7 „	0 03	Weather—cloudy *Rubbee* crops have been benefited by the rain which fell in the north of the district, in the south prospects of *rubbee* crops are still fair, but injury has been done to them by blight. Prices slightly rising Public health good
35	Purneah, „ 7 „	0 04	Weather—cool Prospects of crops continue favourable The recent rain has done
	Kissengunge	1 01	much good to wheat and tobacco, but more rain is required. Health improving
36	Maldah, „ 7 „	A few drops	Weather—generally fine and cloudy, winds changeable. Sowing of *boro* paddy is still going on Some rain fell in the south and north of the district, and heavy rain and hail in the west, the rain will do some good to wheat, oats, &c, but the hail will probably do more harm where it has fallen. Common rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee. Public health generally good
37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 7 „	0 06	Weather—cloudy and cool Prospects of *rubbee* crops on the whole continue
	Jamtara	0 26	fair throughout the district *Boro* paddy in Rajmehal is being transplanted. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally fair.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack, Feb 6 '85	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy at times Reaping of *sarad* completed. *Dalua* is
	Jajpore	0 40	progressing well *Rubbee* crops are being sowed Price of common rice ranges from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Number of cases of cholera reported are more than usual so early in the year; otherwise public health good
39	Pooree, „ 5 „	1 69	Weather—seasonable, latterly cloudy. There was a heavy shower of rain on
	Khoorda	0 45	Monday afternoon which has much facilitated the ploughing of lands for ensuing *sarad* crops; threshing of *sarad* or late paddy continues *Dalua* paddy is coming on well Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station, and 23 seers 3 chittacks in the Khoorda subdivision Cases of cholera are reported from several parts of the district
40	Balasore „ 6 „	0 20	Weather—cloudy with prospects of rain There has been more or less rain in almost every part of the district on the 1st instant Threshing of paddy continues. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered, sugarcane is being pressed With the exception of a few cases of fever in the north, public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh. Feb 6 '85	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. Prospects of standing cold weather crops good Lancing of poppy is in progress Prices stationary Small-pox still reported, general health otherwise good
42	Lohardugga, „ 7 „	0·15	Weather—rather warm Prospects of *rubbee* crops excellent, except in Barwai. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported from Balumath. A few cases of small-pox are reported from Palamow, otherwise public health excellent.
43	Singbhoom, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—cold during the early part of the week; warm on the last two days. Standing crops are doing well General health good. Cattle-disease reported from several parts of the district
44	Manbhoom, „ 7 „	0·21	Weather—unusually hot for the time of year Prospects of cold-weather crops fair except in Purulia and Raghunathpore thanas. Scarcity of food-grains reported from Bogra pergunnah Rice is selling at 19 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Public health good

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 10th February 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Feb 1884.	1st week of March 1884	1st week of April 1884.	1st week of May 1884	1st week of June 1884	1st week of July 1884	1st week of August 1884	1st week of Sept 1884	2nd week of Oct 1884.	1st week of Nov 1884	1st week of Dec 1884	1st week of Jan 1885	1st week of Feb 1885
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.
Balleghatta	4,71,500	10,18,000	10,12,000	9,23,000	8,03,000	8 66,000	5 29 500	5,01,900	4,30,600	3 45 300	3,43 000	3 75 000	4,09 000
Coitadanga	66,200	98 200	96,900	79,200	63,900	66,400	60,600	64,900	64 150	48 250	48 900	52,200	54 400
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpa Ghât	6,97,700	8,68,750	7,76,800	7,28,300	7 95 100	8 32,100	7,70,300	8,02,400	7,42,200	6,89 000	7 09 800	7,04,600	6,53,500
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	13,000	10,400	6,400	5,700	6 500	7 000	7,000	6,000	7 000	4,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore and Moonshigunge,	1,20,400	1,59,900	1,47,150	1,31,950	1,29,250	1,29 200	1,34,500	1,16,050	1,02,300	81,050	77,350	98,300	1,01,550
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2 40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2 50 000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyahatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddreswar, and Chandernagore	19,112	7,712	34,987	13,350	19,105	19,983	32,067	24 642	3 753	23,140	1,059	13,984	12,212
Total ..	18,98,312	26,50,962	25,53,337	23,71,500	23,08,355	23,43,583	20,14,907	20,05,892	18,40,003	16,80,900	16,73,109	17,28,084	17,85,662
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	2,340 (on 4th Feb 84)	5,116 (on 3rd March 84.)	1 560 (on 3rd April 84)	1 904 (on 3rd May 84)	520 (on 4th June 84)	550 (on 3rd July 84)	2 902 (on 4th August 84)	1"6 (on 4th Sept 84)	422 (on 10th Oct 84)	844 (on 3rd Nov 1884)	964 (on 4th Dec 1884.)	260 (on 3rd Jan 85)	892 (on 4th Feb 85)
On boats unloaded .. By Port Commissioners' returns.	55,563 (2nd to 4th Feb 84.)	33 411 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	25,528 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	8 2 1 (1st to 3rd May 84)	8 718 (1st to 3rd June 84)	1 , 253 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	90 958 (1st to 3rd August 1884)	15 631 (1st to 3rd Sept 84)	18, 59 (4th to 10th Oct 84)	21 351 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884)	36,501 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884)	53,158 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85)	51 934 (1st to 3rd Feb 85)
By Canal returns	1,70,930 (2nd to 4th Feb 84)	1,09,859 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	40,754 (1st to 3rd April 84)	23 674 (1st to 3rd May 84)	13 048 (1st to 3rd June 84)	24 659 (1st to 3rd July 84)	25 475 (1st to 3rd August 1884)	63 924 (1st to 3rd Sept, 84)	48 235 (1st to 3rd Oct 84)	42 903 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	17 441 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884)	87,511 (1st to 3rd Jan 85.)	93,486 (1st to 3rd Feb 85)
Grand Total of Stocks ..	20,97,685	27,90,347	26,21,179	24 05,329	23,31 141	23,82,076	21,43,242	20 87,623	19,07 019	17,45,998	17,30,015	18,69,013	19 31,976
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	10½ lakhs.	17½ lakhs.	13¾ lakhs.	13½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs	13½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	6½ lakhs.	7 lakhs	6½ lakhs.	8 lakhs	8½ lakhs.

Statistical Department,
The 9th February 1885.

Colman Macaulay,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JANUARY 1855.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.
1	Burdwan ...	16 0	16 0	15 9		20 0	22 0	14 10	14 10	12 12	17 14	17 14	14 4						
2	Bankoora ...	16 8	15 8	15 0	17 8	6 8	16 0	14 8	15 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	18 12						
3	Beerbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...			13 4	13 4	13 8	16 8	17 4	15 4						
4	Midnapore ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0						
5	Hooghly ...	17 0	16 0	14 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0						
	Howrah ...	15 12	15 8	13 0				11 0	11 0	11 8	14 8	14 8	13 4						
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	15 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 6	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	11 10	11 8	19 8
6	24 Pergunnahs ..	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 12	18 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8						
7	Nuddea ...	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	35 8	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 6	13 14	13 14	13 5½						
8	Khoolna ..							16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0						
9	Jessore ...	14 4	14 0	14 8				13 4	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	16 8						
10	Moorshedabad .	18 0	17 0	16 0				13 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
11	Dinagepore .	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 9	15 0	13 4	18 0	17 6	16 0						
12	Rajshahye ..	14 4 to 16 8	14 4 to 17 4	16 8 to 17 4	18 12	21 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 0	16 8	15 0						
13	Rungpore ..	13 12	11 14	10 0				9 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	13 5						
14	Bogra ..	15 0	12 0	15 0				12 0	10 8	10 8	17 4	17 4	16 8						
15	Pubna ...	18 12	19 2	18 0				8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	14 4	14 4						
16	Darjeeling ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	11 0						
17	Julpigoree .	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
	Eastern Districts																		
18	Dacca ..	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	12 4	18 0	18 0	14 0						
19	Furreedpore .	16 0	16 0	2[illegible] 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0						
20	Backergunge .	..						13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
21	Mymensingh .	12 8	13 0	13 4				13 0	13 0	10 0	16 12	17 0	16 0						

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 16 seers, and Ranegunge 13¾ seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11¾ to 13[illegible] seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14½ seers, Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 12½ seers.
E In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and Johanabad 13½ seers
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Baraset and Busurhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12¾ seers, and Dum-Dum 12½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Koushtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12¾ seers, and Ranaguat 13½ seers.
H The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bigirhat was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenadeh and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magoora 10½ seers.
J In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12½ seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
K The retail price of salt at Rangunge was 10½ seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee
L In the sub divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31*st January* 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Rági or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts
...	...	...	..	..	...	20 8	20 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 14 0	13 5	13 5	2 14	3 0	2 15	Burdwan.
.	...	.	36 0	26 0	29 0	18 8	18 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	B 13 0	13 0	12 0	3 0	3 0	3-3-6	Bankoora.
...	...	..	.	..		17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	3-2-6	...	Beerbhoom.
...	..	.	...	.		16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 12 12	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	2 14	Midnapore.
..	..		.	...	..	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
..	..		...	.	.	17 12	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah
																		Central Districts
...	..	.	21 4	21 4	19 8	18 4	18 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	F 13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.
..	..		22 14	22 14	17 8	17 12	17 12	16 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...		.		.	..	22 15	21 8½	17 4	..	.	.	G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	2 14	3 2	3 0	Nuddea.
..	.	.		...	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
.	..			..	.	17 8	17 0	16 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 8	11 8	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
..	..			.		22 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 12 0	12 0	11 9	3-1-3	3 1 3	3 0	Moorshedabad.
	..	.		..	..	17 8	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	K 12 8	12 8	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
..	..	.		..	..	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 13 5	12 12	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 2 0	Rajshahye.
...	..	..	-	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	M 12 13	10 0	11 14	3 1 9	4 0		Rungpore.
...	.	..				17 4	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5 4	3 5 4	3-2 8	Bogra.
..	..	.	.	..	..	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	N 12 6	12 6	12 6	3 1	3 1	3 2 6	Pubna
14 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling
-	.				..	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	..	.	..	.	.	16 0	16 0	16 12	80 0	80 0	90 10	P 13 5	13 5	12 10	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca
...	..	..	..	..		16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Furreedpore
...	...	..	..	.	.	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2	3 2	2 11	Backergunge.
...	...	..	...		..	15 0	15 4	13 4	..			S 12 8	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	6 4	Mymensingh.

M The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Gaibanda and Nilphamari was 12 seers per rupee

N The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.

O The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Silliguri 11 seers per rupee.

P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12½ seers and Narsingunge 14 seers.

Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers and Shunga 13 seers

R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Khola 10½ seers.

S In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoreganga 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—Concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
22	Chittagong ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	.	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	.			.	.	...
23	Noakholly ..	..		.	.	...	.	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	..	..	..	..	...
24	Tipperah ..	13 5	13 4	13 5		...	..	15 4	16 13	14 12	18 13	18 4	16 4	.	..	..	..	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	.	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	.	.	...	..	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	19 0	19 0	10 0	.	..	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	.	.	..	.	...	...
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna .	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0		.		.	...	...
27	Gya .	18 0	18 8	16 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	..	.		...	...	...
28	Shahabad	20 8	20 0 to 22 0	17 0 to 18 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	14 0	13 0 to 13 8		.	..	26 0	25 0	21 0
29	Durbhunga ..	15 11	19 4	13 0	26 4		.	11 0	11 0	9 0 to 10 8	14 14	14 14	13 0				..	...	...
30	Mozufferpore .	19 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 8		.	...	.	.	..
31	Sarun ...	19 8	19 8	18 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	.	.		30 0	31 0	23 0
32	Chumparun ..	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0		12 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	.	.		.	..	.
33	Monghyr .	21 0	23 1	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	11 9	13 1	14 12	15 4	13 10		.		..	..	..
34	Bhagulpore	20 8	20 13	16 6	20 8	17 10	20 8	10 11	12 10	10 11 to 12 0	13 14	14 8	12 10 to 13 14		..		.	..	...
35	Purneah .	16 0	16 0	18 0				15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	.	.	.	.	...
36	Maldah .	20 0	20 0	20 0	..		.	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	..	...	..	..	...
37	Sonthal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	..	11 8	11 0	14 4	16 0	15 0	17 0			.	..	.	...
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ..	23 5	23 5	14 7	.	..	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	19 0	.	.	.	.	..	...
39	Pooree .	14 7	17 1	11 13		..	.	17 1	15 12	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	...	..	.	.	...	...
40	Balasore ..	15 0	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	..	13 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	21 8		..	.	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	14 8	15 0	14 0		15 0	..	11 0	11 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	.	.		.	...	...
42	Lohardugga ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	...		15 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	.	..			.	...
43	Singbhoom ..	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	.	.	.	..	.	...
44	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	.	.	..	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	..	..		..	...	...

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranged from 21 seers to 30 seers and 8 cuttacks per rupee.
T The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
U The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunbareah 13 seers and Chandpore 12½ seers.
W In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11½ seers and Nowada 10½ seers.
X The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Sasseram and Bhabhooa was 11½ seers per rupee.
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 12 seers and Pajpore 11½ seers.
Z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11½ seers and Gopalgunge 13 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st January 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Kadi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	Rs. A	Rs. A	Rs A	
...	.	.	...	.	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	T 13 0	13 0	12 0	2 13	2 12	3 4	Chittagong.
.	.	.	...		.	8 0	.	12 0	..	..	.	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakholly.
..	..	.		..	...	15 4	15 10	15 12	..	..	.	V 12 4	12 4	12 0	3 3	3 3	3 4	Tipperah.
..	.	..		...	.	..	.	.	320 0	320 0	390 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	.	..	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	.	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah
																		BEHAR.
..	.	.	30 0	30 0	22 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	3 0	3 0	3 1	Patna.
..	..	..	..	.	..	22 0	22 8	21 0	900 0	200 0	160 0	W 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
.	..	...	28 0	28 0		24	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	X 13 8	12 8	12 8	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
25 0	25 6	19 0	25 3	27 8	16 8	26 4	25 6	17 0	22) 0	145 0	160 0	Y 12 1	12 15	12 6	3-0 6	3 0-6	3-1-6	Durbhunga.
	.	.	30 0	30 0	0 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	Z 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Mozufferpore.
24 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	22 8	23 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z1 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 2	3 2	3 3	Sarun.
..			34 0	33 0	4 0	18 0	18 0	20 0		..		Z2 12 0	12 4	12 0	3 4	3 3	3-4 4	Chumparun.
			25 11	33 9	19 15	25 4	26 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	127 0	Z3 3 2	3 2	12 9	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 3	Monghyr.
.			27 12	30 4	21 7	24 0	25 4	20 3	151 8	164 0	151 8	Z4 12 10	12 10	12 10	2 15	2 15	2 15-6	Bhagulpore.
.						18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z5 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah.
.		.	..		..	19 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	Z6 12 0	12 0	11 0	3 3	3 4	3 7	Malnah.
...		.	25 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 4	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 3	3 4	Sonthal Pergns
																		ORISSA.
17 1	17 1	17 1				21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack.
...	...		..	.	.	18 6	17 1	13 10	80 0	80 0	100 0	Z7 16 0	16 0	13 3	2 7	2 7	2 7	Pooree
...	..	.	..			15 0	15 8	13 0	160 0	200 0	110 0	Z8 10 12	10 12	9 0	3 6	3 6	3 14	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAG ORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.*
24 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	Z9 11 0	10 4	11 0	3 5 8	3 5 6	3 7-6	Hazareebagh
40 0	40 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 70	11 0	10 8	3 6	3 6	3 9	Lohardugga.
..	.		.		...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	Singbhoom
.			.	.		18 0	18 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	120 0	Z10 11 10	11 10	10 0	3 4	3 2	3 5	Manbhoom

Z2 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
Z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhepura 10½ seers and Sooptie 11 seers.
Z5 The retail price of salt at the Kissengunge sub-division and at Ranegunge in the Arrareah sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
Z6 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Rajmahal 12 seers.
Z7 The retail price of salt at the Khorda sub division was 14 seers per rupee.
Z8 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
Z9 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrukdiha 12 seers per rupee.
Z10 The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULLOCK MIXED—COMMON BAZRA.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
1	Calcutta	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0
2	Serajgunge	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0		.		4 12 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 4 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 10 0		...	...
4	Narainguage	...	.	.		.	.	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	..	...	..
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0				3 0 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	..	...	...
6	Patna	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	.	...	...
7	Balasore .	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	.	...	...
8	Pooree .	.		.	...	.	.				2 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 8		.	...
9	Cuttack .	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	.	.		3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 1 0	.	..	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the fortnight ending the 31*st January* 1885.

OF 40 SEERS

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CONGNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
R. A. P	R. A. P	R A P	R A. P	R. A P	R. A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
3 4 0	3 6 0	2 0 0	.	..		1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 12 0	Calcutta.
...	...	.	..	.		.	.		2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0			...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	..	..	..	.				2 4 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
...	..	.	..	.			.	.	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	Narainguuge.
...	..		..	.	.	.	.		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	.	.	.	.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna.
...	...	.	.	.		.			2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 8 9	0 8 9	0 3 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
..	...	.	.								.		.		2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	Peoree.
...	.	.	..			.			1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack

Published for general information

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Highest barometer reading of month	Air Pressure. Lowest barometer reading of month	Air Pressure. Mean 10 A.M. for month	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean	Temperature. Highest of month	Temperature. Lowest of month	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean	Humidity. Mean, 10 A.M. humidity	Humidity. Variation from normal mean.	Cloud. Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Cloud. Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
Orissa.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore*	30 250	30 021	30 106	30 156	—	82 °	58 5	78 '	62 9	70·7	—	60	—	1 9	—	Nil
		False Point	30 251	30 053	30 132	30 184	+ 042	82 9	54 0	80 1	60 8	70 1	+1 3	71	—6	3 3	+1·2	Nil
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	30 196	29 991	30 070	30 183	+ 051	91 4	57 8	†86 2	†63 3	†74 9	+2 6	67	+2	1 3	—0 4	Nil
	Balasore	Balasore	30 245	30 021	30 1017	30·1629	—	85 5	51 0	81 3	58 3	69 8	—	61	—	0·4	—	0·66
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore and South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	30 264	30 051	30 130	30 187	+ 044	81 2	53 8	77 5	61 9	69 7	+1 7	71	—5	3 7	+1 9	Nil
	Midnapore .	Midnapore	30 145	29 929	30 011	30 167	—	87 8	50 7	82 2	57 2	69 7	—	51	—	1 3	—	0·01
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	Calcutta	30 287	30 067	30 145	30 167	+ 042	83 1	51 8	78 4	57 7	68 1	+2 0	64	—6	2 3	+1 0	48
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 216	29 987	30 066	30 170	+ 046	86 5	48 3	79 5	55 6	67 6	+1 3	52	—13	1 1	—0 6	Nil
	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom	Raniguni	29 966	29 713	29 827	—	—	85 6	48 2	79 2	55	67 1	—	53	—	1 0	—	Nil
	Moorshedabad ..	Berhampore	30 206	30 015	30 092	30 161	+ 058	84 6	48 6	77 5	54 6	66 1	+0 7	64	—5	0 9	—1 2	0 11
	Nuddea							Observatory not started										
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30 201	30 047	30 125	30 160	+ 060	84 1	45 0	78 8	53 1	66 0	+0 5	60	—8	2 6	+1 0	Nil
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30 105	29 987	30 062	30 155	+ 069	83 1	48 3	77)	53 '	65 7	—0 9	76	+2	1 2	—0 1	Nil
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	—	—	—	—	—	80 9	50 9	74 8	55 0	64 9	+2 5	—	—	0 2	—0 1	Nil
	Backergunj .	Barrisal	30 187	30·210	30 083	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly	—	—	—	—	—	83 3	47 0	77 8	52)	65 2	—	61	—	0 3	—	Nil
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30 207	29 944	30 005	—	—	81)	45 0	76 0	52 1	64 1	—	59	—	0 7	—	Nil
	Dacca	Dacca	30 276	30 060	30 132	30 155	+ 072	87 8	49 1	70 9	53 6	66 8	+0 5	62	—7	0 7	—1·0	Nil
	Commillah .	Commillah	30 233	30 040	30 108	30 145	—	84 4	46 1	78 5	52 1	65 3	—	61	—	0 1	—	Nil
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh .	30 100	29 900	30 056	—	—	83 4	46 1	78 5	52 3	65 4	—	—	—	2 5	—	0 20
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunj	30 243	30 031	30 108	30 156	—	81 4	43 2	76 5	49 7	63 1	—	65	—	0 6	—	Nil
		Bogra ...	30 207	30 012	30 079	—	—	83 2	43 6	76 4	57 6	67 0	—	62	—	0 3	—	Nil
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah *	30 209	29 978	30 061	30 137	—	83 2	40 2	76 9	47 2	62 0	—	56	—	0 0	—	Nil
	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore	30 119	29 894	30 016	30 143	—	85 0	40 9	75 4	47 9	61 7	—	68	—	0 1	—	0·20
	Rungpore	Rungpore	30 150	29 908	30 034	30 165	—	80 8	41 2	75 2	47 2	60 7	—	71	—	1 1	—	0 89
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 937	29 704	29 843	30 145	—	76 9	42 1	75 7	49 0	61 3	—	71	—	1 0	—	1·06
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	23 140	22 980	2 ·0 1	—	—	51 5	22 7	44 7	35 5	40 1	—	85	—	4 4	—	0 31
North Behar.	Purneah and North Bhagulpore	Purneah	30 156	29 958	30 032	30 165	+ 036	79 2	38 7	75 0	45 9	60 9	—1 0	70	+3	2 9	+1 7	0 31
	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga	Durbhunga	30 137	29 925	30 007	30 184	+ 071	76 4	45 5	72·7	51 6	62 2	+0 1	75	+5	1 3	—0 1	0 64
	Chumparum .	Motihari	30 088	29 841	29 923	30 164	—	76 9	40 5	72 7	46 7	59 7	—	69	—	2 5	—	0·14
	Sarun .. .	Chupra	30 106	29 879	29 971	—	—	77 5	43 2	73 3	50 5	61 9	—	66	—	2 6	—	0 86
South Behar.	Shahabad	Arrah	30 077	29 877	29 947	30 155	—	77 7	42 0	72 8	49 6	61 2	—	62	—	1 5	—	0 54
		Dehree .	29 918	29 641	29 786	30 160	—	79 5	50·0	71 4	54 1	62 8	—	60	—	1 7	—	0·10
		Buxar	30 044	29 843	29 916	30 171	—	80 4	44 4	74 2	51 1	62 7	—	60	—	2·0	—	0·48
	Gya . .	Gya .	29 878	29 702	29 759	30 155	?	84·9	42 1	76 8	47 4	62 1	—1 4	53	—2	1 9	+0·2	0·26
	Patna	Bankipore	30 144	29 919	30 003	30 198	+ 068	77 3	44 1	72 6	50·9	61 8	+0·7	67	0	2·9	+0 5	0·24
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	Bhagulpore	30 166	29 893	29·987	30 157	—	76 4	41 5	74 0	49 6	61 8	—	54	—	0·9	—	0·06
	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	Naya Doomka	29 770	29 543	29 642	—	—	83 6	44 0	76 7	53 2	64 5	—	71	—	0·1	—	0·39
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh . .	Hazaribagh	28 199	28 016	28·087	30 164	+ 038	81 4	47 8	74 1	52 3	63 2	+1 5	49	—1	1·9	—0 3	0·10
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom	Manbhee .	28 077	27 904	27·960	30 152	—	80 7	45 9	74 0	50 7	62 3	—	52	—	0·7	—	0 37
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29 477	29 208	29 ·353	—	—	86 9	49 0	81 1	55 5	68 3	—	55	—	0·7	—	0·49

* Means for 28 days.
† „ „ 30 „

Bengal for the month of January 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

RAINFALL										Representative stations	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
Of month					Since 15th May 1884							
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean	Number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation	Mean number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.
Nil	0·26	—0·26	0·0	1·0	49·85	57·95	—8·10	83·2	81·5	False Point		
Nil	0·33	—0·33	0·0	0·7	47·97	52·99	—5·02	79·3	79·4	Cuttack ..	Cuttack	
0·06	0·40	—0·34	0·3	0·9	56·26	54·03	+2·23	80·6	77·2	Balasore	Balasore	
Nil	0·37	—0·37	0·0	0·9	69·59	62·34	+7·25	90·9	85·4	Saugor Island	South West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0·01	0·51	—0·50	0·7	1·0	43·02	50·63	—7·60	66·3	71·9	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	
0·16	0·43	—0·27	0·7	1·0	49·10	51·35	—2·25	85·4	91·6	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	
0·01	0·34	—0·33	0·3	1·0	35·98	46·68	—10·70	70·6	75·7	Burdwan ..	Burdwan ...	
0·07	0·33	—0·26	1·1	1·0	39·02	51·50	—12·48	81·3	82·2	Ramgunj ...	West Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom	
0·08	0·42	—0·34	0·9	1·0	35·53	50·21	—14·68	72·6	77·5	Berhampore .	Moorshedabad	
0·09	0·34	—0·25	0·5	0·9	36·71	49·90	—13·39	66·1	76·2		Nuddea . .	
0·01	0·50	—0·49	0·1	1·2	53·12	53·72	—0·60	80·7	89·0	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna	
Nil	0·47	—0·47	0·0	1·2	106·64	112·81	—6·17	109·0	107·8	Chittagong .	Chittagong	EAST BENGAL.
Nil	0·46	—0·46	0·0	1·5	62·66	86·89	—24·23	114·6	115·2	Demagri .	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
Nil	0·49	—0·49	0·0	1·1	83·11	77·25	+5·86	98·1	107·3	Barrisal	Backergunj	
Nil	0·56	—0·56	0·0	1·4	95·44	111·57	—16·13	100·5	112·6	Noakholly .	Noakholly	
0·04	0·45	—0·41	0·3	1·2	43·92	56·51	—12·60	74·1	80·6	Furreedpore	Furreedpore . .	
Nil	0·46	—0·46	0·0	1·4	47·81	59·38	—11·57	89·9	89·0	Dacca .	Dacca .. .	
Nil	0·65	—0·65	0·0	1·4	64·15	71·97	—7·82	85·7	99·6	Commillah ..	Commillah ...	
0·27	0·48	—0·21	0·8	1·2	46·31	69·28	—22·97	81·5	93·1	Mymensingh	Mymensingh .. .	
Nil	0·38	—0·38	0·0	1·2	37·78	56·32	—18·54	62·4	76·7	Serajgunj	Bogra and Pubna	NORTH BENGAL.
										Bogra		
0·02	0·50	—0·48	0·7	1·1	54·69	53·77	—19·08	70·3	79·4	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye ...	
0·11	0·32	—0·21	1·0	1·1	38·80	56·89	—18·09	75·0	76·6	Dinagepore ..	Dinagepore	
0·70	0·38	+0·32	0·8	0·6	50·40	75·95	—25·55	70·2	76·4	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
0·71	0·29	+0·42	1·0	1·0	95·96	114·35	—18·39	84·8	99·0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	
0·70	0·76	—0·06	2·5	2·7	114·60	153·17	—38·57	106·5	121·3	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	
0·58	0·38	+0·20	1·0	1·0	46·76	58·09	—11·33	64·8	—68·6	Purneah .	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	NORTH BIHAR.
0·41	0·62	—0·21	1·5	1·4	35·10	42·82	—7·72	51·3	57·1	Durbhunga ..	Muzufferpore and Durbhunga.	
0·41	0·63	—0·22	2·7	0·9	42·20	44·64	—2·44	49·7	53·5	Motihari .	Chumparun ..	
0·65	0·64	+0·01	3·0	1·8	31·17	41·49	—10·32	55·5	57·5	Chupra ..	Saran ..	
										Arrah	Shahabad ...	SOUTH BIHAR.
										Debree ..		
0·58	0·63	—0·05	2·5	1·7	29·68	39·80	—10·12	51·9	61·9	Buxar .		
0·88	0·55	+0·33	2·8	1·6	28·62	40·23	—11·60	54·4	55·4	Gya	Gya ...	
0·20	0·52	—0·32	2·3	1·7	29·20	40·92	—11·72	50·9	59·9	Bankipore	Patna .. .	
0·20	0·47	—0·27	1·4	1·5	31·25	42·43	—11·18	55·8	66·4	Bhagulpore ..	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	
0·17	0·29	—0·12	1·2	0·8	33·61	49·01	—15·40	75·1	72·7	Naya Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	
0·10	0·36	—0·26	0·8	1·3	34·21	47·00	—12·79	79·5	82·6	Hazaribagh .	Hazaribagh	CHOTIA NAGPUR.
0·27	0·49	—0·22	1·8	1·4	37·38	47·76	—10·43	85·3	80·5	Ranchee	Lohardugga and Manbhoom	
0·42	0·72	—0·30	2·0	1·7	44·79	51·96	—7·19	83·0	94·2	Chaibassa .	Singbhoom . .	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree																				
		Khurdah																				
		Banpur																				
		False Point																				
		Hookitola																				
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore																				
		Banki																				
		Cuttack																				
		Kendrapara																				
		Jajpore																				
	Balasore	Chandbali																				
		Bhuddruck																				
		Soorah																				
		Balasore																				0·37
		Jellasore																				
		Beripodah																				
South West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai																				
		Saugor Island																				
		Tumlook																				
		Midnapore																	0·01			
		Ghatal																				0·02
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour																				
		Alipore Jail																				
		Barrackpore																				
		Dum-Dum																				
		Baraset																				
		Buseerhat																				
	Howrah	Howrah																				0·01
		Moheserka (*Oolberiah*)																				
	Hooghly	Serampore																				
		Hooghly																0 04				
		Jehanabad																				
	Burdwan	Culna																				
		Burdwan																				
		Cutwa																0 05				
		Ranegunge																				
	Bankoora	Bankoora															0 05		0 01			0·02
		Indus																				
		Bishenpore																				
		Kotulpore																				
		Malara																				
		Onda																				
		Khatra														0 04			0 01			
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory																0 12				
		Hetampore																0 13				
	Nuddea	Bongong																				
		Ranaghat																				
		Kishnaghur																				
		Chooadanga																0 20				
		Meherpore																0 32				
		Koushtea																	0 01			
	Khoolna	Satkira																				
		Bagirhat																				
		Khoolna																				
	Jessore	Narail																				
		Jessore																				
		Jheendah																0 05				
		Magoorah																				
	Moorshedabad	Kandi																0 12				
		Rampore Haut																0 14				
		Berhampore																0 11				
		Lalbagh																0 10				
		Azimgunge																0 07				
		Jungipore																				
		Laigola																0 01				
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bar																				
		Chittagong																				
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati																				
		Raicha																				
		Agartola																				
	Backergunge	Patuakhally																				
		Perozepore																				
		Burrisal																				
		Bhola																				
	Noakholly	Noakholly																				
		Feuny																				
	Furreedpore	Madaripore																0 11				
		Furreedpore																				
		Goalundo																				
	Dacca	Munshigunge																				
		Dacca																				
		Narainguge																				
		Manickgunge																				
	Comilla	Comilla																				
		Chandpore																				
		Brahmunberia																				
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge																				
		Atia																				
		Mymensingh																				
		Jamalpore																				
		Netrokona																				

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

Bengal in January 1885.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st to 31st January 1885	Average rainfall from 1st to 31st January 1885.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·8	Nil	0·23	—	Nil	0·23	Pooree	Pooree ...	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·27	—	Nil	0·27	Khurdah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·6	Nil	0·27	—	Nil	0·27	Banpur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·2	Nil	0·43	—	Nil.	0·43	False Point.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Hookitola		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·6	Nil	0·21	—	Nil	0·21	Jagatsingpore	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Banki		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·37	—	Nil	0·37	Cuttack		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·5	Nil	0·38	—	Nil	0·38	Kendrapara.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·36	—	Nil	0·36	Jajpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·27	—	Nil	0·27	Chandbali	Balasore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Bhuddruck		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·7	0·10	0·25	0·10	0·10	0·25	Sorah		
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·37	0·72	0·37	0·37	0·72	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·0	Nil	0·74	—	Nil	0·74	Jellasore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·2	Nil	0·23	—	Nil	0·23	Baripodah.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·33	—	Nil	0·33	Contai	Midnapore ..	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·8	Nil	0·29	—	Nil	0·29	Saugor Island		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·34	—	Nil	0·34	Tumlook		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·3	0·01	0·73	0·01	0·01	0·73	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·02	0·46	0·02	0·02	0·46	Ghatal		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·42	—	Nil	0·42	Diamond Harbour	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	0·60	0·37	0·60	0·60	0·37	Alipore Jail		
0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·9	Nil	0·37	—	Nil	0·37	Barrackpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·0	0·48	0·42	0·48	0·48	0·42	Dum Dum.		
...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·22	0·44	0·22	0·22	0·44	Barasat		
...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·9	Nil	0·40	—	Nil	0·40	Buseerhat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·7	0·16	0·31	0·15	0·16	0·31	Howrah	Howrah.	
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·3	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Mahesreka (*Dolherrah*)		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·38	—	Nil	0·38	Serampore	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·04	0·43	0·04	0·04	0·43	Hooghly		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	0·11	0·34	0·11	0·11	0·34	Jehanabad		
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·9	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Culna ..	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·28	—	Nil	0·28	Burdwan		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·04	0·42	0·04	0·04	0·42	Cutwa		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Raneegunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·0	0·08	0·32	0·05	0·08	0·32	Bankoora .	Bankoora.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Indus		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·6	0·08	0·18	0·08	0·08	0·18	Bishenpore		
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Kotulpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·5	Nil	0·06	—	Nil	0·06	Mulara		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Onda		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·8	0·05	0·37	0·04	0·05	0·37	Khatra		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·7	0·12	0·41	0·14	0·12	0·43	Bh Soory	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·3	0·13	0·47	0·13	0·13	0·47	Hetampore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·7	Nil	0·29	—	Nil	0·29	Bongong	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·6	Nil	0·44	—	Nil	0·42	Ranaghat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·42	—	Nil	0·42	Kishnaghur		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	0·20	0·41	0·20	0·20	0·31	Choondanga		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·9	0·32	0·31	0·32	0·32	0·31	Meh rpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·5	0·02	0·35	0·02	0·02	0·15	Kooshtea		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·37	—	Nil	0·37	Satkira ..	Khoolna.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·6	Nil	0·52	—	Nil	0·52	Bagerhat		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·0	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Khoolna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·5	Nil	0·68	—	Nil	0·68	Narail ..	Jessore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·4	Nil	0·45	—	Nil	0·45	Jessore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·2	0·05	0·31	0·05	0·05	0·31	Jhenidah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·0	Nil	0·30	—	Nil	0·30	Magoorah		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·7	0·12	0·30	0·12	0·12	0·10	Kandi	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	0·14	0·45	0·14	0·14	0·45	Rampore Haut		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·3	0·11	0·41	0·11	0·11	0·41	Berhampore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·2	0·10	0·35	0·10	0·10	0·15	Lalbagh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·3	0·07	0·49	0·07	0·07	0·40	Azimgunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·4	Nil	0·41	—	Nil	0·41	Jungipore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·1	0·01	0·65	0·01	0·01	0·65	Lalgola		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·41	—	Nil	0·41	Cox's Bazar .	Chittagong ...	EAST BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·41	—	Nil	0·41	Chittagong		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·5	Nil	0·40	—	Nil	0·40	Rangamati.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·0	Nil	0·33	—	Nil	0·33	Raicha		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·6	Nil	0·79	—	Nil	0·79	Agartola		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·5	Nil	0·50	—	Nil	0·50	Patuakhally	Backergunge.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·9	Nil	0·40	—	Nil	0·40	Perozepore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·1	Nil	0·52	—	Nil	0·52	Barisal		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·9	Nil	0·27	—	Nil	0·27	Bhola		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·44	—	Nil	0·44	Noakholly .	Noakholly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·5	Nil	0·56	—	Nil	0·56	Feuny		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·2	0·11	0·59	0·11	0·11	0·52	Madaripore	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·39	—	Nil	0·39	Furreedpore		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·2	Nil	0·39	—	Nil	0·39	Goalundo		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·53	—	Nil	0·51	Munshigunge	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·3	Nil	0·28	—	Nil	0·28	Dacca		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Narangunge,		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·7	Nil	0·44	—	Nil	0·44	Manicagunge		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·0	Nil	0·59	—	Nil	0·59	Comilla	Comilla.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0·8	Nil	0·31	—	Nil	0·31	Chandpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·6	Nil	0·75	—	Nil	0·75	Brahmunberia		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1·6	Nil	0·55	—	Nil	0·55	Kisheregunge.	Mymensingh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	1	1·3	0·50	0·37	0·50	0·50	0·37	Alia.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1	1·3	0·30	0·35	0·30	0·30	0·34	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1	0·9	0·27	0·44	0·27	0·27	0·45	Jamalpore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Netrocona.		

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna																				
		Serajgunge			.																	.
	Bogra	Sherpore		.	.		.												...	.	.	...
		Nowkhilla																	.	..	..	.
		Bogra																	.		...	.
		Panchbibi													..		.			..	...	..
	Rajshahye ..	Beauleah												..	.		..	0·02	.			..
		Nattore																	.		...	...
		Nowgong	.																..	...	...	...
	Maldah	Maldah											.						..		...	...
	Dinagepore .	Mohadebpore													.		.				...	...
		Chumamon																		.	...	...
		Raigunge																			...	...
		Dinagepore																		.	...	...
		Balooghat																		.	...	...
	Rungpore .	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)			.															.		...
		Rungpore																.				.
		Kurigram .																				..
		Bagdogra (*Nalphamari*)																		.	..	..
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree																.		.	..	...
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta																		.	.	...
		Cooch Behar																		.	.	...
		Mekhgunge																			.	..
		Matabhanga																			.	..
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa																	...	..	...	0·10
		Siliguri																		.	.	.
		Darjeeling				0·15													.	.	.	.
		Kalimpong																		.	..	..
North Behar	Purneah .	Kissengunge																		..		...
		Arraeah			.															..		...
		Purneah																		...	..	.
	North Bhagul pore.	Maddapore																				..
		Soopool							..													..
	Durbhunga	Jaipore																		.		. .
		Durbhunga																				..
		Madhubani																			.	...
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.												.				.			...
		Mozufferpore																	.		...	...
		Hajipore .																0·06		..		...
	Chumparun	Motihari								.		0·15		.		...	..		..	..		...
		Bettiah										0·15								.	...	...
	Sarun .	Gopalgunge										0·40							.	..	.	...
		Sewan					.					0·20										.
		Chupra .													.					.		..
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar																0·22	.			...
		Dehree		.												0·04		0·42			.	.
		Bhubooah																0·10			.	.
		Sasseram				.						0·11				0·06		0·40		.		.
		Arrah																0·15			..	...
	Gya	Aurungabad			.	.					.					0·05		0·98	.	.		.
		Gya									.	0·01			0·01	...		0·83			.	...
		Nowadah																0·54				.
		Johanabad		..														0·34	.	.	..	.
	Patna	Patna .												.	..	..		0·05	.	...	..	...
		Dinapore ..											..		.	.	.	0·05		...	...	...
		Behar												.	.		...	0·18		..	..	. .
		Barrh				.							..		.	.	..		.	.	...	...
	Monghyr	Begoosera									.					.			.	.	..	...
		Monghyr														...	.	0·02			.	...
		Jamui					.									...	.	0·28			...	..
	South Bhagul pore	Bhagulpore				..					...	.				..	..	.	.	...	..	...
		Banka									..	.	.	.	.		...	0·16	.	..	...	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal															...		.	...	.	...
		Godda														...		0·10				...
		Pakour														.	.		.		..	...
		Nya Doomka			.							..				.		0·10	.		..	...
		Deoghur														.		0·26	...	.	..	...
		Jamtara		...				.		.	...	.		.	..	..		0·21	..	..	...	...
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba	.						.				..	.	.		.	0·28	.	..		..
		Hazaribagh			.			..		.				.		0·02	..	0·03		.	...	...
		Simtagurah													.		...					
		Mahudi Hills											.				...			...	..	..
		Jhoomrah Hills					..	.			..	...				..	.	.	...	...		...
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	.					.	..				.	..		.		...	.	..	...	0·02
		Ranchi						.	..					.					0·24		...	0·13
		Palamow	.					.	..			...	..	..	0·15	0·27	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa				.		.	..		.	...		..		..	...		0·15	..	...	0·20
	Manbhoom	Purulia					.	.	.			.	.	...		.	. .	.	0·03	...	...	0·15
		Gobindpore						.		.					.	.	..	...	...	.	...	..

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 9th February 1885.

in Bengal in January 1885—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st to 31st January 1885	Average rainfall from 1st to 31st January 1866.	Station	District	Meteorological division
											0	1 1	Nil	0 37	—	Nil	0 37	Pubna	Pubna	North Bengal.
											0	1 4	Nil	0 42	—	Nil	0 42	Serajgunge		
											0	1 2	Nil	0 30	—	Nil	0 30	Sherpore	Bogra.	
											0	1 4	Nil	0 5	—	Nil	0 35	Nowkhilla.		
											0	0 8	Nil	0 43	—	Nil	0 43	Bogra		
											0	0 5	Nil	0 30	—	Nil	0 30	Panchbibi		
											1	1 0	0 02	0 8	0 02	0 02	0 28	Beauleah	Rajshahye	
											0	0 0	Nil	0 31	—	Nil	0 31	Nattore		
											0	?	Nil	?	—	Nil	?	Nowgong		
								0 04			1	1 4	0 04	0 03	0 04	0 04	0 03	Maldah	Maldah.	
											0	1 0	Nil	0 1.	—	Nil	0 15	Mohadehpore	Dinagepore.	
							0 05	0 02			2	0 6	0 07	0 19	0 05	0 07	0 19	Churamon		
								0 18			1	1 2	0 18	0 48	0 18	0 18	0 48	Chirunge		
								0 20			1	1 5	0 20	0 27	0 20	0 20	0 27	Dinagepore		
											0	1 0	Nil	0 15	—	Nil	0 1.	Balooghat		
											0	0 6	Nil	0 33	—	Nil	0 33	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)	Rungpore.	
								0 60			1	0 8	0 60	0 38	0 60	0 6	0 18	Rungpore		
								1 16			1	0 8	1 16	0 31	1 16	1 16	0 31	Kurigram		
								1 03			1	0 3	1 03	0 27	1 03	1 03	0 27	Bardoora (*Nilphamari*)		
								0 96			1	1 4	0 96	0 46	0 96	0 96	0 40	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
								0 59			1	1 0	0 59	0 49	0 59	0 59	0 49	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar	
								0 67			1	1 0	0 67	0 40	0 67	0 67	0 40	Cooch Behar		
								0 69			1	0 4	0 69	0 15	0 69	0 69	0 15	Mickligunge		
								0 62			1	1 0	0 62	0 27	0 62	0 62	0 27	Matiabhanga		
								0 84			2	3 3	0 84	0 80	0 84	0 84	0 89	Buxa	Darjeeling Hill	
								0 08			1	?	0 08	?	0 08	0 08	?	Siliguri		
					0 06			0 25			3	2 1	0 46	0 69	0 25	0 46	0 69	Darjeeling		
								0 43			1	?	0 43	?	0 43	0 43	?	Kalimpong.		
								0 90			1	1 1	0 90	0 52	0 90	0 90	0 52	Kissengunge	Purneah ..	North Behar.
							0 08	0 08			1	0 8	0 08	0 16	0 08	0 08	0 35	Arrarsah		
								0 21			1	1 1	0 21	0 45	0 21	0 21	0 35	Purneah		
								0 38			1	1 2	0 38	0 19	0 38	0 38	0 19	Maldapore	North Bhagulpore	
								0 74			1	1 0	0 74	0 39	0 74	0 74	0 39	Soopool		
								0 39			1	1 3	0 39	0 61	0 39	0 39	0 61	Tajpore	Durbhunga	
								0 64			1	1 '	0 64	0 45	0 64	0 64	0 45	Durbhunga		
								0 61			1	1 3	0 61	0 70	0 61	0 61	0 70	Madhubani		
								0 12			1	1 3	0 12	0 54	0 12	0 12	0 55	Sitamarhi	Muzafferpore	
							0 04	0 33			2	1 6	0 37	0 87	0 33	0 37	0 87	Muzaffurpore		
							0 07	0 19			3	1 8	0 32	0 59	0 19	0 34	0 59	Rajpore		
							0 08	0 09			3	1 3	0 31	0 46	0 15	0 31	0 46	Motihari	Chumparun.	
									0 18		2	1 0	0 12	0 71	0 18	0 12	0 71	Bettiah		
					0 10		0 10				3	0 5	0 60	0 47	0 40	0 60	0 47	Gopalgunge	Saran	
					0 06		0 13	0 10			4	2 9	0 48	0 70	0 20	0 48	0 70	Sewan		
							0 14	0 08			2	1 5	0 82	0 68	0 68	0 82	0 68	Chupra		
								0 11		0 06	3	2 0	0 30	0 74	0 22	0 30	0 74	Buxar	Shahabad ..	South Behar.
								0·06			5	?	0 52	?	0 42	0 52	?	Dehree		
								0 60			2	1 1	0 60	0 65	0 40	0 60	0 65	Bhubooah.		
											4	1 6	0 82	0 45	0 40	0 82	0 45	Sasseram		
								0 25			3	2 1	0 50	0 84	0 25	0 50	0 84	Arrah		
								0 35			3	1 6	1 14	0 54	0 08	1 14	0 54	Aurungabad	Gya	
							0 11				4	1 9	0 87	0 58	0 55	0 87	0 68	Gya		
								0 02			2	1 1	0 74	0 58	0 58	0 74	0 58	Nowadah		
								0 16			2	1 5	0 75	0 66	0 41	0 75	0 66	Jehanabad		
								0 41			2	1 5	0 75	0 66	0 41	0 75	0 66			
					0 02			0·08			4	2 1	0 24	0 69	0 09	0 24	0 69	Patna	Patna.	
								0 05	0 07		3	1 2	0 17	0 50	0 07	0 17	0 50	Dinapore		
								0 22			2	1 9	0 40	0 51	0 22	0 40	0 51	Behar		
											0	1 4	Nil	0 44	—	Nil	0 44	Barrh		
								0 15			1	1 2	0 15	0 41	0 15	0 15	0 41	Begoosarai	Monghyr	
								0 16			2	1 8	0 16	0·38	0 14	0 16	0·38	Monghyr		
											1	1 4	0 28	0 61	0 28	0 28	0 61	Jamui		
								0 00			1	1 7	0 09	0 46	0 09	0 09	0 46	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore.	
								0·18			2	1 6	0 34	0 55	0 18	0 34	0 55	Banka		
								0 02			1	0 5	0 02	0 13	0 02	0 02	0 13	Rajmehal	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
											1	0 8	0 10	0 28	0 10	0 10	0 28	G dda		
											0	0 3	Nil	0 17	—	Nil	0 17	Pakour		
								0 01			2	1 3	0 41	0 50	0 40	0 41	0 50	Nyn Doomka		
								0 02			2	1 2	0 30	0 40	0 28	0·30	0 40	Deoghur		
											1	0·4	0 21	0 23	0·21	0 21	0 25	Jamtara.		
											1	1 3	0 28	0·36	0 28	0 28	0 36	Pachamba	Hazaribagh .	Chutia Nagpur
											2	2·3	0 10	0 45	0 08	0 10	0 45	Hazaribagh		
											0	0 8	Nil	0 19	—	Nil	0 19	Shatagunah		
											0	0 8	Nil	0 34		Nil	0 34	Mahudi Hills		
											0	0 3	Nil	0 19	—	Nil	0 19	Dhoomrah Hills		
							0·01				2	?	0 07	?	0 03	0 07	?	Lohardugga .	Lohardugga	
							0·05				3	1 6	0 45	0 75	0 25	0·45	0·75	Ranchi		
											2	1 6	0 42	0 53	0 27	0 42	0 53	Palamow.		
											2	1 7	0·42	0 71	0 24	0 42	0 71	Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	
											2	1 5	0 21	0·37	0 18	0 21	0 37	Purulia	Manbhoom.	
											0	0·9	Nil	0 49	—	Nil	0 49	Gobindpore.		

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

THE normal meteorology of Bengal in January is very similar in all its more important features to that of the two previous cold weather months, the characters of which have been described in the reports for those months. Usually temperatures are low with considerable difference between the day and night temperatures, and in certain cases January is the coldest month of the year. Pressure is also high, though it begins to fall towards the end of the month. Cool light northerly winds, with almost cloudless skies, also usually prevail quite to the end of the month, though the character of the wind directions begins to change at the close of the month or the commencement of February. This change is due to the rapidly increasing elevation of the sun, which, heating the land surface more rapidly than the sea, causes differences of temperature between the land and sea, which are followed by the setting in of southerly winds The dry northerly winds are thus replaced gradually along the sea-coast by southerly moist winds, though these are at first confined within narrow limits, and it is not until these conditions have been some time in existence that the southerly current acquires any considerable strength. Directly, however, the southerly winds begin to set in, the character of the weather is liable to change, for by the interaction of the two opposing wind currents, an ascensional motion is produced, which results in the formation of cloud, and which is frequently attended by the precipitation of rain

The normal meteorological conditions for January are thus liable to be disturbed by the action just described, and in addition atmospheric disturbances of a second kind sometimes occur in this month as in the two previous months These are due to the occurrence of areas of depression, accompanied by overcast skies and rain, which commence usually in the Punjab, and travel southwards or south-eastwards into the North-West Provinces, Behar, and sometimes extend even into Lower Bengal. These disturbances give rise to southerly winds in Bengal, and to damp cloudy weather generally with increased temperature and frequently accompanied by rain, and thus completely reverse the normal meteorological conditions for the month

The average rainfall of the month, it will be seen, must be small The heaviest amounts usually occur in North Behar, but even here the average for the whole division only equals 0 55 inch, East Bengal follows next with an average of 0 51 inch, South-West Bengal, South-Behar and Chutia Nagpur receive amounts varying between four and five-tenths of an inch, while Orissa and North Bengal only receive an average of between three and four-tenths of an inch of rain during January.

The chief features of the meteorology of January 1885 were—

1. Excessive pressure in all districts, particularly in Behar and East Bengal.
2. Increased temperature in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur; and slightly decreased temperature in Behar and East Bengal.
3. A decided tendency for southerly winds to set in earlier than usual.
4. A deficient rainfall in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal and in Chutia Nagpur.

Pressure—Over the whole Province has been 0·055″ in excess; but the extreme variations were from an excess of 0 07″ at Patna, Durbhunga, Dacca, and Chittagong to an excess of 0·04″ at False Point and Calcutta. Pressure has been above the normal for the greater part of the month, but during the second week the excess was very small, and in South-West Bengal during this period a deficient pressure was registered.

At the commencement of the month temperature was below the normal in almost all districts; it, however, increased very rapidly during the second week, and from that period it has been in almost all cases in excess of the normal. A feature in both the excess and deficient temperatures for the month has been that the variations from the normal have been greater in the night than in the day temperatures.

The other two features in which variations have occurred are dependent upon the two above-mentioned causes of disturbance, and of them the second has been the cause of the principal variations of the meteorological conditions during January.

There have been several disturbances of the second class which have formed over Northern India during January, but only two of them have been of sufficient intensity and area to affect the weather in Bengal. The first of these depressions occurred from the 7th to the 9th of January, and it brought light rain to some of the stations in Behar. The conditions in Bengal continued, however, slightly disturbed, and a few local showers fell on the 13th and 14th, and were followed by a series of dust-storms on the 16th, which gave rain to almost the whole of South Behar and to a few stations in South-West Bengal, particularly in the Moorshedabad district. With the exception of a few local storms, no general rain again fell until the 28th and 29th of the month, when North and South Behar and part of North Bengal were influenced by another large depression which had formed in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and light to moderate rain again was received over the whole of North and South Behar and over the greater part of North Bengal. A noticeable feature in the meteorology of the last week in the month was that the wind directions at the southern stations in Bengal became decidedly more southerly in character, and this would show that the north-east monsoon was steadily weakening in force, and that the period of oscillation or of interaction of the opposing winds, noticed under the normal features of the month, had commenced this year rather earlier than is usual.

The rainfall for the month has thus been rather limited in area and also in amount. North and South Behar and North Bengal have received nearly the normal amounts of rain, though in each case they are slightly in defect. Chutia Nagpur has received only about one-half the normal quantity, but South-West Bengal, Orissa, and East Bengal have not received more than about one-tenth of the amount which usually falls in these divisions in January.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of January 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average.	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa ...	94·4	51·0	81·6	61·2	71·4	+2·0	0·03	0·34	−0·31	0·1	0·9	−0·8	58·06	64·35
South-West Bengal	87·8	45·0	79·0	56·4	67·7	+1·2	0·07	0·41	−0·34	0·6	1·0	−0·4	44·59	51·77
East Bengal* .	87·8	45·0	77·6	53·1	65·3	+0·7	0·05	0·51	−0·46	0·2	1·3	−1·1	65·51	76·44
North Bengal	85·0	40·2	75·5	49·8	62·6	—	0·31	0·37	−0·06	0·6	1·0	−0·4	53·50	73·00
North Behar .	79·2	38·7	73·7	48·7	61·2	−0·5	0·49	0·55	−0·06	1·8	1·3	+0·5	39·59	47·76
South Behar .	84·9	41·5	74·1	50·7	62·4	−0·4	0·38	0·47	−0·09	2·0	1·4	+0·6	30·75	48·09
Chutia Nagpur	81·4†	45·9†	74·1†	51·5†	62·8†	+1·5†	0·21	0·46	−0·25	1·3	1·4	−0·1	36·77	47·94

* Barrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th February 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations: Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A M	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea level	Air Pressure: Variation from mean	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week	Date.	Lowest during week	Date.	Mean maximum temperature	Mean minimum temperature of week	Mean daily temperature of week	Variation from normal of week.	Mean 10 A M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Copulpore	30 005	30 055	—	S	449	82 1	31st Jan	63 0	31st Jan	79 2	67 5	73 4	—	78·6
		False Point	30 042	30 064	+ 023	SW, NE	181	81 4	6th Feb	55 5	4th Feb	81 1	66 1	73 6	+2 4	77 2
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 972	30 055	− 019	SE	62	88 4	2nd ,,	60 8	4th ,,	85·7	65 8	75·7	+1·5	78·0
	Balasore	Balasore	30 006	30 067	—	SW	85 7	83 5	6th ,,	54 0	3rd ,,	80 3	60 6	70 5	—	75·0
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	30 047	30 070	− 016	NNE	195	80 2	6th ,,	55 8	3rd ,,	77 5	63 0	70 2	−0 2	70·8
	South 24 Pergunnahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 921	30 077	—	N	105 8	85 3	6th ,,	51 2	3rd ,,	81 3	58 6	70 0	—	73 2
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	30 055	30 077	− 024	NNE	96	81 1	6th ,,	52 3	4th ,,	78 2	59 0	68 6	+0 7	69 0
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 972	30 076	− 029	NE	62 1	80 0	6th ,,	49 3	3rd ,,	78 3	56 9	67 6	0	70 3
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29 743	—	—	NW	77 5	79 0	31st Jan	50 2	3rd ,,	77 5	57 3	67 4	—	67 7
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30 011	30 081	0	NE	59 8	79 6	6th Feb	47 9	3rd ,,	76 5	54 7	65 6	−1 6	66 9
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore	Jessore	30 0	30 073	0	Calm	48	79 7	31st Jan & 1st Feb	50 5	4th ,,	77 0	56·9	66 6	−1 2	71·5
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30 009	30 059	+ 024	NE	45	80 1	31st Jan & 1st Feb	52 2	5th ,,	76·5	56 2	66 4	−2 3	68 9
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Patrisal	0 0	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	NE	6	81 0	31st Jan	51 7	4th ,,	76 0	55 7	65 2	-	71 5
	Furreedpore ,,	Furreedpore	29 992	—	—	NE	42	77 5	1st Feb	50 0	3rd & 4th Feb	75 4	54 1	64 8		67 5
	Dacca	Dacca	30 002	30 075	+ 018	SE	41	79 8	31st Jan, 1st Feb	52 7	4th Feb	77 1	55 2	66 2	−2 1	69 7
	Commillah ,,	Commillah	30 0	0 072	—	SE	2·5	79 4	31st Jan 1st & 2nd Feb	52 1	4th ,,	77 1	54 3	65 7	—	70 1
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30 019	—	—	NNW	65 7	81 4	31st Jan, 5th Feb	49 1	1st ,,	80 7	51 5	66 1	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	30 010	—	—	ESE	170 5	77 4	5th ,,	47 8	3rd ,,	76 9	60 4	68 2	—	66 6
		Serajgunge	30 032	30 080	—	SE	45 3	77 1	6th ,,	45 9	3rd ,,	76 3	59 8	63 5	—	67 0
	Rajshahye	Rampore Boalia	30 085	30 063	—	SW	21 0	77 2	6th ,,	41 7	3rd ,,	76 0	48 0	62 0	—	69 0
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 960	30 078	—	NE	6·3	76 6	5th 6th Feb	44 8	3rd ,,	75 4	49 1	62 2	—	65 3
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 961	30 092	—	NE	47	75 3	3rd 5th & 6th Feb	41 3	3rd ,,	71 3	48 0	61 1	—	64·5
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29 791	30 092	—	E	81 0	73 9	6th ,,	46 1	3rd ,,	71 9	49 7	60 8	—	65 9
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22 189	—	—	E	164 9	47 7	4th ,,	29 5	2nd ,,	44 1	32 7	38 4	—	39 77
North Behar.	Purneah	Purneah	29 992	30 086	+ 022	Calm	24 9	79 2	6th ,,	43 8	3rd ,,	76 8	48 8	62·3	+0 1	63 7
	North Bhaugulpore															
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Not recorded													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 974	30 101	+ 038	WSW	64	73 4	5th ,,	50 4	31st Jan & 1st Feb	71 3	53 4	62 4	0	63 5
	Chumparun	Motthari	29 8 8	0 077	—	SE	11·5	76 9	6th ,,	42 4	2nd Feb	73 3	48 5	60·9	—	64 7
	Saru	Chupra	29 9 9	-	—	ESE, NW	1 0	72 7	5th ,,	48 2	2nd & 3rd Feb	70 7	50 8	60 8	—	64·0
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 708	30 041	—	SSW	15 3	77 5	6th ,,	50 0	2nd Feb	69 9	53 6	61 7	—	65·7
		Buxar	29 827	30 082	—	WNW	97 1	77 9	6th ,,	46 4	2nd ,,	72 3	50 8	61 7	—	65 4
		Arrah	29 894	30 102	—	SW	59 8	75 7	6th ,,	45 9	3rd ,,	71 4	50 6	61·0	—	63 9
	Gya	Gya	30 007	30 063	0	Calm	30 9	81 3	6th ,,	43 6	4th ,,	75 1	47 1	61 1	−4 4	63 9
	Patna	Buxar pore	29 914	30 103	+ 023	SE	66 5	75 7	6th ,,	48 2	3rd ,,	71 9	52 1	62 0	−0 6	63·6
Chutia Nagpur	South Bhagulpore	Bhaugulpore	29 909	30 078	—	NW	27	73·9	6th ,,	45 0	3rd ,,	73 9	53 6	63 8	—	67 6
	Monghyr															
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	29 853	—	—	NW, SE	80 6	77 8	6th ,,	47 6	3rd ,,	73 4	55·1	63 3	—	67 3
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 992	30 070	− 022	NNW	113·0	73·6	6th ,,	46·0	3rd ,,	73 7	53 4	63 1	−0 2	63 8
	Lohardugga															
	Manbhoom	Kanchee	27 861	30 049	—	—	—	73 7	6th ,,	43·9	3rd ,,	73 6	50·7	62 2	—	65·6
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29 257	—	—	NE	226 4	85 5	5th ,,	50·0	3rd ,,	79 4	57·6	68·5	—	72·1

Explanation.—Summary.— The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The observations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi-

for the week ending Friday, the 6th February 1885

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL. Of week: Mean for district.	Of week: Normal mean.	Since 1st of January: Mean for district	Since 1st of January: Normal mean	Since 1st of January: Variation.	Since 15th May 1884: Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884: Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884: Variation.	Average number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
70	2·4	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Puoree	ORISSA.
67	5·1	Nil	0·54	0·17	0·54	0·32	+0·12	50·30	58·13	−7·74	0·5	0·7	False Point		
58	3·0	Nil	0·52	0·26	0·52	0·37	−0·05	48·49	53·25	−4·76	1·0	0·4	Cuttack	Cuttack	
61	3·3	0·13	0·44	0·46	0·52	0·74	−0·22	56·70	54·37	+2·33	1·5	0·7	Balasore	Balasore	
71	4·0	4·12	2·58	0·54	2·08	0·81	+1·77	72·77	62·77	+9·90	3·0	0·7	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
														South 24-Pergunnahs	
62	3·1	0·05	0·68	0·42	0·69	0·84	−0·15	43·70	50·96	−7·26	1·1	0·7	Midnapore	Midnapore	
														24 Pergunnahs	
69	5·4	1·32	2·27	0·40	2·43	0·79	+1·64	51·44	51·90	−0·46	2·8	0·8	Calcutta	Howrah	
														Hooghly	
54	4·9	0·52	0·57	0·42	0·58	0·72	−0·14	36·55	47·07	−10·52	2·0	0·7	Burdwan	Burdwan	
													Bankoora	Bankoora	
57	6·3	0·06	0·26	0·42	0·33	0·52	−0·19	39·28	51·69	−12·41	1·1	0·6	Ramgunge	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
70	6·7	0·81	0·41	0·34	0·49	0·72	−0·23	36·94	51·51	−14·57	1·3	0·6	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
			0·78	0·40	0·69	0·87	+0·18	37·20	50·25	−12·96	2·4	0·6	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
66	5·1	0·85	1·35	0·34	1·35	0·78	+0·57	54·46	54·01	+0·45	1·0	0·7	Jessore	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
75	3·0	0·29	0·51	0·14	0·51	0·40	−0·09	107·15	112·93	−5·78	1·0	0·4	Chittagong	Chittagong	
			0·05	0·25	0·05	0·03	+0·26	64·01	87·14	−23·13	1·0	0·6	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			1·85	0·20	1·85	0·68	+1·17	84·96	77·46	+7·50	1·0	0·4	Barrisal	Backergunge	
66	1·4	0·39	2·01	0·27	2·01	0·80	+1·21	97·45	111·78	−14·33	2	0·7	Noakholly	Noakholly	EAST BENGAL.
69	3·7	2·20	1·43	0·45	1·47	0·75	+0·72	45·33	59·81	−14·48	3·0	0·7	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
74	4·6	1·42	1·86	0·50	1·96	0·70	+1·26		59·61	−0·84	3·1	0·8	Dacca	Dacca	
68	1·7	0·95	1·57	0·20	1·57	0·78	+0·79	65·72	72·13	−6·41	2·8	0·6	Comillah	Comillah	
—	5·1	0·70	0·51	0·35	0·78	0·83	−0·05	59·82	63·02	−3·20	2·0	0·6	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
64	3·3	0·15											Dacca	Bogra and Pubna	
67	3·3	0·26	0·05	0·22	0·40	0·56	+0·04	38·34	56·41	−18·07	1·8	0·5	Serajgunge		
62	1·3	0·82	0·21	0·04	0·24	0·84	−0·60	34·30	54·10	−19·80	0·5	0·6	Kumarkole Beauleah	Rajshahye	NORTH BENGAL.
													Malda	Maldah	
70	1·4	0·01	0·06	0·07	0·17	0·37	−0·20	8·92	56·94	−38·02	0·5	0·4	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
74	2·9	0·05	0·14	0·08	0·84	0·44	+0·40	50·54	76·00	−25·46	0·8	0·5	Rungpore	Rungpore	
59	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·71	0·12	+0·59	0·30	114·37	−18·41	Nil	0·1	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
82*	5·6	0·05		0·18		0·42			153·34			0·7	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
71	3·3	0·04	0·03	0·13	0·43	0·50	−0·07	46·61	58·20	−11·59	0·4	0·5	Purneah	Purneah	BEHAR.
														North Bhaugulpore	
													Muzufferpore	Muzufferpore	
76	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·41	0·71	−0·30	15·10	42·91	−7·81	Nil	0·6	Darbhunga	Darbhunga	
64	5·0	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·41	0·73	−0·32	12·20	44·73	−2·53	Nil	0·4	Chumparun	Chumparun	
70	4·4	0·03	0·01	0·11	0·68	0·73	−0·07	31·18	41·57	−10·39	0·5	0·6	Sarun	Sarun	
57	3·7	Nil													
60	5·3	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·57	0·80	−0·23	29·07	39·99	−10·32	Nil	0·7	Shahabad	Shahabad	
64	3·3	Nil													
58	4·3	0·05	0·06	0·28	0·94	0·75	+0·19	28·08	40·49	−11·81	0·7	0·6	Gya	Gya	
60	4·1	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·20	0·65	−0·45	29·29	41·08	−11·79	Nil	0·4	Patnaport	Patna	
60	2·4	0·03	0·01	0·28	0·32	0·66	−0·46	32·27	4·02	−11·75	0·5	0·7	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore	
														Monghyr	
76	2·7	0·06	0·43	0·26	0·61	0·54	+0·07	34·05	49·27	−15·22	0·8	0·5	Dumka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
55	5·4	Nil	0·06	0·17	0·16	0·32	−0·16	35·17	47·16	−12·89	0·3	0·6	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	
														Lohardugga	
49	2·6	Nil	0·14	0·43	0·41	0·88	−0·47	37·47	48·18	−10·71	1·2	0·7	Ranchee	Manbhoom	CHOTIA NAG. PUR.
51	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·42	1·12	−0·70	44·70	52·57	−7·87	0·9	0·8	Chyebassa	Singbhoom	

period for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District or special stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received daily from all parts of the district. Rain not yielding at least one hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 6th February 1885.

Meteorological division.	District	Station	Rainfall. Saturday, 31st January	Sunday, 1st February	Monday, 2nd February	Tuesday, 3rd February	Wednesday, 4th February	Thursday, 5th February	Friday, 6th February	Total. Number of rainy days	Total. Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st January to 6th February 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st January to 6th February	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree			1 69					1	1 69	1 69	0·39	60·90	55·39
		Khurdah			0 45					1	0 45	0 45	0 41	51 22	50·81
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	37 41	53 08
		False Point								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 74	61 99	65·01
		Hookitola											?		?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore	0 80										0 29		47·35
		Banki			0 65				0 66	2	1·21	1·21	?	47 01	?
		Cuttack							0 7	1	0 72	0·72	0 53	51 80	51·21
		Kendrapara							0 13	1	0 13	0 13	0 55	40 02	39·22
		Jajpore			0 40					1	0 40	0 40	0 89	45 73	44 85
	Balasore	Chandbali			0 07					1	0 07	0 07	0 71	60·33	59·62
		Bhuddruck			0 22					1	0 22	0 22	0 90	58 36	58·14
		Soroh			0 89					1	0 89	0·89	0 42	46 47	45·47
		Balasore			0 20					1	0 20	0 57	0 77	68 07	66·13
		Jellasore		0 50			0 22			3	0 82	0 92	1 21	51 41	50·20
		Baripodah		0 23				0 28	0 05	3	0 56	0 56	0 36	55 41	55·05
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai			1 40			0 13	0 23	3	1 76	1 76	0 84	68·61	66 85
		Sangor Island		0 07	1 02			1 85	1 04	4	4 12	4 12	0 66	79·76	66 64
		Tumlook			0 10			1 80		2	1 80	1 80	0 88	46 80	51 15
		Midnapore			0 05					1	0 05	0 05	0 90	46 21	46 16
		Ghattal						0·20		1	0 20	0 22	0 73	38 10	37 85
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour			1 36				0 51	2	1 87	1 87	0 95	68 16	66·04
		Alipore Jail			0 11					2	1 21	1 81	0 92	59 69	58·24
		Barrackpore		0 50				0 97	2 50	5	5 97	5 97	0 79	52 77	46·80
		Dum Dum		0 17	0 21				2 13	3	2 51	2 09	0 66	58 57	51 48
		Barasat		0 68				2 60	0 67	3	3 75	3 97	0 77	50 30	49 67
		Bussorhat		1 38	0 79				1 01	3	3 18	3 18	0 59	62 50	61 76
	Howrah ..	Howrah		0 04	0 10				0 75	3	0 89	1 05	0 82	47 68	46·69
		Mohesraka (*Ooloberiah*)		0 21	0 09					2	0 30	0 30	0 66	48 79	48 91
	Hooghly ..	Serampore		0 71	0 05			1 95	1 05	4	3 46	3 46	0 91	60 21	59·05
		Hooghly		0 16	0 04			1 62	1 61	4	3 23	3 27	0 93	42 50	41 45
		Jehanabad							0 19	1	0 19	0 30	0 92	34 73	33·65
	Burdwan	Culna		0 09					0 68	2	0 77	0 77	0 69	37 47	44 23
		Burdwan						0 00	0 52	2	0 52	0 52	0 69	35 84	48 48
		Cutwa						0 0	8	2	0 4	0 47	0 90	36 36	48 89
		Ranegoungo						·0	0 04	2	0 08	0 08	0 65	40 16	47 58
	Bankoora	Bankoora							0 13	1	0 13	0 21	0 68	55 07	50 81
		Indas						0 33	1 00	2	1 81	1 13	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 21	35 36	49 47
		Kotulpur							0 10	1	0 10	0 10	?	?	?
		Mallara						0 63	0 22	2	0 85	0 84	0 11	35 57	48·53
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 45	46 30	56 45
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory						0 07	0 07	2	0 14	0 26	0 89	41 95	54 81
		Hetampore						0 65			0 65	0 78	0 66		53 86
	Nuddea	Bongong		1 05	0 15				0 53	3	1 73	1 72	0 69	37 62	53·21
		Ranaghat		0 20				0 30		3	0 40	0 40	0 69	39 33	47 39
		Kishnaghur						0 31		1	0 31	0 31	0 70	30 03	47 04
		Chooadanga		0 06				0 04		2	0 10	0 30	0 75	37 74	52·05
		Meherpore						0 45	0 08	2	0 53	0 85	0 65	35 77	47 31
		Koositea		0 18	1 03				0 37	4	1 04	1 86	0 65	43 47	54·91
	Khoolna ..	Satkira		0 14	0 75			0 05	0 27	4	1 21	1 21	0 67	61 69	54 25
		Bagirhat		1 59	0 70					2	2 29	2 29	0 80	70 43	61 04
		Khoolna		0 30	0 39	0 25			0 86	4	2 10	2 10	0 95	66 04	55 63
	Jessore ..	Narail		0 65	0 35				0 11	3	1 14	1 14	0 92	53 05	49·00
		Jessore			0 69				0 10	3	0 91	0 91	0 95	52 66	51 75
		Jhenidah						0 12	0 03	2	0 18	0 81	0 61	49 25	51 44
		Magoorah		0 10	0 70				0 53	3	1 33	1 33	0 66	45 51	49 80
	Moorshedabad	Kandi						0 11		1	0 11	0 21	0 53	35 89	51 68
		Rampore Hat						0 02	0 07	2	0 09	0 25	0 78	33 36	51 43
		Berhampore						0 04	0 77	2	0 81	0 93	0 88	33 69	52·76
		Lalbagh							0 12	1	0 12	0 22	0 28	35 17	48·73
		Azimgunge							0 02	1	0 02	0 09	0 97	40 05	50·52
		Jungipore						0 19		1	0 19	0 19	0·35	32 61	48·37
		Lalgola						1 20		1	1 50	1 51	0 76	40 77	50 34
East Bengal	Cox Bazar	Cox's Bazar							–	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	128 88	128 55
		Chittagong			0 26				0 76	2	1 02	1 02	0 70	86 40	53 29
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramgamati			0 33	0 30			0 32	3	0·95		0 69	63 61	57·15
		Rancha				0 14							?		?
		Agartola			0 85				0 78	2	1 63	1 63	0 80	56 41	54 97
	Backergunge	Patuakhally			1 10								0 84		59 10
		Perozepore		1 30	0 50				0 73	3	2 53	2 53	0 75	83 80	60·61
		Burrisal		0·20	0 70	0 15			0 86	4	1 91	1 41	0 80	81 34	57·93
		Bhola			0 59	0 37			0 81	3	1 67	1 67	0 31	88 07	53·69
	Noakholly	Noakholly			0 33	0 10			1 44	3	1 87	1 87	0 67	99·51	111·39
		Feeny			0 82				1 32	2	2 14	1 24	0 90	95 38	113 19
	Furreedpore	Madaripore			0 24	0 51			0·50	3	1·25	1 38	0 77	47 67	46·79
		Furreedpore ..		0·75	1·51				0·23	3	2 54	2 54	0 53	50 01	48·65
		Goalundo		0 15	0 15				0·20	3	0 30	0·50	0·93	56·37	55·93
	Dacca	Munshigunge		0 37	1 04				1 05	3	2·66	2 66	0·61	89·40	73·36
		Dacca		0 80	0·70	0 03			0·75	4	2 07	2 07	0 51	44·91	89·19
		Narainguge		0 02	0·81				1 14	3	1 97	1·97	?	46·31	?
		Mannegunge		0 24	0·03				0 87	3	1 16	1 16	0·78	45·00	59·21
	Comilla	Comilla ..		0 94	0·91				0·61	3	1 89	1 89	0·97	76·49	75 79
		Chandpore			1·03	0 10			0 65	3	1 80	1 80	0 55	63 19	55·14
		Brahmunberia		0 49	0 35				0 40	3	1·24	1 24	1·93	64·78	63·19
	Mymensingh..	Kishoregunge							0·39	1	0·39	0·39	0 98	46·96	72·96
		Atia			0 07				0 89	2	0·96	1 46	0 72	39·97	58 51
		Mymensingh		0 01					0·01	2	0·03	0·03	0·48	68·26	76 05
		Jamalpore						0 02	0·01	2	0·03	0·03	0·70	49 88	67·95
		Netrokona ..							0·03	1	0·03	0 03	?	60·69	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m.), the 6th February 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division	District	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 31st January.	Sunday, 1st February.	Monday, 2nd February.	Tuesday, 3rd February.	Wednesday, 4th February.	Thursday, 5th February.	Friday, 6th February.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st January to 6th February 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st January to 6th February.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna			0 05			0 10	0 24		0 39	0 39	0 68	42 82	54 79
		Serajgunge							0 69	1	0 69	0 69	0 71	40 82	51 24
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	37 23	62 39
		Nowshilla			0 05			0 15		2	0 20	0 20	0 47	38 30	65 75
		Bogra			0 01			0 11	0 01	3	0 13	0 13	0 40	38 13	62 21
		Panchbibi			0 10			0 38	0 38	3	1 66	1 66	0 90	41 86	58 82
	Rajshahye	Beauleah							0 64	1	0 64	0 64	0 83	34 68	54 12
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 03	36 16	56 66
		Nowgong							0 07	1	0 7	0 07	P	41 95	P
	Maldah	Maldah			-					Nil	Nil	0 04	0 61	33 81	51 27
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore						0 21		1	0 21	0 21	0 17	34 13	50 14
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 20	44 68	59 02
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 42	42 64	55 11
		Dinagepore						0 03		1	0 3	0 24	0 8	35 30	53 39
		Balooghat						0 50	0 4	2	0 84	0 84	P	38 56	P
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)						0 37		1	0 37	0 37	0 61	43 74	63 36
		Rungpore							0 04	1	0 04	0 04	0 61	37 21	78 03
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	1 16	0 43	30 03	74 18
		Hagtoora (*Nilphamari*)							0 14	1	0 14	1 17	0 20	40 16	90 97
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 55	102 12	114 56
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 45	84 97	99 53
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	0 67	0 67	110 00	114 96
		Mookhgunge								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 55	85 55	110 76
		Mataibhanga								Nil	Nil	0 16	0 16	87 17	120 70
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa											1 03		197 63
		Silliguri											P		P
		Darjeeling											0 80		108 93
		Kalimpong											P		P
NORTH BEHAR	Purneah	Kissengunge							0 11	1	0 11	1 01	0 58	66 76	67 65
		Arrareea								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 46	52 10	65 27
		Purneah							0 04	1	0 04	0 04	0 51	46 84	61 32
	North Bhagulpore.	Madapore								Nil	Nil	0 38	0 51	38 24	60 91
		Soupool								Nil	Nil	0 74	0 41	30 05	49 79
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	0 9	0 65	34 16	49 93
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 54	30 9	44 84
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 84	41 21	45 87
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	0 12	0 61	37 05	49 47
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	0 37	0 85	35 85	47 49
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0 12	0 75	34 40	41 04
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	0 31	0 81	41 82	49 07
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 67	45 80	48 41
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0 60	0 65	39 90	44 83
		Sewan								1	0 02	0 50	0 75	29 25	46 17
		Chuprah						0 02		Nil	Nil	0 82	0 66	35 10	36 05
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 59	29 18	36 45
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	0 53		31 70	
		Bhaboosh								Nil	Nil	0 60	0 70	29 56	41 50
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	0 82	0 65	35 40	40 87
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	0 60	0 60	24 71	39 01
	Gya	Aurungabad							0 13	1	0 13	1 27	0 64	39 55	60 80
		Gya							0 07	1	0 05	0 92	0 75	24 89	41 77
		Nowadah							0 04	1	0 04	0 78	0 85	25 30	39 86
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0 70	0 75	27 95	39 61
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 70	30 08	41 45
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	0 17	0 54	30 42	39 70
		Behar								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 71	18 45	42 75
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 59	31 45	40 15
	Monghyr	Begoosera								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 65	25 45	39 37
		Monghyr							0 01	1	0 01	0 17	0 57	31 68	46 76
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	0 29	0 80	35 99	43 40
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore							0 03	1	0 03	0 12	0 54	36 33	49 26
		Banka								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 82	20 02	44 50
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 19	34 49	48 75
		Godua								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 66	25 31	46 46
		Pasour						2 00	0 09	2	2 09	2 09	0 24	37 01	52 05
		Nya Doomka						0 06		1	0 06	0 57	0 90	30 30	54 86
		Deogpur								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 80	31 41	49 57
		Jamtara						0 26	0 15	2	0 41	0 62	0 59	47 75	45 94
CHUTIA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Pachumba						0 45		1	0 3	0 3	0 05	29 08	46 51
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 47	38 74	47 70
		Semtagurah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	35 50	46 85
		Vahudi Hills								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	35 56	46 47
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga						0 03		1	0 02	0 09	P	40 57	P
		Ramchi							0 15	1	0 15	0 60	0 95	30 05	52 03
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	0 42	0 47	30 19	43 94
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	0 12	1 13	44 40	53 37
	Manbhoom	Purulia						0·01	0 20	2	0 21	0 43	0 74	38 71	50 01
		Gowingpore						0·11	0 08	2	0 19	0 19	1 09	30 35	47 60

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 9th February* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH OF FEBRUARY 1885

THE meteorology of the past week has been rather more important than that of several previous weeks, for light to moderate rain has occurred in all those districts in the Province which previously had received little or no rainfall during the north-east monsoon. The whole of the Province, except the Chutia Nagpur Division, has now received almost the average amount of rainfall since the commencement of the year, while in some divisions the amounts received are considerably above the normal. In the Chutia Nagpur district, however, the amount received is up to the present time scarcely half the usual quantity.

In the report for the previous week, it was stated that one of the most noticeable features in its meteorology had been that the wind directions at the southern stations in Bengal had become decidedly more southerly in character These south winds were particularly noticeable in Orissa and South-West Bengal, and they of course carried up much moisture into Bengal Northerly winds were, however, still blowing in the interior of the Province, and the interaction of the two opposing wind currents gave rise apparently to ascensional motion, and this was followed by an increase in the amount of cloud, and was also accompanied by a falling barometer, which continued up to the 2nd These disturbed conditions produced fairly general rain in the southern and western districts of South-West Bengal, and in many of the districts of East Bengal on the 1st, and on the 2nd the area of rainfall extended, and light rain was general in Orissa, in East Bengal, and in South-West Bengal, except in the Burdwan, Bankoora Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad districts. On the 3rd and 4th instant the weather in Bengal cleared up, and practically no rain fell; but during this period a very rapid decrease of pressure occurred over the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and a large depression was there formed, which was followed by moderate rain over those districts This large disturbance was accompanied by several smaller centres of disturbance, and these drifting southwards, the weather in Bengal was much affected by them. Strong southerly winds set in over the whole Province, being part of a general cyclonic circulation, and very many local storms occurred, while general and in some cases heavy rain fell on the 5th and 6th This rain extended over the whole of South-West Bengal and as far as some stations in South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North Bengal, on both days, while on the 6th rain became general over the whole of East Bengal. On the latter day, however, the depression filled up, and with the exception of a slight disturbance, which still existed in Central Bengal, the weather conditions were becoming more settled

Pressure—During the previous week had been in all parts of the Province above the average, but this was succeeded by a fall which lasted generally during the first three days of the present week A slight increase took place during the following two days, but this was succeeded by a very rapid fall at the West Bengal and Orissa stations, where in some instances on the 5th the decrease amounted to considerably more than a tenth of an inch, on the following day also pressure decreased at many stations, and thus the mean pressure for the week was below the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, while it has been only slightly in excess in East Bengal and Behar. The extreme variations are a defect of 0·024″ at Calcutta and an excess pressure of 0·058″ at Durbhunga.

The changes of temperature during the week have been very rapid, it commenced by being on the average rather above normal temperature, and for the first three days the changes were small and oscillating, on the 3rd, however, temperature fell very rapidly, the difference in mean temperature between the 2nd and 3rd being at Dacca no less than 8·1°, while the average decrease at some of the Southern Bengal stations was between 6° and 7°. This was followed by a very rapid rise on the following two days, and again on the 6th the mean temperature rose another 4° to 5° With the exception of Orissa and North Behar, the mean temperatures for the week have been slightly below the normal in all districts, but it is noticeable that while the night temperatures have been above the normal, the day temperatures were considerably below it. This is shewn clearly by the following table, where the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures at eight selected stations are given —

NAMES OF STATIONS	MAXIMUM DAY TEMPERATURE			MINIMUM NIGHT TEMPERATURE.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference
Cuttack ..	86·5	85·7	—0·8	61·9	65·8	+3·9
Calcutta .	79·5	78·2	—1·3	56·3	59·0	+2·7
Burdwan	79·3	78·3	—1·0	55·8	56·9	+1·1
Jessore .. .	80·7	77·0	—3·7	51·8	56·1	+1·3
Dacca	79·8	77·1	—2·7	56·7	55·2	—1·5
Patna	75·0	71·9	—3·1	50·1	52·1	+2·0
Purneah ..	76·5	75·8	—0·7	47·9	48·8	+0·9
Hazaribagh	74·5	73·7	—0·8	52·0	52·4	+0·4

As before noticed, the rainfall for the past week has been decidedly important. With the exception of Behar and Chutia Nagpur, the rainfall in all meteorological divisions has been in excess. In South-West Bengal the mean fall has been three times as great as the normal. In East Bengal and Orissa the average rainfall has been five and one and a half times respectively greater than the normal fall. In North Bengal, however, it has been slightly in excess only; on the other hand South Behar has received only half the normal fall, and Chutia Nagpur about one quarter, while in North Behar rainfall has been practically absent.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 6th February 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days			Since 1st of January		Since 15th May 1884	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average	Normal average.
Orissa	88 4	54 0	81 6	65 0	73 3	+2 0	0 53	0 31	+0 21	1 1	0 5	+0 6	0 55	0 39	32 58	55·09
South-West Bengal	85 3	47 9	78 0	58 0	68 0	0 5	1 16	0 37	+0 78	2 2	0 7	+1 5	1 32	0 73	45 74	52 10
East Bengal*	81 4	49 1	77 2	54 5	65 9	−2 2	1 43	0 26	+1 17	2 6	0 6	+2 0	1 48	0 73	60 96	76 06
North Bengal	77 3	41 7	75 0	51 0	63 0	—	0 21	0 14	+0 07	0 8	0 3	+0 5	0 52	0 39	53 71	73 13
North Behar	79 2	42 5	72 8	50 4	61 6	+0 1	0 01	0 12	+0 11	0 2	0 5	−0 3	0 45	0 66	39 55	47 87
South Behar	81 3	45 0	72 0	51 7	62 3	−2 5	0 12	0 23	−0 11	0 4	0 6	−0 2	0 50	0 65	30 87	48 28
Chutia Nagpur	78 7†	43 9†	73 7†	51 5†	62 6†	−0 2†	0 09	0 32	−0 23	0 7	0 6	+0 1	0 32	0 74	36 88	48·71

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 9th February 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1885

	Inches	Date	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	30 066		
The average pressure of Januray from 24 years' registers	30 014		
The highest pressure in the month	30 285	22nd	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29·931	29th	16h
The range of pressure	0 354		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	282·5		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	337 3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	66 1		
The average temperature of January from 24 years' registers	67 7		
The highest temperature in the month	83 0	28th	
The lowest temperature in the month	51 8	7th	
The range of temperature during the month	31 2		
The mean daily range of temperature	20 8		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	24 6	25th	
	Per cent		
The mean humidity of the month	73		
The average humidity of January from 24 years' registers	71		
	Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 461		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0 467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1 40		
The average cloud proportion of January from 8 years' registers	1 35		
The total rainfall of the month	0 42		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50 5 feet above the ground)	0 41		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers	0 43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0 12	20th	
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers	2		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	130 2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51 7		
The greatest sun temperature	137 5	16th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	55 4	27th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	46 9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	10 8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	15 2	4th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	81·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	144 0	29th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	12 0	16th 3 to 4 P.M., and 29th 10 to 11 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 228, NE. 90, E. 17, SE 14, S. 59, SW. 111, W. 82, NW. 127, Calm 16.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2·5 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th February 1885.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometer. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Feb.	1st	131·6	6·3	30·002	68·9	78·0	16·8	61·2	65·0	0·571	62·7	81	E by N and variable	92	Not measurable.	Chiefly cloudy, c, d, lr, ⌓.
"	2nd	130·5	2·2	·003	68·3	77·7	14·3	63·4	65·1	·580	63·2	95	SW and NNE .	68	0·65	Chiefly cloudy, c, d.
"	3rd	131·3	10·5	·046	63·8	74·4	19·9	54·5	56·6	·365	50·2	64	NE by N and N ..	80	Nil.	Clear, ⌓.
"	4th	132·2	9·7	·001	63·8	76·6	24·8	52·3	57·4	390	52·0	69	N and variable ...	61	"	Partially cloudy, —, ⌓.
"	5th	141·2	7·2	29·897	69·3	81·1	21·8	59·3	65·2	576	63·0	80	SSE, SSW and variable.	155	"	Chiefly cloudy, c, t, lr, ⌓.
"	6th	141·5	7·8	·914	71·3	82·5	17·9	64·6	65·5	658	66·8	85	SE by S and variable	146	1·58	Chiefly cloudy, c, d, p, t, lr, <, /, ▲.
"	7th	139·5	10·3	·917	71·9	81·1	17·5	63·6	68·8	·665	67·1	85	ESE and WSW .	78	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	29·968
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	...	29·971
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine ...	...	54·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	...	78·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	68·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	...	70·2
The extreme variation of temperature ...	...	30·2
The maximum temperature ...	...	82·5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ...	...	16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ...	...	35
		%
The mean relative humidity ...	...	78
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	...	70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th February 1885 ...	...	1·58
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	...	0·26
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 7th February 1885 ...	...	2·00
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	...	0·65

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, d drizzling rain, lr lightning reflection, t thunder, p passing temporary showers < lightning, ▲ hail, / strong wind, ⌓ dew, ≡ fog.

N. B.—In the weekly abstract from 26th to 31st January 1885, read 66·1° instead of 67·1° as the mean wet bulb of the 29th January 1885.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1885.

		Dates.
	°	
The mean temperature during the month	68·0	
The highest temperature during the month	84 5	28th.
The lowest temperature during the month	51·3	23rd
The range of temperature during the month	33·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	21·5	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	26 0	2nd
	%	
The mean humidity during the month	70	
	Inches	
The mean vapour tension during the month	·486	
The total rainfall of the month	0·43	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0 37	21st
	Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	2	

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th February 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry.			Rain
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	1st ..	68 7	79·8	17·7	62 1	65 5	·587	63 5	84	Nil
,, ..	2nd ...	67 4	79 1	16·2	63·9	66 3	633	65·7	94	0 10
,, .	3rd ...	64 5	76 1	22 2	53 9	60 1	4e2	56·7	78	Nil
,,	4th .	65 3	78·7	26·0	52 7	59 3	·426	54 5	68	,,
,, ..	5th ..	70 2	8 7	21 8	50 9	67 3	·631	65 6	85	,,
,,	6th	71·9	84 4	24 5	59·9	70 5	·729	69 8	93	1·91
,,	7th ...	71 1	83 7	23 8	59 9	69 1	·686	68 0	90	0 12

	°	
The mean temperature of the seven days	68 4	
The extreme variation of temperature	31 7	
The maximum temperature	84 4	
	%	
The mean relative humidity	84	
	Ins.	
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th February 1885	2·13	

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

FROM the annexed table, exhibiting the mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of December 1884, the following results have been gathered :—

1. That 145,089 persons died among a population of 66,163,884, representing an annual death-rate of 26 28 per 1,000, against 27·48 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 26 52 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the past year, showing, as compared with the results of the preceding month, a large decrease in the registration of the events.

2. That the highest casualty-rates were reported to have occurred in the undermentioned districts :—

Districts.	Ratio per mille	*Districts.*	Ratio per mille.	*Districts.*	Ratio per mille.
Nuddea	48 24	Dacca	34 80	Maldah	29 28
Jessore	47 04	Faridpore	34 08	Burdwan ...	28 92
Pubna	46 08	Serampore ..	32 28	Murshedabad ..	28 56
Backergunge .	45 48	Julpaiguri .	32 28	Cuttack	27 96
Khulna	45 12	Birbhum .. .	31 56	Balasore	26 88
Rajshahye . ..	44·40	Hughli	31 20	Purneah	25·80
24-Pergunnahs ...	37 80	Tipperah	30 96	Dinagepore ...	25·68
Bogra	36·12	Noakhali	30 48	Midnapore ...	25 20
Poori	34 92	Howrah ..	29 88	Chittagong .	25·20

3. That the total mortality distributed under the following specific heads of disease stands as follows :—

	Ratio per mille during— December 1884.	December 1883.
Cholera	2 76	1 14
Small-pox	·09	·08
Fever	18·96	20·52
Bowel-complaints . .	·96	·96
Injury	·12	·12
Other causes . .	3 12	3·24

The above figures denote that, as contrasted with the results of the corresponding month of the preceding year, there occurred a considerable increase of mortality from cholera with a sensible decrease in that from fever, the other diseases exhibiting only fractional variations, bowel-complaints and injury excepted, the death-rates from which remained stationary.

4. That cholera, fever, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" were notably fatal in the following districts, the other maladies exhibiting no local exacerbations :—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Faridpore ...	12 72	Pubna	44 16	Poori	20 16
Backergunge ...	10 08	Nuddea ..	42·60	Backergunge ...	10·68
Khulna ..	8 88	Rajshahye	40 32	Sarun ...	8 40
Tipperah ...	8 64	Jessore ...	38 76		
24-Pergunnahs ...	8 28	Bogra .	32 52		
Dacca ..	7 68	Julpaiguri .	31 08		
Mymensingh ...	6 36	Khulna ..	30·24		
Jessore ...	6 00	Burdwan ...	24 84		
Chittagong ...	5 88	Maldah	24 84		
Poori ...	5 76	Purneah .	24 60		
Noakhali ...	5 40	Hughli ...	24 36		
Cuttack ...	4 20	Murshedabad	23 76		
Birbhum ..	3 84	Backergunge	23 40		
Maldah .	3 84	Dinagepore ...	23 16		
Murshedabad ...	3 24	Birbhum ..	22 68		
Serampore .	3·00	24-Pergunnahs .	22 44		
Rajshahye .	3·00	Rungpore .	21 36		
Howrah ...	2·64	Serampore ...	20 52		
Midnapore ...	2·04				
Nuddea ...	2·04				

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* were returned at the rates indicated below :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	28 08	Christians .	17 04	Under 1 year .	136 68
Females ...	24 36	Hindus	24 00	1 and under 5 years ...	27 72
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	113	Mahomedans ..	31 68	5 „ 10 „ ..	14 64
		Budhists ..	16 08	10 „ 15 „ ..	12 12
		Other classes ..	14 76	15 „ 20 „ ..	18 72
				20 „ 30 „ ...	18 60
				30 „ 40 „ ...	20 28
				40 „ 50 „ ...	26 76
				50 „ 60 „ .	38·52
				60 years and upwards ...	68 16

R. LIDDELL, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 9th February 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of December 1884.

1	2	3			4						5							6		7		8		
		POPULATION			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Disease															Sex.				
					DEATHS FROM—						RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS		DEATHS AMONG—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	Males.	Females.	Total	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel complaints	Injury.	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous month	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Burdwan	666 295	723,528	1,391 523	73	12	2,683	41	15	335	3,159	60	09	24 44	36	12	2 86	28 92	27 73	28 6	1,899	1,540	33 64	25 56	118
	Bankura	507,145	534 616	1 041,732	16		1 154	41	4	212	1 455	13		13 56	36	12	2 40	16 92	19	13	752	686	13 46	14 88	109
	Birbhum	361 443	412,985	794,428	257	1	1 549	16		303	2,011	3 84	01	22 26	16	03	4 58	31 36	32 56	32 13	1 065	1 028	33 48	32 76	103
	Midnapur	1,344,274	1,273,528	2,617,802	433	12	3 911	413	15	507	5 291	2 04	04	14 60	1 92	06	2 42	25 29	23 64	32 28	2 783	2,508	26 76	23 53	110
	Hughli	314,586	346 227	660 813	89		1 141	17	7	169	1,723	60		21 78	3 12	12	2 94	31 2	31 20	23 92	891	833	26 96	23 28	107
	Howrah	176,366	177,589	351,955	90		803	138	5	112	948	3 00		20 52	4 68	12	3 72	32 28	28 80	28 44	502	446	28 44	30 12	113
	Total	488,952	523,516	1,012,768	128		1,946	311	12	272	2,671	1 44		23 04	3 60	13	3 12	31 56	30 36	26 76	1,393	1,273	26 76	25 16	109
	Howrah	316,479	319,902	635,381	145	12	733	386	21	294	1 593	2 64	03	11 99	7 99	24	5 52	29 98	22 56	23 64	858	727	32 52	27 24	118
	24-Pergunnahs	975,499	891,429	1 869 559	1 292	5	3,560	471	54	575	5 935	2 28	03	22 44	3 00	36	3 72	31 92	31 92	32 40	3,341	2,654	29 64	25 56	126
	Nuddea	805,779	849,943	1 655,721	226	5	5 943	33	45	399	6 653	2 04	04	42 60	3	24	2 88	48 24	47 64	56 52	3,518	3,028	54 12	46 56	116
	Jessore	959,271	980 104	1,939 375	988		6 281	52	26	299	7 613	6 00		38 76	24	12	1 56	47 04	46 73	50 04	4,078	3,535	51 06	44 28	115
	Murshidabad	597 453	649,397	1,226,790	334		2 435	37	13	111	2,932	3 24		26 76	36	12	1 44	29 52	37 68	34 92	1 554	1,378	31 68	28 08	113
	Khulna	568,402	511,546	1,079,948	802		2 725	56	24	454	4 061	8 88		29 28	6 04	24	5 04	45 12	44 04	45 12	2,060	2,001	43 44	43 68	103
	Dinagepore	782,292	732,054	1 514,346	151	1	2 924	21	20	132	3,254	1 94	007	23 10	12	12	9	25 08	21 00	25 32	1 828	1,434	27 44	21 48	128
	Pubna	660,229	676 412	1,336 638	338	10	4 590	19	11	91	4,953	3 00	08	40 32	10	10	72	44 40	69 48	66 96	2,721	2,234	49 44	39 48	121
	Rungpore	1,067 761	1,030,203	2,097,964	205		3 751	32	18	134	4 142	1 08		21 36	12	04	72	23 64	26 76	34 44	2,219	1 923	24 84	22 32	115
	Bogra	372,677	361,681	734,358	74	1	1 902	15	11	111	2,217	1 20	01	32 52	24	12	1 92	36 12	48 44	27 60	1,123	1,004	36 12	32 24	102
	Pubna	648,311	663,417	1,311,728	59		4,534	35	13	105	5,044	48		44 16	24	10	4	46 08	59 52	61 44	2,622	2,422	48 48	43 80	108
	Darjiling	89 398	66,739	156,137			179	16	10	33	198			10 08	1 20	72	2 52	15 12	16 44	17 04	127	71	17 04	12 72	178
	Julpaiguri	208,453	276,097	591,502			1 510	10	2	44	1 566			31 92	12	06	24	32 24	21 12	26 28	838	728	33 52	29 12	115
	Dacca	1,033,963	1,082,497	2,116 350	1 773	22	3,260	524	19	944	6 142	7 68	13	18 84	2 88	96	5 28	34 80	30 60	28 32	3,218	2,924	37 32	33 96	110
	Faridpore	885,989	825,745	1,651,734	1 735		2 602	90	9	207	4 644	12 72		19 56	60	96	1 44	34 08	37 92	37 80	2,421	2,223	36 96	33 96	109
	Backergunge	973,479	977,410	1,950,889	1 611	15	3,711	134	32	1,705	7 214	10 08	08	23 40	84	12	10 68	45 48	39 96	51 36	3,557	3,657	47 52	47 52	97
	Mymensing	1,564,367	1,498,569	3,061 936	1 620	2	3 095	142	18	469	5 346	6 36	007	12 12	48	12	1 92	32 52	24 24	15 36	2,992	2,444	22 32	19 56	118
	Tipperah	770,891	748,445	1,519 336	1,104	45	2 449	127	21	587	3,929	8 64	24	16 08	96	12	4 56	30 96	24 24	16 32	1,257	1,139	33 72	30 48	110
	Chittagong	531,949	600,692	1,141,341	561		1 315	83	27	402	2,388	5 52		13 80	84	24	4 20	28 08	24 12	24 24	1 058	1,033	30 48	29 88	102
	Noakalli	418 248	466,824	885,772	574	19	1 374	96	26	271	2,060	5 40	24	29 04	36	36	3 24	32 04	19 44	26 16	1,516	1,368	41 28	37 68	113
	Patna	884 783	898,073	1,756,856	7	53	1 853	254	30	640	2,937	03	36	12 60	1 68	12	4 44	19 44	23 76	16 92	1,513	1,640	34 76	33 12	110
	Gya	1,013 441	1 081,241	2,124 682	3	70	2,924	41	48	367	3,453	01	36	16 44	12	12	1 92	14 64	16 80	18 96	1,836	1,661	16 56	15 84	117
	Shahabad	959,256	1,014,659	1,984,909	4	67	1,942	37	23	299	2 371	02	36	11 76	12	12	1 92	14 52	16 80	18 96	1,741	1,595	16 44	15 12	120
	Monsfferpore	1,285,731	1,316,329	2,602 060	5	3	2,370	180	34	482	3 074	01	01	10 92	72	12	2 16	14 28	17 76	18 00	2,390	2,184	22 92	20 64	117
	Durbhanga	1,295,788	1,337,659	2,633,447	47	5	2 634	280	14	181	2,550	12	01	9 24	1 20	06	72	11 52	14 52	16 56	2,390	2,256	22 92	21 24	106
	Sarun	1,083,565	1,198,817	2 282,382	8	28	1 214	267	30	1,6 7	3,166	03	12	6 36	1 32	12	4 32	20 04	23 88	18 84	1,816	1,350	19 08	14 40	135
	Chumparun	670,627	850,981	1,721,608		59	2,144	15	27	626	2,971		36	14 88	09	12	4 32	20 04	25 56	19 32	1,586	1,385	30 72	26 88	114
	Monghyr	969,124	1,000,650	1,969 774	1	7	2,739	52	25	133	2 958	001	03	16 68	24	12	2 40	17 00	21 48	19 56	1,589	1,469	19 08	16 80	109
	Bhagulpore	979 119	987,059	1,966,178	6	19	3 269	137	22	399	3 851	01	10	19 80	72	12	2 40	23 40	23 88	23 52	2,010	1,841	24 72	22 32	109
	Purneah	937,080	911,607	1,844 687	41	11	3,908	20	6	98	3,994	24	08	24 60	12	03	09	25 80	23 88	23 64	2,214	1,770	28 44	23 28	125
	Maldah	346 988	363,459	710,446	229		1,471	5	7	23	1,734	8 64		21 84	96	24	1 92	29 28	31 72	33 72	981	773	29 16	23 04	126
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	785,330	783,783	1,569,113	23	19	1,675	9	7	129	1,853	12	07	12 72	96	04	96	14 16	15 36	17 04	1,083	770	16 44	11 76	140
	Cuttack	577,702	917,366	1,795 065	639	24	2,003	393	37	1,101	4,197	4 20	12	13 32	2 52	24	7 32	27 84	29 40	29 52	2,110	2,087	29 64	27 24	101
	Poori	448,649	441,878	886,467	410	88	350	267	16	1,494	2 503	5 76	48	4 68	9 60	12	29 16	34 92	32 04	29 52	1,273	1,318	34 20	33 72	96
	Balasore	481,481	463,819	945,300	112	5	951	463	10	578	2,119	1 32	06	12 90	5 76	12	7 32	26 88	25 68	23 76	1,039	1,080	27 48	28 92	96
	Hazaribagh	544,903	559,839	1,104,742		23	1,226	33	20	89	1,391		24	13 30	24	12	96	15 00	15 72	15 84	748	643	16 44	13 68	116
	Lohardugga	796,657	813,587	1,609,244		19	1,346	99	20	216	1,691		07	9 96	72	12	1 56	12 60	15 72	15 12	963	788	13 56	11 52	122
	Singbhum	280,978	280,966	561,944		1	453	45	8	113	654		08	15 96	1 56	24	3 72	21 60	14 76	15 72	330	324	15 24	15 48	102
	Manbhum	536,326	552,960	1,089,286	2	4	737	64	11	165	983	12	08	8 22	72	12	1 80	11 04	13 92	11 40	557	426	13 72	9 60	130
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	32,638,216	33,531,668	66,169,884	15,522	585	104,962	5,786	575	17,737	145,069	2 76	09	18 96	96	12	3 12	26 76	27 48	26 52	77,136	67,934	28 08	24 96	113

		10					11					12												13											
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																																	
		Class.										Age.																							
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS												RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.											
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
BURDWAN	Burdwan		2 68	642		39		28 68	29 16		72 94	367	252	222	136	217	353	464	447	281	441	139 80	23 04	15 98	12 12	21 24	25 08	25 08	32 04	34 92	66 48
	Bankura		1,563	59		35		17 45	15 24		4 68	170	119	104	58	98	146	190	175	145	237	74 16	11 44	8 52	6 36	13 72	11 04	14 76	21 84	27 96	31 68
	Birbhum		1,631	64		24		31 64	32 24		19 24	324	194	149	88	169	258	251	282	185	277	322 92	27 60	17 88	11 88	19 44	22 32	26 28	39 12	36 12	71 76
	Midnapur	1	4,458	287		171	16 20	26 01	19 20		17 64	677	489	337	189	249	683	668	644	489	681	139 72	21 36	11 64	9 12	12 96	17 16	21 60	28 20	40 92	77 76
HOOGHLY	Hughli		1 336	367				30 80	31 64			197	195	102	88	148	259	216	195	172	162	139 80	37 68	17 88	16 68	29 76	24 07	24 24	31 20	49 32	58 68
	Serampore	1	791	166			32 76	32 04	33 10			119	98	65	40	71	123	95	102	96	134	142 44	36 84	23 04	15 72	27 60	21 72	19 56	29 88	46 44	82 56
	Total	1	2,127	533			19 24	31 08	33 84			316	293	167	126	219	387	311	298	269	296	140 76	37 32	19 56	16 32	25 80	23 28	23 88	30 72	44 04	64 60
PRESIDENCY	Howrah		1,378	309		1		30 80	27 72		39 24	271	213	148	61	62	166	132	156	102	97	176 80	37 92	23 68	12 24	12 96	16 28	16 80	20 72	32 52	68 64
	24-Pergunnahs	28	3,749	2,110			32 52	38 88	33 00			580	546	610	313	894	790	803	518	482	752	144 12	43 92	30 24	21 48	31 20	28 92	33 72	39 48	51 60	97 20
	Nuddea	18	3,475	3,770			33 60	47 28	49 08			620	1,056	921	578	407	653	581	631	483	847	193 12	62 40	43 68	40 08	46 24	33 96	36 72	49 56	69 96	109 56
	Jessore		3,442	4,571				47 40	46 80			481	1,117	978	426	451	919	797	740	638	1,047	111 84	58 44	40 44	34 92	32 64	36 72	49 56	69 72	109 56
	Murshidabad		1,453	1,496		3		27 10	30 36		22 92	213	220	345	241	256	385	391	359	322	91 68	52 68	29 28	19 20	41 52	32 64	29 16	34 56	51 36	109 68
	Khulna		1,035	2,126				44 28	45 84			393	615	358	175	333	468	361	303	263	349	100 08	29 40	10 80	13 08	19 80	23 04	27 72	39 84	45 36	84 72
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore		1,387	1,456		11		23 16	27 48		91 92	192	293	230	164	193	509	523	416	302	465	115 20	55 20	33 00	28 92	50 64	38 52	39 60	43 56	56 16	74 88
	Rajshahye		731	4,204				31 20	48 00			531	747	591	323	435	736	625	462	276	477	59 64	21 12	12 84	13 04	17 52	21 28	27 44	39 76	61 72	49 80
	Rungpore		1,102	2,632		4		21 96	24 72		28 44	257	472	340	221	231	653	601	477	451	276	196 80	36 60	17 76	17 28	23 52	30 12	33 24	39 48	62 88	94 68
	Bogra		408	1,809				34 68	36 48			250	295	181	105	142	313	291	216	181	257	51 48	67 76	38 76	21 72	29 40	31 56	34 68	45 84	63 72	99 96
	Pubna		1,206	3,748				42 96	47 24			253	1,040	679	289	231	545	542	454	194	10	8 64	14 04	5 12	12 04	5 88	13 68	16 56	21 96	31 44	17 16
	Darjiling	1	172		17		6 00	10 20	11 64	10 80		21	19	5	17	6	40	30	25	10	135	109 68	29 04	19 32	16 32	31 32	27 24	33 72	54 72	59 76	61 56
	Julpaiguri		911	640		15		22 92	35 72		39 84	247	167	76	61	169	193	197	175	184	1,021	144 96	39 24	22 80	14 76	21 48	25 08	27 12	34 92	41 28	92 28
CHITTAGONG	Dacca	15	2,623	3,499			20 40	38 52	33 48			702	95	637	279	221	696	632	531	393	613	76 32	39 36	24 96	17 28	32 04	35 76	31 32	37 32	45 48	73 08
	Faridpore	14	2,151	2,425			31 20	32 64	30 48			58	763	501	231	322	576	555	464	348	1,052	156 00	50 28	29 04	16 92	23 16	28 16	26 24	33 76	52 80	127 56
	Backergunge		2,419	4,777		2		51 60	46 44		4 92	1 364	1,045	647	278	315	552	654	552	476	701	47 52	17 40	12 48	11 16	14 52	19 56	20 52	25 44	24 72	60 24
	Mymensing		2,140	3,100				25 92	16 80		21 24	422	397	519	286	394	650	714	562	321	551	283 76	25 32	14 52	13 80	28 76	2 88	27 84	28 08	30 72	84 00
	Tipperah		1,448	2,479				34 56	29 04			604	443	273	189	236	558	468	374	274	386	62 40	17 28	12 72	11 52	20 28	25 56	27 84	27 48	35 28	76 56
	Chittagong	10	643	1,646	5		113 04	24 60	24 60	19 44		172	217	200	135	163	357	319	223	215	231	132 44	22 44	11 40	10 44	15 72	24 24	25 80	30 72	44 64	92 52
	Noakhalli		555	1,532				31 56	30 12			451	210	128	78	91	264	227	156	156	313	91 56	23 76	7 92	4 44	8 04	8 76	10 92	14 64	33 96	67 44
PATNA	Patna		2,570	937				19 56	19 08			625	421	142	61	76	275	216	231	355	76	16 76	22 08	5 04	4 68	5 44	9 60	12 12	18 72	31 44	70 40
	Gya		3,095	756				19 56	18 24			698	513	138	83	66	295	315	354	374	516	122 40	14 04	4 20	4 68	6 96	7 32	9 60	12 72	22 56	48 72
	Shahabad		2,198	173				14 40	14 04			455	238	97	72	75	203	229	210	226	397	57 36	12 72	5 28	6 00	7 08	9 48	12 84	16 08	31 08	41 20
PURNEA	Monufferpore	1	2,711	362			32 16	14 52	13 68			215	348	177	130	160	310	305	384	441	522	47 64	9 24	5 04	3 96	4 32	6 24	9 48	14 40	24 72	44 40
	Durbhanga	1	2,241	584			26 64	11 52	11 52			330	250	171	85	61	218	312	352	352	534	67 44	14 04	5 28	6 36	12 84	10 56	13 92	18 96	34 92	51 24
	Sarun		2,512	348				16 56	15 48			477	327	139	126	159	315	322	322	375	492	104 52	22 68	11 40	7 20	12 48	11 76	13 92	15 48	36 24	61 68
	Chumparun	13	2,419	333			40 32	19 92	19 92			379	365	249	104	115	234	314	275	314	434	129 12	21 12	6 12	7 92	9 96	14 16	15 36	17 76	26 88	56 64
	Mozuffyr		2,695	272		3		18 00	17 88		47 76	397	488	158	136	92	280	266	283	371	561	1 1 32	29 64	8 04	7 80	10 68	14 16	15 36	32 40	46 20	70 32
AZIMPORE	Bhagulpore		2,322	125				24 12	14 04		3 96	485	570	208	139	136	324	448	515	402	355	122 52	24 60	11 52	13 68	20 16	24 96	26 40	38 28	41 28	65 04
	Purneah		2,329	1,155				25 68	25 68			326	433	275	194	217	251	650	645	445	346	85 92	28 14	12 24	15 36	20 40	27 84	29 28	25 32	46 92	85 68
	Maldah		1,022	705				25 68	25 68		41 28	139	266	204	94	162	271	174	142	115	226	61 76	15 24	6 00	7 20	10 32	10 92	7 20	14 64	18 72	50 76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs		1,004	177		642		12 84	12 84		12 60	245	226	195	119	98	240	127	159	123	733	84 96	29 64	9 96	5 76	13 56	14 76	20 52	32 76	83 12	78 00
ORISSA	Cuttack	5	4,145	447			15 36	23 76	23 76			1,914	562	217	94	155	375	411	316	199	387	54 36	29 76	9 24	7 56	21 96	18 48	25 92	37 92	46 72	98 52
	Pooree		2,582	11				15 36	14 64			691	224	98	57	122	265	199	196	190	385	26 76	9 24	3 52	5 76	12 96	13 92	19 68	24 24	41 52	78 72
	Balasore	1	2,062	92			14 64	14 64	14 64		17 16	845	258	109	74	77	149	198	196	214	238	59 76	15 72	3 72	4 56	5 76	8 28	10 20	17 04	46 64	79 68
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh		1,679	129		16		13 92	14 88		39 72	173	199	88	45	57	119	136	138	214	254	74 64	12 36	4 68	5 16	6 48	9 12	16 08	25 80	46 80
	Lohardugga	19	801	87		7	6 24	9 24	13 44		15 60	365	240	107	78	82	145	171	178	164	87	102 96	16 76	7 68	5 40	9 84	8 16	7 68	23 52	34 68	88 80
	Singbhum		646	5		7		13 92	10 32		36 96	89	94	58	28	39	66	48	94	78	179	60 72	9 48	3 96	4 68	9 72	7 56	6 72	9 96	18 48	41 16
	Manbhum		589	3		7		14 16	14 16		16 92	143	110	61	42	74	107	104	73	87											
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	145	36,291	56,485	107	2,061	17 04	24 48	31 68	16 08	14 76	17,709	18,965	12,116	6,530	7,883	17,312	16,135	14,309	12,891	21,191	136 68	27 72	14 64	12 12	15 72	16 68	20 28	26 76	36 72	69 16

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th February 1885

R. LIDDERDALE, M D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE table appended to this memoranda exhibits the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 24th January 1885. The figures submitted in this table indicate—

1 That the birth and death-rates amounted, respectively, to 24·7 and 30·9 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 22 7 and 29 7 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 17th January, showing that both the birth and death-rates were higher during the week under review.

2 That the undermentioned Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille
Burdwan	42 7	Jessore	79·6
Chittagong	35 2	Suburbs of Calcutta	56 9
Howrah	34 5	Poori	55·6
Patna	32 8	Purneah	38 0
Gya	30 8	Howrah	35 9
Jessore	30 6	Burdwan	35 1
		Dacca	34 4
		Gya	30 1

3. That the diseases specified in the table above alluded to furnish the death-rates exhibited below :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	24th January 1885.	17th January 1885.
Cholera	2 3	1 8
Small-pox	6	4
Fever	13 6	14·2
Bowel-complaints	6 1	5 8
Injury	1	3
Other causes	8·2	7·1

exhibiting, as contrasted with the results of the preceding week, a sensible increase in fatal results from the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes," and no material differences in the casualty-rates from the other specified diseases.

4 That while the casualties from injury was nowhere high, the rest of the diseases above indicated were most fatal in the Municipalities noted below.—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small-pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Jessore	24 5	Dacca	3 9	Jessore	55 1	Suburbs of Calcutta	13·9	Poori	21·4
Poori	23 5	Patna	2 0	Purneah	38 0	Serampore	13 7	Suburbs of Calcutta	14 5
Suburbs of Calcutta	6 2			Burdwan	27 5			Dacca	12 3
Howrah	5 4			Suburbs of Calcutta	21 7			Bhagulpore	11 8
								Gya	10 9

5 That the mortality referable to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as noted below :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males	32 1	Christians	13 0	Under 1 year	252 2
Females	20 5	Hindus	32 2	1 and under 5 years	37 0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	123	Mahomedans	28 3	5 „ 10 „	14·3
		Other classes	72 8	10 „ 15 „	14 0
				15 „ 20 „	24 6
				20 „ 30 „	18 2
				30 „ 40 „	19 6
				40 „ 50 „	24 7
				50 „ 60 „	35 0
				60 years and upwards	80 8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 9th February 1885

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 24th January 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex.			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
Districts.	Names of Municipalities	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Burdwan	Burdwan	14,063	16 917	34 080	14	14	28	21 3	21 3	42 7	100			13	4	—	1	23	—	.	37 5	6 1		1 5	35 1	39·7	14	9	40 3	29·2	156
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	5	8	13	7 7	13·4	20 1	62			3	5	—	4	12		—	4 6	7 7	—	6·2	18 6	31 0	8	7	13·4	21·9	71
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	6	5	11	6 0	6 7	14 8	120			7	2		1	10			9 4	2 7		1 3	13·4	40 2	8	2	21·7	8·3	400
Serampore	Serampore	13,380	12,937	26,496	6	9	15	11 7	17 7	29 4	66			5	7		3	15			9 8	13 7	—	5·9	29·4	25 5	11	4	42 2	16·1	275
	Uttarpara	3,846	2,494	5,340	1	1	2	9·4	9·4	18·9	100	.		1			1	2		.		9 4		9 4	18·9	28·3	1	1	17·0	21 1	100
Howrah	Howrah	60,960	44,630	105,638	44	26	70	21·7	12·8	34 5	169	11	1	25	20	—	16	73	5 4	5	12·3	9·8		7·9	35·9	24 1	40	33	34 1	33·4	121
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,205	104,234	251,439	55	46	101	11 4	9 5	20·9	119	30	2	105	67	1	70	275	6 3	4	21 7	13·9		14	56 9	46 3	154	121	64 4	60·4	127
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,363	14,214	27 577	7	8	15	13·2	15 1	28 4	87	—	—	7	1	—	4	12		—	13·2	1·9		7 5	22 6	17 0	9	3	25 3	11·9	300
	Ranaghat	4,088	4,655	8,693		2	2	.	12 9	12·9	No male births		—	1	—	—		1		.	6 0		.		6·0	12 0	1	..	12·9	...	No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,703	15,979	29 697	4	4	8	7 0	7 0	14·0	100			5	1		.	6		..	8·7	1 7			10 5	21·8	2	4	7 6	13 0	50
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,665	8,495	3	2	5	18·3	13·2	30·6	150	4	—	9	.		..	13	24 5		55 1	—			79 6	49 0	5	5	53·3	113 5	62
Bhabahgo	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9,025	19,791	3	4	7	7·9	10 5	13 4	75			5			1	6		..	13 1			2·6	15 8	13 1	3	3	14·5	17·3	100
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,329	2,947	7,976	..	1	1		6·5	6·5	No male births					...	1	1	..	.				6 5	6·5	32 6	1	..	10·3	...	No female deaths.
Dacca	Dacca	42,782	37 379	80,161	10	19	29	6 5	12 3	18 8	53	1	6	21	6		19	53	1·6	3·9	13·6	3·9	—	13·3	34 4	21·0	24	19	41 4	28·4	126
	Narayanrunge	7,005	4,956	12,561	3	3	6	13·4	12·4	24 9	100		.	1	1		3	5	..	..	4·1	4 1		12 4	20·7	20·7	3	2	20·5	21·0	150
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	7	8	15	16·4	13 8	35·2	87	1	..	7	...	..	1	9	2·3	..	16 4			2 3	21 1	30 5	6	3	25·4	17·7	200
Tipperah	Commullah	8,153	5,353	13,506	3	4	7	11·8	15 4	27 0	75			3			1	4	—		11 6	..		3·9	15 5	3·8	3	1	19 1	9·7	300
Patna	Patna City	78,762	81,475	160,237	55	46	101	17·8	16·9	34 8	119		6	34	17		27	80	—	2 0	9·7	5·5		8 8	26·0	25·9	42	36	22·7	24·3	116
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	15	30	45	19·2	20·5	39·8	50	1	..	24	2	1	16	44	1·6	—	16·5	1 3	1·6	10·9	30 1	24 9	25	19	34·9	26 1	131
Shahabad	Arrah	20,960	22,505	43,465	3	3	6	3 6	3·6	7·2	100	..	..	1	—		—	1		..	1·2				1·2	7·2	—	1	—	2·3	No male deaths.
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	23 084	19,536	42,762	14	10	24	17·0	12 1	29·2	140	—		12	3	—	1	16		..	16·6	3·6	..	1·2	19·5	24·3	9	7	26·3	18·5	128
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32 321	66,096	14	23	37	11·9	18 1	29·1	60	—	..	11	6	—	6	23	..	..	8·6	4·7	.	4·7	18 1	18·1	11	12	16·9	19·3	91
Saran	Chupra	26,044	27,305	53,349	4	6	10	3·9	5 5	9·3	66	..	..	3	1	—	2	6	..		2·9	1·9	..	1·9	6·8	8·9	5	1	10 1	1·9	500
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29 640	27 813	57,453	11	15	29	9·9	16·3	26·3	61	..	..	9	4	—	13	26		..	8 1	3·6	.	11·6	23·5	30·3	10	16	17·5	29·9	62
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	14	18	32	12·6	16·3	28·9	77	—	..	18	7	—	7	32	—	—	16·2	6·2	..	6·2	28·9	31 6	14	13	25·9	31·9	77
Purneah	Purneah	8,463	6,553	15,016	1	—	1	3·5		3·5	No female births	—	..	11	..	—	..	11		—	38·0	—	—	—	38·0	41·8	10	1	61·4	7·6	1000
Puri	Puri	13,927	11,365	24,292	4	3	7	8 5	6 4	14·9	133	11	—	5	—	—	10	26	23·5	—	19·7	—	—	21·4	56·6	39·4	5	13	21·9	57·9	44
	Total	702,670	619,419	1,322,089	306	321	627	12·9	12·6	24·7	95	59	15	346	155	3	260	785	2·3	·6	13·6	6·1	·1	8·2	30·9	29·7	454	351	32·1	29·5	123

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of that section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census and—this head not having been recorded under the authorised form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30	30 and under 40	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan		15	8	-	-	-	32·9	40·5			6	1		1		5	4	2	3	1	472·7	23·0		20·7		32·3	30·3	23·5	63·5	35·1
Midnapur	Midnapur		9	3	-	-	-	18·0	21·6	-		3	1			1	1			2	4	210·0	22·1			16·5	7·1		... ...	50·4	113·7
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah .		8	2			-	13·1	15·2	-		3	1	1				1		2	2	165·4	19·5	14·9				1·4		31·3	43·6
Serampore	Serampore ...	.	11	4	-		-	22·7	211·7	-		3	2			2		3	2	1	2	219·7	57·6			47·6		31·4	30·3	27·3	74·3
	Utterpara ...		2	-				19·5		-			1					1				..	123·5	.			..	40·0	...	..	...
Howrah	Howrah		55	16		2	.	25·1	38·1		344·4	14	13	3	2	2	11	6	7	7	8	300·2	103·4	21·2	15·4	12·0	22·0	14·1	26·6	55·7	92·6
24-Pergunnahs .. .	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	3	122	60	.		38·5	66·6	43·1			46	24	10	10	16	48	36	31	25	29	502·0	77·2	26·3	29·0	46·2	43·9	39·4	47·5	76·6	106·1
Nuddea .. .	Kishnaghur ..		10	2		..		27·9	12·5			4	1	3	1						3	419·4	21·1	45·4	18·5	..	.. ..	...	.....		90·3
	Ranaghat		1		-		-	7·1				-	-	-					1			..				-			31·8	.. ...	...
	Santipore	-	6		-	..	-	15·1	.			1		-	-	1	2		.	1	1	61·5				23·4	21·2		..	22·6	26·5
Jessore	Jessore		6	7		..		69·2	95·2			1			-	1	5	4	1	1		268·0				71·0	129·1	136·9	49·5	92·4	... ..
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah . .		4	2		..	.	21·9	10·6				2			1	-	-	2		1		73·3			31·3	.. ..		42·4	.	57·9
Darjiling	Darjiling . ..		1					11·3					1										86·9						..	.	
Dacca	Dacca		20	27		.		53·5	35·7			5	5	3	3	7	5	3	6	2	14	117·0	35·3	15·7	19·6	49·8	17·0	13·4	37·2	22·9	130·7
	Narsingunge ..		1	4				8·2	33·8			3					2	-				559·1				.	39·0		...	. ..	
Chittagong	Chittagong . ..		1	6				9·0	27·3			2	1	2	1		1		1	1		184·7	26·4	41·6	20·2		11·3		23·0	47·9	.. ..
Tipperah ...	Comillah . ..		2	2	.			17·5	14·1			1	1		1						1	175·1	26·4		55·6	..	..		.		76·7
Patna	Patna City	..	64	16				28·0	20·3			16	8	7	4	2	5	8	6	7	17	193·0	28·5	21·6	14·4	9·3	9·0	17·9	16·6	25·8	64·9
Gya	Gya ..		36	6			-	32·9	19·4			9	3	2			3	3	6	3	18	261·5	24·6	14·9		.. ..	10·6	24·2	31·9	23·7	151·5
Shahabad	Arrah ..	..	1					1·7													1					..	..		..		18·9
Muzufferpore .	Muzufferpore .		13	3		..		22·5	12·5			1	2	1	1	3	4	4	.		.	54·4	21·7	11·6	13·1	51·5	24·2	29·3		.	... ..
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		18	5				19·4	14·8	-		7			1	1		3	1	4	6	233·6		6·7	9·3		.	14·0	7·0	47·4	97·6
Saran	Chuprah ..		4	2				5·0	8·7			1	1			1			1		2	36·0	9·5		19·1	..		.. ..	8·3	.. ..	29·9
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore .. .		21	5				27·5	15·1	-		6	3			2	1	3	1	2	9	281·3	23·8		..	24·9	4·6	11·3	8·1	21·4	128·9
Monghyr	Monghyr		25	7				29·1	29·0	-		9	5	2	3	2	2	5	..	3	1	315·2	14·8	16·7	27·2	27·5	10·1	29·1	. .	39·3	14·5
Purneah	Purneah . ..		7	4				19·7	36·7				2	1	2	1		3	1		1		86·1	32·8	67·9	33·3		54·7	28·6	..	61·6
Puri	Puri		26			.		56·.				6				6			7		7	1057·6			..	171·6	.	.....	111·6		304·3
	TOTAL	3	567	218		2	13·9	33·2	28·3		72·8	147	78	36	31	47	95	86	76	64	125	252·2	37·9	14·3	19·9	34·6	18·2	19·6	24··	35·9	69·8

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 9th February 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week ...	243,966	3,04,194 15 0	22,24,161 10	5,97 981 1 6	18,025 2 0	9,20,171 2 6	67,501½	97,031½	164,532½
Or per mile of railway .	.. .	201 8 4		396 2 0	11 15 1	609 9 5		.	.
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	751,599	9,26 832 7 0	72,99,011 0	18,79,077 6 0	59,468 13 0	28 65 308 12 0	229,970½	321,312½	550,282½
Total for 4 weeks .	994,555	13,31,027 6 0	95,23,162 10	24,77,048 9 6	77,514 15 0	37 85 509 14 6	296,471½	418,343½	714,815½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	269,650	3,32,980 13 4	30,03,423 0	6,98,028 5 6	20,201 11 2	10,51,900 14 0	64,819	131,260	196,079
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	. .	220 9 6	.	462 6 9	13 7 1	696 7 4		..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	1,027,595	13 56,136 7 1	1,72,87,216 30	34,76,106 6 6	91,238 10 2	49,23,483 7 9	310,722	611,260	921,975

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1,509½	10,51,301	696	1,509½	9,20,171	610	1,509½	4,23,40,630	28,049	1,509½	3,47,87,612	23,049	...	75,53,027

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	10,724	6,105 3 0	50,497 10	3,977 4 0	65 5 0	9 547 12 0	1,814	660	2,204
Or per mile of railway	187	106 11 9	883 0	68 13 11	1 2 3	166 11 11	...	..	..
For previous 3 weeks of half-year .	38,811	22,245 13 ,0	1,61,865 10	10 609 15 0	179 12 0	33,049 8 0	6 316	2,624	8,940
Total for 4 weeks	49,535	28,371 0 0	2,12,363 20	13,977 3 0	249 1 0	42 587 4 0	8 150	3,084	11,234
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,166½	5,816 2 4	38,973 30	2,925 0 0	66 11 0	8,807 13 4	1,615	770	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	193	101 10 11	681 20	51 2 2	1 2 8	153 15 9		.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	49,502	25,406 12 2	1,90,057 10	14,255 9 0	292 7 0	39,946 12 2	8,327	3,401	11,728

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
57½	6,808	154	57½	9,538	167	57½	3,90,687	6,655	57½	4,36,466	7,660	57,781	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885, on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	1,861	375 14 0	16,275 0	497 3 0	23 0 0	786 1 0	177	183	360
Or per mile of railway		29 10 6		38 14 11	1 14 8	65 8 1			
For previous 3 weeks of half year	7,708	1,533 7 0	62,275 10	1,503 5 0	64 5 0	3,091 1 0	555	573	1,128
Total for 4 weeks	9,569	1,879 5 0	78,550 10	1 910 8 0	87 5 0	3,877 2 0	732	756	1,487
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,960	500 6 9	25,053 20	679 11 0	23 8 0	1,203 9 9	144	186	330
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		41 11 3		56 10 3	1 15 4	100 4 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,525½	2,106 8 7	1,00,222 0	2,497 13 0	176 14 0	4,781 1 7	736	879	1,615

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885.			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	1,204	100	12	786	66	12	39,577	3,298	12	40,253	3,354	676	... ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4,395	3,691 4 0	68 021 10	3,036 9 0	134 14 0	7 752 11 0	650	1,187	1 837
Or per mile of railway		49 8 9		52 13 5	1 10 10	104 1 0			
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	16,575	15,510 10 0	2 39,150 10	13,906 14 0	470 8 0	34,298 0 0	2,564½	4,481	7,045½
Total for 4 weeks	20,970	19,201 14 0	3,07 171 20	22 243 7 0	585 6 0	42,050 11 0	3,214½	5,668	8,882½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,580½	3 598 9 10	55 150 0	4,368 3 0	92 7 0	8,039 3 10	501	1,070	1,571
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		48 4 10		58 10 2	1 10	108 2 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,093	18,191 2 7	2,81 249 10	18,705 2 0	430 14 0	37,327 2 7	2 242	5,436	7,688

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
74½	8,059	108	74½	7,753	104	74½	2 19,224	2,882	74½	3 11,117	4,203	23,393	.

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	20 617	5,797 11 0	4,021 30	200 6 0	5 0 0	6 019 1 0	946	176	1,122
Or per mile of railway ..		263 8 6	..	9 8 8	0 3 8	273 6 5			..
For previous 3 weeks of half year	57,016	14,851 2 0	9,432 30	302 8 0	60 0 0	15,273 10 0	3,744	694	4,438
Total for 4 weeks	77,633	20,648 13 0	14,374 30	571 14 0	65 0 0	21,285 11 0	4,290	870	5,160

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188 .			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st to 31st January 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.. ..	. ...		22	6,012	273				22	21,285	968	. .	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 24th January 1885 on 238 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P.	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs A. P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	88,975	37 779 0 0	2,58,214 0	41,112 0 0	6,571 0 0	85,462 0 0	11,554	6,738	18 292
Or per mile of railway .	382	162 0 0	1,108 0	177 0 0		339 0 0			
For previous 2 weeks of half year	216,812	76 840 0 0	6,43,674 0	1 11 596 0 0	10,448 0 0	1,98,884 0 0	28 924	16 401	45,320
Total for 3 weeks .	305,787	1,14,619 0 0	9,01,888 0	1 52,708 0 0	17,019 0 0	2,84,346 0 0	40 478	23 0 1 5	6 513
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,178	42,656 0 0	3,01,783 0	45,763 0 0	9,924 0 0	98 343 0 0	8 970	6 615	15,491
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	391	183 0 0	1,295 0	196 0 0		370 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	344,634	1,50,657 0 0	8,64,304 0	1,21,831 0 0	27,155 0 0	2 99,643 0 0	31 896	25 105	58 003

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884			Receipts for week ending 25th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
238	98,343	422	238	85,462	367	212	42,41,337	20,000	216	44,67 903	20 685	2,26,566	

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th January 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,475	7725 0 0	16,289 0	1,358 0 0	33 0 0	9,106 0 0	3,873	1,229	5,101
Or per mile of railway	154	61 0 0	129 0	11 0 0	..	72 0 0	...	.....	... ..
For previous 2 weeks of half year	47,503	16,015 0 0	39,772 0	3,442 0 0	42 0 0	19,499 0 0	9,369	3,192	12,561
Total for 3 weeks	66,977	24,738 0 0	56,061 0	4 702 0 0	75 0 0	28,605 0 0	13,241	4,421	17,662
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,229	2,766 0 0	12,841 0	449 0 0	14 0 0	3,229 0 0	1,519	273	1,792
Per mile of railway correspondin period of previous year	313	53 0 0	247 0	9 0 0	...	62 0 0	.	.	.. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	55,571	9,196 0 0	48,174 0	1,423 0 0	70 0 0	10 699 0 0	5,639	1,386	7,025

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884.			Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52	3,229	62	126	9 106	72	38	97 804	2,574	125	3,84 936	3,079	2,87,132	. .

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 24th January 1885	5,564	0	0
Corresponding week last year . . .	7,174	5	6
Decrease	1,610	5	6
Receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885	15,747	0	0
From 1st to 26th January 1884	19,861	14	6
Decrease	4,114	14	6
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 24th January 1885	50¾		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	¾		
	Rs	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 24th January 1885	109	10	2
Corresponding week last year	143	7	9
Decrease	33	13	7

Darjeeling, *the 2nd February* 1885. D L Prestage, *for Secretary*

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—11th February 1885.

REGISTERED No. 39.] No. 7 of 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

The following papers are published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 12Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

READ the following—

No. 7, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1885.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., *Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

In accordance with official intimation received by last mail from the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, it is intended to institute a General National Exhibition,—

to be held at Budapest;
to be opened on 1st of May; and
to be closed on 15th of October;

and I have received copies of—

the Invitation;
Special Programme and General Regulations; and
forms of application;

for judicious distribution here; in consequence of which I deem it expedient to forward herewith to your hands—

20 Special Programmes;
20 Invitations;
60 Copies of Application;

100 Copies in all;

feeling convinced that by doing so, I shall best consult the interests at stake in regard to this National Exhibition.

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.—I. GROUP.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME AND GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECTION—SEEDS, CATTLE-FOOD, AND MANURING SUBSTANCES.

I.—Object and Direction of the Exhibition.

Simultaneously with and within the limits of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, there will be held an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances.

The immediate management of this International Exhibition has been intrusted to the General Committee of the General National Exhibition, 1885, residing in Budapest (No. 6, Ferencz József-ter).

II.—Place and Duration of the Exhibition.

The General National Exhibition and simultaneously with and within the limits of the same, the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances will be held in the Town-Park of Budapest, on the territory designated for this purpose by the Capital.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May 1885 and closed on the 15th of October 1885.

III.—Object of the International Exhibition.

The object of the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the interchange of seeds, also with the foreign places of import, besides to furnish detailed particulars of the foreign agricultural situations, rendering it possible at the same time to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

IV.—Grouping of Objects.

The International Exhibition comprises the following classes:

(*A*) Seeds of Bread-Corns.

Comprising: summer and winter wheat, spelt (German wheat), and the like; summer and winter rye; spring and winter barley, distichons, square and hexastich; white and black oats; Indian-corn (maize). Buck-wheats, millet, beans, peas, lentils, and rice may likewise be exhibited in this class. From all the above kinds of corn there may also be exhibited the respective varieties.

(*B*) Seeds of Medicinal Herbs.

Comprising: Seeds of Medicinal Herbs; the herbs themselves as well in raw state as in their different states prepared for the trade.

(*C*) Seeds of Textile-Plants.

Comprising: hemp and flax, ramie (China-grass), nettle-plants, and seeds of other textile-plants. It will be advisable to exhibit also whole plants.

The drawings of machineries and implements for the culture of hemp and flax, models of raiting-pools and of buildings may also be exhibited in this class.

(*D*) Seeds of commercial-plants and of agricultural industry-plants.

Comprising: rape, turnip, gold of pleasure, beetroot (sweet turnip), and hops; models or drawings of tools, implements, machineries, and buildings required for the cultivation and conservation of hops, potato, chicory; kinds of sorghum, woad, madder, mallow (Althea rosea), Sapponaria (soap-root). The plants may be exhibited in raw condition or as products of first manufacture.

(*E*) Seeds of Forage-Plants.

All kinds of clover, lucernes, red clover, and esparset; autumn and spring vetches, beans, horse-beans; all kinds of peas, lupines, swedes, mangel-wurzel, turnips, and cattle-carrots, &c.; topinambur, mohar, panicum, and other kinds of millet; all sorts of herbs and other forages or their respective seeds. Plants of the above seeds may likewise be exhibited in dry and rooted samples.

(*F*) Other kinds of Cattle-Food.

Refuse of factories, germs of malt, ground-malt, remains of beetroots (sweet turnip); all sorts of oil-cake, bran, and artificially composed cattle-food.

(*G*) Manures.

All kinds of mineral-manures, as plaster, lime (calx), marl, kali-salt, and the manures made of kali-salts; phosphate and phosphates made of.

Of animal manures there may be exhibited: All kinds of guano, manure of bones, depressed and diffused bone-dust, horn-shavings, and the like.

Of composed manures: poudrette, and all kinds of compost, &c.

All the objects of this class shall be provided with labels containing the following particulars:

(*a*) Are the exhibited seeds produced by the exhibitor or did he buy them?

(*b*) Denomination of the exhibited kind of seed and other nearer particulars.

(*c*) The place and, as far as possible, also the soil upon which the seed has grown.

(*d*) The quantity of hectoliters grown in the year 1884 on one hectare of the exhibited seed, if it has been produced by the exhibitor himself, or if he is able to furnish such particulars.

(*e*) Whether the exhibitor generally sells the exhibited seeds for cultural or for technical purposes? If yes, how much a year and at what prices?

All the seeds are to be exhibited in proper glass vessels provided either with lids or with stoppers, or a sum of 2fls. =4/. shall be sent as the price for every such vessel.

Of every kind of seed at least 3 liters shall be sent.

In order to complete the exhibition of seeds, it is very desirable that the ripe exemplaries of plants should be exhibited with their roots, spikes, cods, and spadixes.

It is further desirable to get proper particulars respecting the ingredients of the soil, the chemical analysis of the seeds, or other qualities being of importance for the valuation of the seed. All the necessary notes shall be represented either in form of tables, graphic drawings, or in any other way.

In class (*A*) (Seeds of [cereals] Bread-Corns) the weight of a hectoliter shall be especially noted.

In class (*B*) (Seeds of Medical Herbs) there is especially to be remarked:—

(*a*) the scientific Latin name of the seed respectively of the plant, together with the usual local denomination;

(*b*) whether the exhibited seed of the medical herb has grown wild or been especially cultivated?

(*c*) where, in which community, on what soil, eventually on what places of a special culture (forest, meadow, &c.,) in which situation (mountain, river, bank, &c.,) the exhibited object has been produced or gathered? Is it regularly gathered? Which are the therapeutic elements of the plant?

Respecting the way of exhibition of the objects of this class it is desirable that the medical-plants should be exhibited in whole, rooted, and perfectly-developed samples, fastened upon a pasteboard or upon other small boards.

The ingredients of plants and the seeds employed for therapeutic purposes shall be exhibited also in their different degrees of preparation likewise in glass vessels or cylinders. Besides, there are to be exhibited the different ways of packing, as well as the ingredients of plants classed according to their different commercial qualities.

In class (*C*) (Seeds of Textile-Plants) there shall be likewise sent perfect plants with roots and fastened upon small boards provided with a long-measure.

In Class (*D*) (Seeds of Commercial-Plants and of Agricultural Industry-Plants) the following particulars should especially be given :—

(*a*) which method of culture is employed by the grower ?

(*b*) what ways are employed for the conservation, preparation for the market, and for the packing of the produce ?

Here too, as far as possible, there are to be sent perfectly developed plants as well as their produces in their different states of preparation as well as in the shape of ready commercial articles.

With the potatoes there is especially to be remarked · The designation of the species ; whether they are grown as table-potatoes or as cattle-food ; whetner the latter are used for the manufacture of alcohol or of starch ?

Of hops there are to be sent at least 500 grams in glasses, besides at least 5 klgr. in sacs, for the sake of comparison. The method of drying and of the conservation of hops is likewise to be shown.

Of beetroots and of potatoes there is to be sent a quantity of at least 5 klgr. and exhibited upon glass or wooden plates.

Of beetroots in dry condition 2 klgr. will be sufficient.

Models and drawings of machinery and tools for the conservation of beetroots and hops, as well as the buildings for the drying of hops, may be exhibited in this class in models or in drawings.

The different methods of packing are to be shown respecting the hops as well as the dyeing plants. With the dyeing plants there shall be exhibited, besides the seeds, also such parts of plant which are used for the extraction of colour, as they are generally classified in commerce.

In class (*E*) (Seeds of Forage-Plants) the drawings and models of the implements or buildings destined for the preparation or conservation should also be exhibited. Besides, it will be advisable to give information respecting the method of cultivation employed by the exhibitor ; how often he mows, in which way he proceeds with the conservation and preparation of cattle-food, as well as the proportion observed in the mixing of the several kinds of forages.

Together with the exhibition of the forage-plants, there shall also be submitted the report of a Control-Station of Seeds, and remarked whether the seeds themselves are likewise used for cattle-food ?

Besides, it will be required that the forage-plants should be exhibited in their different states of development and from the different seasons, in perfectly rooted exemplaries as well in their state ripe for mowing as entirely developed with perfectly ripeseeds.

Also here there may be used white paste-boards, containing a long-measurement as well as the principal particulars respecting the nature of the soil, quantity of production in green and dried state, and the chemical analysis, &c.

Of swedes and of topinambur there shall be sent 5 klgr. of each with special designation of the species, likewise to be exhibited on glass or wooden plates.

In class (*F*) (Other kinds of cattle-food, as oil-cakes, &c.,) there shall be sent likewise 5 klgr. Oil-cakes shall be exhibited as whole cakes as well as ground. The bruised (crushed) forages as well as those exhibited in small pieces shall be put in glass vessels with lids.

The exhibiting factories and merchants are requested to communicate, besides the price of the object, also the freight up to the principal European railway, or steamboat-stations.

In class (*D*) (Manures) 5 klgr. of each sort are to be sent in glass vessels, as hermetically closed as possible. Here too the freight up to the principal European stations should be remarked besides the price of the objects.

V.—Prizes.

The most eminent objects exhibited will be distinguished in the sense of the Jury-Regulations.

The prizes are the following:

1. Great Diploma of Honour.
2. Bronze-medal.

The one side of the Medal contains the chief merits of the exhibitor in terms as:

For excellent produces, for excellent manure, &c.

Besides the Medals there will be distributed special Diplomas containing detailed designation of the merits.

The General Committee will take care of the interests of foreign exhibitors by admitting into the Jury a corresponding number of foreign members

VI.—Reduction of Freight.

The General Committee has taken the necessary steps in order to procure the greatest possible reduction of freights, on all lines (railway and steamer) of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, for the objects of exhibition, as well on the entry as on the eventual return-journey of such objects.

VII.—Exemption from Duty.

The duty-free importation of the objects of exhibition has been granted by Art. 10 of the XVI Law of 1882.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce will claim the assistance of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to obtain, whenever it shall be necessary, the duty-free transport to the respective countries of all exhibited articles that should not have been sold during the Exhibition.

VIII.—Application.

Applications must be made on special blank forms, to be forwarded free of charge by the General Commission, which blank forms shall be filled up properly and legibly and sent in duplicate to the office of the General Commission (Budapest, V, Ferencz József-tér No. 6) at the latest till the last day of August 1884. The same Committee will be answerable for a prompt and quick despatch of all applications, and will pay every attention to the correspondence with Exhibitors.

IX.—Acceptance and Admittance.

The General Committee will decide upon the acceptance of the notified objects.

In case of acceptance of any object to be exhibited, the Exhibitor will receive a Certificate of Admittance within 30 days after sending in his application.

X.—Rent for Space.

The rent for space has been fixed as follows:—

(*a*) For a space of one square meter 8 fls. = 16/.

(*b*) a space of one square meter beside the wall 6 fl. = 12/.

The wall itself to the height of 3 meters being included in this latter case.

No space less than a meter can be hired.

Half of the rent to be paid down to the counting office of the "Magyar országos bank részvény-társulat Budapest" at the latest within 30 days from the remittance of the Certificate of Admittance, and the other half at the latest till the 15th of May 1885.

If the rent is not paid in due time, the General Committee will be entitled to dispose otherwise of the space claimed. If, after having paid down the first half part of the rent, the applicant does not exhibit, no money will be returned.

If, after the placement of articles, it should appear that more space has been occupied than stated in the application, the difference shall be paid up to the 15th of July 1885.

XI.—Stands and Tables.

The General Committee itself will provide for the stands, tables, &c., required for the Exhibition, for the use of Exhibitors, at a moderate price.

In case of any Exhibitors wishing to exhibit upon his own stand or case, drawings of such stands or cases shall be submitted to the approval of the General Committee.

XII.—Transport.

All articles to be exhibited shall be sent free to Steamship or Railway Stations of Budapest. If the returning of any article be required, it is to be declared in the application, no subsequent claim being admitted in the contrary case.

XIII.—Bills of Delivery. Sending in.

Before forwarding the articles, bills of delivery must be sent in to the General Committee containing the exact list of articles.

All objects for exhibition shall be sent between the 15th February and the 15th March 1885.

XIV.—Objects to remain exhibited.

No object exhibited will be permitted to be removed before the closing of the Exhibition, *viz.*, before the 15th October 1885, except with the permission of the General Committee.

XV.—Arrangement, Custody, and Cleaning.

The General Committee will provide for a necessary number of trustworthy persons for the arrangement, custody, and cleaning of the articles exhibited.

No guarantee will be given for losses or damages happening on the premises.

XVI—Fire Insurance.

The General Committee will undertake to insure all objects against fire at a premium in proportion to the value stated in the application.

XVII.—Commercial Agents.

The General Committee will provide for active and experienced Agents to act as the Commercial Representatives of Exhibitors at moderate fees. Any claim for such representation shall be expressed under the proper head of the application.

Exhibitors represented by their own Agents are requested to announce them in time to the General Committee.

XVIII.—Catalogue.

With regard to admission in the Catalogue, Exhibitors may, besides their Firm and the list of the objects to be exhibited, supply, in due time and in as concise a form as possible, also statistical or descriptive particulars concerning their produces or their trade.

Regular advertisements will only be admitted at a moderate tax to be fixed subsequently.

XIX.—Subsequent Publications.

Subsequent Special Regulations or Publications issued by the General Committee respecting the objects of Exhibition will be either forwarded direct to the Exhibitors or by way of Agents to be published in the different countries.

XX.—Acceptance of Regulations.

With the sending in of the Application, every Exhibitor submits, in his own name and in that of his representatives and employés, to the above Regulations, as well as to all further directions that may be issued by the General Committee.

In the name of the General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

Invitation concerning the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

In conformity with a Bill submitted to the Hungarian Legislature by Count Paul Széchényi, Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, a Law (XII, 1883) has been passed for the purpose of instituting a "General National Exhibition" to be held in Budapest, the same having on the 9th March 1883 received the sanction of His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty Francis Joseph I.

By this Law the Budapest General National Exhibition to be held in the year 1885 has not only been placed under the patronage of the Hungarian Government, but has been declared

a National Question; the Government being charged with the preparatory and organizatory works, as well as with the direction of this Exhibition.

A General Committee has been appointed by the above-named Minister and intrusted with the immediate management of the affairs of the Exhibition.

This General Committee will be presided by Dr. Alexander Matlekovits, Secretary of State, while Count Eugen Zichy, President of the National Industrial Society, will be Second-President, and Dr. Julius Schnierer, Ministerial-Counselor, will be Director of the Committee.

The General Committee, all by maintaining the limited character of the Exhibition, intending to produce in the first line only as complete and faithful a picture as possible of the Natural and Industrial Produces of Hungary, has decided to organize, simultaneously with and within the limits of the General National Exhibition, an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, with the participation of any Foreign Country.

The object of this International Exhibition is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the interchange of seeds, also with foreign places of import, and generally to give a clear picture of foreign agricultural production, whereby opportunity shall be given to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

These general points are the main cause which have induced the General Committee to admit into the Agricultural Section seeds, cattle-food, and manure also from abroad, and to permit also foreign products to compete, whereby the interests of foreign Exhibitors shall be taken into due consideration and protected by way of appointing foreign members into the Jury.

In the name of General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

* Number ** Number of Catalogue

Application respecting the International Exhibition of the First Group of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

I. The Exhibitors

Name or Firm _____

Address (postal or railway) _____

II Space required by Exhibitor:

(*a*) Space for objects freely exhibited

Length _____ in meters,

Breadth _____ ,,

Height _____ ,,

(*b*) Space along the walls or in the cases besides the walls.

Length _____ in meters,

Breadth _____ ,,

Height _____ ,,

Remarks

*** 1. To be filled up by the Exhibition Office.

2. Every Exhibitor shall fill up two blank forms distinctly and legibly and send them to the General Committee. (Art. VIII of Regulations.)

3. Exhibitors who wish to exhibit their articles on their own tables or stands, shall previously present drawings of the same. (Art. XI of Regulations)

No.	III. Object of Exhibition.	The objects.	
		Insured value.	Price of sale.*

* Remarks. This head is to be filled only if the object is to be sold.

IV. Statistical Data.

(Under this head the explanatory particulars required in the Regulations are to be given.)

V. Remarks.

(Under this head any wish of the Exhibitor, as to the sending back of objects, commercial representation, &c., is to be expressed.)

VI. Declaration.

We the undersigned do declare by these presents to be fully aware of, and to submit to the Special Programme and General Regulations of the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

day of 188

Signature

VII. Certificate of Admittance.

No.

To

in

The General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, has granted in the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, to

a space of claiming for the same

the sum of

Dated the 188

In the name of the General Committee:

For the correctness of the measurement
and taxation of the space.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the Local *Gazettes*.

Government of Madras
" Bombay
" Bengal
" the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th February 1885.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL				
		Western Districts		
Burdwan Div.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 14 '85	0 31	Weather—seasonable, but much rain fell on one or two days of the week. *Rubbee* crops and sugarcane are doing well Price of rice almost stationary Public health good.
		Culna .	0 84	
		Cutwa	1 22	
		Raneegunge	1 17	
	2	Bankoora, „ 14 „	0 37	Weather—cool and cloudy with occasional showers of rain Rain fell almost all over the district during the week Prospects of standing crops continue favourable, and a good outturn is expected. Health good.
		Gangajalghati .	0 78	
		Khatra	1 45	
		Ondah .	0 17	
		Bishenpore ..	1 61	
		Sonamukhi ..	0 96	
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 14 „	0 56	Weather—cloudy, some heavy showers of rain fell Ploughing for next paddy and in some places for *til* is going on. Cold-weather crops are doing well Prices stationary Health good
		Rampore Haut	0 40	
	4	Midnapore, „ 14 „	0 84	Weather—cool and cloudy The crops on the ground are generally doing well Cholera still prevails in many parts.
	5	Hooghly, „ 14 „	0 25	Weather seasonable though cloudy The rain has done good and all crops promise well A few cases of cholera at Balagurh, Bansberia, and Hooghly Public health otherwise good
		Howrah, „ 16 „	0 02	Weather—seasonable The recent rain has greatly benefited spring crops in all parts of the district.
		Oolooberiah	0 39	
		Central Districts		
Presidency Div.	6	24-Perghs Feb 16 '85	0 20	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain Prospects of crops good Some of the winter crops have been harvested, and the outturn is satisfactory. Public health generally good, cholera still continues in some villages in the Barasat sub-division and at head-quarters
	7	Nuddea, „ 14 „	0 20	Weather—cold and cloudy, slight rain fell during the early part of the week
		Kooshtea	0·35	Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory The rain has made the land
		Meherpore	0 79	fit for tilling
		Chooadanga .	0·80	
		Ranaghat	0·48	
	8	Khoolna, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—nights and mornings cold, days warm and cloudy Harvesting of *aman* paddy is over, outturn generally full Prospects of winter crops favourable Public health fair
	9	Jessore, „ 14 „	0 24	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain Ploughing operations for next paddy crop
		Jhenida	1 13	have commenced Public health on the whole good
		Magurah .	1 10	
		Narail	0 24	
		Bongong	0 78	
	10	Moorshedabad, „ 14 „	0 26	Weather—changeable and unsettled Occasional showers Prospects of *rubbee* crops are generally favourable, but in parts of thanas Suti, Roghunathgunj and Dewanserai they have been damaged by a severe hailstorm Common rice is selling at from 14 to 16½ seers per rupee Public health good
Rajshahye Div.	11	Dinagepore, Feb 13 '85	Nil	Weather—cool Land is being prepared for *bhadoi* crops Prospects of winter crops are good Price of rice varies from 12 to 20 seers per rupee
	12	Rajshahye, „ 14 „	0 70	Weather—cloudy, more rain expected Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues
		Nowgong .	0·10	General health fair, but fever and cholera reported from some places
	13	Rungpore „		Not received
	14	Bogra, „ 14 „	0 15	Weather—much colder since the rain on the 11th Cold weather crops are doing well Public health fair
	15	Pubna, „ 14 „	0 09	Weather—cloudy and cold, winds variable The late rain has done some good to standing crops Some *rubbee* crops have been gathered General health improved
	16	Darjeeling, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather - fine for this time of the year. Standing crops are doing well, but rain is wanted. Public health good
	17	Julpigoree, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—changeable, but getting warm Prospect of standing crops favourable. Price of rice stationary Public health good
		Eastern Districts		
Dacca Div.	18	Dacca, Feb 14 '85	0·15	Weather—cold. Prospects of crops good. *Mung* and mustard are being gathered Sowing of *boro* paddy nearly completed Rain has much facilitated
		Manickgunge	0 95	cultivation of *til* and *aman* paddy Public health good, except that there are
		Mooneheegunge	1 23	many cases of small pox in Dacca
		Naraingunge	1·29	
	19	Furreedpore, „ 14 „	0 44	Weather - cloudy; rain fell on two days of the week Prospects of standing crops
		Goalundo .	0·16	fair A few cases of cholera reported from three thanas, otherwise public
	20	Madaripore	0 56	health good.
		Backergunge, „ 12 „	0 46	Weather - rainy and cloudy during the first part of the week The recent rain has done much good to standing crops Public health fair
	21	Mymensingh, „ 13 „	0·61	Weather—seasonable, prospects of crops generally good. Public health good
		Jamalpore .	0·95	
		Kishoregunge ..	0 29	
		Attia ..	0·89	
		Netrokona ..	0·68	

No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL—*concld*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Div.			
22	Chittagong, Feb. 16 '85	Nil	Weather—cloudy; winter crops are promising well Prices of food-grains stationary Sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district
23	Noakholly, „ 13 „	1 44	Weather—fairly cold and cloudy at times The recent rain has done much good to winter crops Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from the interior
	Feuny	1 32	
24	Tipperah „ 12 „	0 02	Weather—generally cloudy and cool Prospects of crops favourable. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops Ploughing operations are going on Prices stationary Cholera and small-pox are reported from Chandpore, otherwise public health good
	Brahmanbariah	0 40	
	Chandpore	0 65	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 11 „	1 92	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the middle of the week; *foggy* this morning *Jum* cutting still continues Some damage has been done to mustard crop by the rain, but it has benefited the tobacco crop
	Hill Tipperah, „ 11 „	0 78	Weather—seasonably cool Winter crops are not grown in the hills. In the plains chillies and tobacco are doing well. Public health good
BEHAR.			
Patna Div.			
26	Patna, Feb 14 '85	Nil	Weather—cold Reaping of *rubbee* crops is pushed on. Opium is being collected Public health good
27	Gya, „ 14 „	0 22	Weather—frequently cloudy Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops are very
	Nowada	0 04	fair, but considerable damage has been done by insects, and the outturn of
	Aurungabad	0 25	poppy will be decidedly less than that of last year
28	Shahabad, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy Harvesting of peas and *masur* has commenced Blight is
	Buxar	0 04	now general all-over the district and has done much harm, especially to poppy.
29	Durbhunga, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable Wheat and barley will suffer a little from blight Prices stationary General health good
30	Mozufferpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather dry with much cloud and variable winds Prospects of *rubbee* crops, including poppy are very good Public health fair
31	Sarun, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy with west winds Mustard, peas, *masur* and linseed
	Sewan	0 02	are being reaped Other spring crops are doing well Prospects of poppy continue favourable lancing has commenced, blight has not increased Public health good
32	Chumparun „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cool with westerly winds Prospects of poppy and *rubbee* crops continue favourable Prices stationary Public health fair
Bhagulpore Div.			
33	Monghyr, Feb 14 '85	Nil	Weather—cloudy Prospects of crops continue good, though the cloudy weather is not very favourable Poppy crop is good and the collection of opium is going on Prices stationary Public health good
34	Bhagulpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy Prospects of *rubbee* crops good Mustard harvest very good. Prices of food grains are slightly rising Public health good
35	Purneah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—rather colder than it has been in two previous weeks Winter crops are still generally fair throughout the district, but some damage has been done to peas and mustard by catterpillars in south of the district Wheat requires rain
36	Maldah, „ 14 „	A few drops	Weather—cool, and generally fine with westerly winds *Boro* paddy is still being sown in thanas Gomastapur and Maldah There has been a little rain in some places the late *rubbee* crops appear not to have been much benefited by it. Common rice is selling at 15 seers per rupee Public health generally good.
37	Sonthal Pergha „ 14 „	0 27	Weather—cloudy and cool The recent rain has greatly benefited standing
	Deoghur	0 28	crops and has certainly softened land for its preparation for next paddy crop
	Pakaiow	2 09	Prices stationary Public health good
ORISSA			
Orissa Div.			
38	Cuttack, Feb 13 '85	0 93	Weather—cloudy with prospects of rain The outturn of *sarad* is estimated at from 10 to 12 annas *Rubbee* crops are being gathered Wheat and *dalua* are doing well Common rice is selling at from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Public health generally good, with the exception of isolated cases of cholera and ordinary fever
39	Pooree, „ 13 „	0 07	Weather—cloudy with occasional showers of rain Threshing of *sarad* or late
	Khoorda	1 25	paddy continues, lands are being ploughed for the ensuing *sarad* crop *Dalua* crops are doing well. Common rice is selling at an average of 22 seers 7 chittacks in the Sudder station, and 23 seers 4 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cases of cholera are reported from several parts of the district.
40	Balasore „ 13 „	2 11	Weather—cool and seasonable. Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the north of the district Ploughing commenced in some places. Cutting of paddy finished, and harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress Public health generally good
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh. Feb 13 '85	0 90	Weather—cold The recent rain has considerably benefited wheat and barley. Lancing of poppy and the collecting of opium are in progress. Small-pox continues in the interior, otherwise health good.
42	Lohardugga, „ 14 „	0·63	Weather—cold and rainy *Rubbee* crops are generally promising well except in
	Lahardugga	0·50	Barwai. Prices steady Public health good
43	Singhbhoom, „ 13 „	0 11	Weather—cloudy with slight rain; clear and cold today. Cold-weather crops are doing well. General health good. Cattle-disease continues in some parts of the district
44	Manbhoom, „ 14 „	0·91	Weather—seasonable; sky at present overcast. Prospects of cold-weather crops generally fair; bad in Sudder and Jhalda thanas; indifferent in the neighbourhood of Manbazar. Common rice is selling at 20 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th February 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Feb.	8th	139·4	9·3	29·923	71·4	80·5	14·3	66·2	66·2	0·576	63·0	76	NW by W and N	74	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, d, ≏.
„	9th	134·0	10·1	·039	68·0	77·8	16·7	61·1	59·9	·419	53·6	62	NNE and calm	108	Nil	Partially cloudy, ≏.
„	10th	133·5	6·3	·958	66·8	76·7	16·6	60·1	61·6	·481	57·8	74	E by S and variable	87	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, ≏.
„	11th	134·1	7·2	·961	67·3	75·1	12·7	62·4	63·6	·539	61·0	81	N by E and ENE .	123	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, lr
„	12th	140·6	9·5	·990	68·2	76·4	14·2	62·2	63·7	·532	60·7	78	N and NNW	90	0·03	Partially cloudy d.
„	13th	133·6	10·6	30·038	66·2	76·3	19·5	56·8	54·1	·378	51·2	61	NNW and NE .	82	Nil	Clear, ≏.
„	14th	137·3	7·3	·016	66·3	76·3	20·0	56·3	58·6	·391	52·2	61	NE and variable	98	„	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	..	29·975
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	29·956
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	60·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	79·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	67·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	71·8
The extreme variation of temperature	..	24·2
The maximum temperature	...	80·5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	14
		lbs
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	Not measureable.
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	70
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th February 1885	...	0·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ..	...	0·37
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 14th February 1885 ...	...	2·36
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .	..	1·02

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, d drizzling rain, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, lr lightning reflection, ≏ dew, ≡ fog.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 16th February 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations: Air Pressure — Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure — Mean reduced to sea level	Air Pressure — Variation from mean	Wind — Prevailing direction	Wind — Mean wind velocity	Temperature — Highest during week	Temperature — Date	Temperature — Lowest during week	Temperature — Date	Temperature — Mean maximum temperature	Temperature — Mean minimum temperature of week	Temperature — Mean daily temperature of week	Temperature — Variation from normal mean of week	Temperature — Mean 10 A.M. temperature
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* .	29 960	30 010	—	S	4·4	82 6	9th Feb	66·9	10th Feb	81 2	69·6	75·4	—	79·8
		False Point .	30 003	30 025	—·027	NE	175	83 4	8th ,,	62 0	11th ,,	81·5	66 9	73·7	+0·6	77·4
	Cuttack	Cuttack .	29 931	30 014	— 022	NNL	6·9	94 8°	7th ,,	65 8°	11th ,,	88 5°	68 7°	78 6°	+2·1	78·1°
	Balasore . .	Balasore	29 988	30 048	—	NNE	8·2	88 4	7th ,,	59 6	13th ,,	81 8	63 1	72 5	—	73 9
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs...	Saugor Island	?	?	?	NNE	17·8	82 2	7th ,,	59 4	13th ,,	79 1	64 9	72 0	—0 2	73 8
	Midnapore .	Midnapore ..	29 898	30 054	—	N	12·4	86 3	7th ,,	56 2	13th ,,	81 5	61·6	71 6	—	71 9
	24-Pergunnahs .. . / Howrah ... . / Hooghly ...	Calcutta	30 025	30 047	— 019	NNE	9·6	82 6	7th ,,	56 8	13th ,,	78·6	61 8	70 2	- 0 7	70 4
	Burdwan	Burdwan .	29 954	30 058	— 004	NW	5·4	83 5	8th ,,	52 8	13th ,,	79 0	59 3	69 1	—0 6	68 8
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom ... .. / West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29 709	—	—	NW	8·5·0	83 3	8th ,,	51·9	10th ,,	77 5	56 9	67 2	—	67·6
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 977	30 047	+ 001	WNW	5·5 9	84 1	8th ,,	52 2	13th ,,	78 0	57 3	67 7	—1 3	68·3
	Nudden ...	Krishnagore .	Observatory not started													
	Jessore ... . / Khoolna	Jessore .	30 016	30 051	+ 009	NNE	5·8	81 7	8th ,,	52 0	13th ,,	78 2	58 9	68 6	—0 9	70 8
East Bengal.	Chittagong .. .	Chittagong .	29·945	30 037	— 008	NE	4·8	82 1	12th ,,	57 9	10th ,,	80 0	62 0	71 0	+1 5	73 0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumagiri	Observations not received.													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 972	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	—	—	—	NNE	8·1·1	80 5	8th & 12th Feb	56 5	10th ,,	79 2	60 5	69 9	—	75 0
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore .	29 993	—	—	N	4·2	79 5	8th Feb	50 0	7th ,,	75 7	55 6	65 7	—	69 1
	Dacca ...	Dacca ..	30 013	30 036	+ 008	NE	3·1	79 8	9th & 11th Feb	55 1	13th ,,	77 6	58 2	67 9	—1 8	71 5
	Commillah	Commillah ..	29 996	30 033	—	NW	3·5 4	81 4	9th Feb	54 0	13th ,,	78 9	58 4	68 7	—	72·1
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh*	29 947	—	—	NE, NW	6·1	81 4	8th ,,	49 1	9th ,,	79·7	50·6	65 2	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna ..	Bogra	29 905	—	—	NW	8·4 1	81 3	8th ,,	47 3	13th ,,	76 9	60 8	68 9	—	68·5
		Serajgunge	29 906	30 044	—	NNW	2·3 5	81 1	9th ,,	47 9	10th ,,	77 1	56 4	66 8	—	68 7
	Rajshahye .. .	Rampore Beauleah	29·940	30 016	—	SW	1·4 6	90 4*	13th ,,	44 7	10th ,,	80 4*	51 0	65 7*	—	69 4
	Maldah . ..	Maldah .	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ..	29 890	30 024	—	WSW	8·8	78 6	8th & 13th Feb	44 8	12th ,,	76 8	49 4	63 1	—	67 5
	Rungpore	Rungpore ..	29 883	30 014	—	W	6·7	76 8	13th Feb	44 1	13th ,	74 3	49 0	61 6	—	65 3
	Julpigoree ... .. / Cooch Behar ...	Julpigoree*	27 718	30 019	—	E	7·7 4	75 4	9th ,,	45 1	9th 11th & 12th Feb	73 0	47 9	60 5	—	64 3
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling .	22 930	—	—	NE	22·1	47 0	9th ,,	29 5	10th Feb	43 8	31·6	38 7	—	39 5
North Behar.	Purneah ... . / North Bhagulpore .	Purneah .	29 905	30 038	— 020	W	5·6 2	78 7	13th ,,	41 8	10th&13th Feb.	77 2	47 2	62 2	—2 4	64·9
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore .	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	29 880	30 057	+ 005	SW	9·5	75 4	13th ,,	46 1	13th Feb	73 8	50 5	62 2	—1 2	63·4
	Chumparun .. .	Motihari ..	29 798	30 039	—	ENE, NW	19·1 0	76 8	13th ,,	37·8	13th ,,	74 9	44 0	59 5	—	61 0
	Sarun ...	Chupra* ..	29 865	—	—	W	5·5 0	77 7	9th ,,	45 7	13th ,,	75 5	48·7	62 0	—	65 5
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29·883	30 056	—	WSW	17·7 8	77 5	8th ,,	48 0	9th ,,	74·7	53 7	64 2	—	67·3
		Buxar	29 827	30 062	—	NW	11·2 7	79 4	8th ,,	42 4	9th & 13th Feb	73·6	47·9	60 9	—	66 2
		Arran ...	29 834	30 041	—	WSW	8·0 1	77 5	12th ,,	44 2	13th Feb	74 2	48 4	61 3	—	64·7
	Gya	Gya	29 954	30 048	?	W	4·6 4	80 3	8th ,,	44 1	9th & 10th Feb	77 2	45·3	63 0	—4·4	69·3
	Patna	Bankipore	29 880	30 073	+ 013	W	7·2 6	77 1	13th ,,	44 8	13th Feb	73·9	49 8	61 9	—2 2	63 9
	South Bhagulpore .. / Monghyr ..	Bhagulpore .	29·971	30 039	—	WNW	Out of order.	77 4	13th ,,	45·0	10th ,,	75 1	50·3	63·0	—	67·7
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29 849	—	—	WNW	6·4 5	81 1	8th ,,	51·6	10th ,,	77 0	55·3	66 2	—	67·4
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh .	Hazaribagh	27 979	30 039	— 001	NW	15·2 6	77 9	7th ,,	47 5	9th & 13th Feb.	73·2	51 4	61·8	—3 5	65·6
	Loharduga .. / Manbhoom	Ranchee ..	27 861	30 002	—	—	—	79·3	7th ,,	45·9	10th Feb.	72·3	51 5	61 9	—	63·9
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	29 231	—	—	NE	33·9 4	87 2	7th ,,	53·7	13th ,,	86·9	55·9	69·9	—	71·8

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same
The Amount of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky
vations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi
from the district (e.g.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district number in returns divided by the

* Mean for

r the week ending Friday, the 13th February 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.
72	3·5	0·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Ponree	Orissa.
71	7·1	0 54	1·08	0 07	1 59	0·23	+1 36	51 44	58·20	−6·76	2 5	0 3	False Point		
69*	5 0	0·54	0·25	0·12	0 54	0 36	+0 18	48 72	53 37	−4 65	1·0	0 3	Cuttack	Cuttack	
69	5·4	2 77	0·71	0 12	1 15	0 47	+0·68	57 41	54 49	+2 92	3 0	0 4	Balasore	Balasore	
74	5·4	2·05	1·07	0 16	4·25	0 60	+3 65	73 84	62 93	+10 91	3 3	0 4	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs	South-West Bengal.
57	2 9	0·25	0·20	0 18	1·58	0 81	+1 07	44 00	51 14	−6 54	2 3	0 4	Midnapore	Midnapore	
68*	5·6	0·71	0·63	0·31	2·90	0 68	+2·22	52 09	52 21	−0 12	3 1	0 7	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs How ah Hooghly	
53	4·3	0·33	0·48	0·27	1 00	0 67	+0 33	36·98	47·34	−10 36	1 0	0 5	Burdwan Bankoora	Burdwan Bankoora	
59	4·7	1 10	0·98	0 27	1 94	0 46	+0 78	40 26	51 96	−11 70	2·0	0 6	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom West Burdwan	
61	3 0	0·3d	0 24	0 16	0·63	0 46	+0 19	36 18	50 67	−14 49	1 0	0 6	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
			0 45	0 27	1 23	0 62	+0 61	37 75	50 52	−12 78	1 0	0 6	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
61	5 4	0·20	0·26	0 25	1 67	0·54	+1·13	54 79	54 27	+0 52	1 0	0 7	Jessore	Jessore Khoolna	
76	4 7	0 81	0 06	0·25	0 57	0 38	+0 19	107 21	113 18	−5 97	0 5	0 5	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
			1·66	0 39	2 55	0 63	+1 92	65 21	87 53	−22 31	2 0	0 5	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			0·18	0 26	1 98	0 45	+1 53	85 09	77 72	+7 37	1 2	0 6	Barrisal	Backergunge	
49	0 3	1·45	Nil	0 29	2 01	0 53	+1 48	97 45	112 07	−14 62	0 0	0 6	Noakholly	Noakholly	
64	2 4	Nil	0·42	0·21	1 84	0·51	+1 33	43 76	57 02	−11 26	1 3	0 7	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
64	3 9	0·72	0 14	0·26	2 10	0 50	+1 60	49 91	59 87	−9 96	1 0	0 7	Dacca	Dacca	
58	2 3	0 61	0 01	0 32	1 58	0 45	+1 13	65 73	72 45	−6 72	0 2	0 7	Commillah	Commillah	
—	6·0	Nil	0·04	0 33	0 55	0 67	−0 12	46 86	69 95	− 23 09	0 5	0 8	Mymonsingh	Mymensingh	
54	2·1	0 15											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna	
58	3 0	0·06	0·04	0 33	0 69	0 50	+0 19	38 48	56 83	−18 35	0 7	0 7	Serajgunge		
53	0·9	0 05	0·02	0 18	0 23	0 50	−0·27	34 92	54 28	−19 36	0 3	0 7	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
													Maldah	Maldah	
53	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 25	0 06	0 29	−0 23	38 02	57 19	−19 27	0 0	0 8	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
60	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 26	0 14	0 33	−0 19	50 54	76 26	−25 72	0 0	0 8	Rungpore	Rungpore	
62	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0 26	−0 26	95 98	114 60	−18 64	0 0	0 9	Julpigoree	Julpigoree Cooch Behar	
73	4 4	Nil	Nil	0 30	0 03	0 45	−0 42	114 64	153 61	−38·97	0 0	1 2	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
57	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 35	0 03	0 47	−0 44	46 61	58 55	−11 94	0 0	0 7	Purneah	Purneah North Bhaugulpore	North Behar.
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
68	2·9	Nil	Nil	0 29	Nil	0 38	−0 38	[35 10	43 20	−8 10	0 0	0 7	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
61	6 0	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0 39	−0 39	42 20	45 04	−2 84	0 0	0 7	Motihari	Chumperun	
55	2 5	Nil	Nil	0 20	0 01	0 28	− 0 27	31 18	41 77	−10 59	0 0	0 6	Chupra	Saran	
48	1 5	0·18											Dehree	Shahabad	South Behar.
49	3 4	0·04	Nil	0 23	Nil	0 38	−0 38	29 07	40 22	−10 50	0 0	0 6	Buxar		
55	1 6	Nil											Arrah		
41	3 6	0·22	0 09	0 16	0·15	0 35	−0·20	28 77	40 65	−11 88	0·0	0 6	Gya	Gya	
59	4 3	0·01	Nil	0·25	Nil	0 37	−0 37	29·29	41 81	−12 41	0 0	0 6	Bankipore	Patna	
56	2·3	0·01	Nil	0 17	0·01	0 37	−0·36	31 27	42·79	−11 52	0 0	0 5	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore Monghyr	
76	6·7	0·27	0·19	0·11	0·62	0·34	+0·28	34 24	49 38	−15 14	0·7	0·7	Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
46	4·7	0·27	0·27	0 18	0·43	0 33	+0 10	34 64	47 34	−12 70	0 8	0 5	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
66	1·6	0·74	0·74	0·27	0·65	0·69	+0 13	38·21	48 45	−10 24	2 0	0 7	Ranchee	Lonearagga Manbhoom	
52	2·0	0·11	0·11	0·29	0·11	0·61	−0 50	44·30	52 37	−7 67	3 0	0 3	Chyebassa	Singhboom	

in degs.
normal for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District, numer.
normal stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received
ing in one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 13th February 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 7th February.	Sunday, 8th February.	Monday, 9th February.	Tuesday, 10th February.	Wednesday, 11th February.	Thursday, 12th February.	Friday, 13th February.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 13th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 13th February.	Total rainfall since 13th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 13th May 1884 to date.
Orissa ..	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	..	0 07	.	...	.	..	0·26	2	1 00	2·09	0·27	61·90	60·27
		Khurdah ..	.		1 28				0·24	2	1·49	1 94	0·26	58·71	57·19
		Banpur .				1 06	..	. .	0·10	2	1 15	1 06	0·06	26 50	53·14
		False Point ..	0·21	0 02	..	... ..	...	0 03	0 23	4	0 54	0·34	0·34	53 53	53·19
		Hookitola .											?		?
	Cuttack ..	Jagatsingpore .	.	0 11									0·13		47·93
		Banki ..	.		0 03								?		?
		Cuttack .	0 21			...		0 06							
		Kendrapara .			.		. .			1	0 21	0·03	0 44	28·01	27·98
		Jajpore .		..	.				0 16	1	0 16	0·29	0·24	41 06	54·31
					.		.		0 44	1	0 44	0·34	0·31	46 17	54·07
	Balasore ..	Chandbali ..	0 15	.			.	0 04	0 05	3	0 24	0·31	0·09	60·57	59·98
		Bhuddruck ..	0 11	.	.					1	0 11	0·33	0·75	59·27	58·98
		Soreh	0 12		.		.	0·31	.	2	0 43	1 32	0·28	46·90	58 48
		Balasore .	0 18	0 10	.		1 28	0 55		4	3 11	2·31	0 54	70·18	69·78
		Jellasore .	0 50		0 03	0 03	0 10	0 10		5	0 76	1 56	0 56	52·17	51·78
		Baripodah .	. .	. ..	0 12	0 32	0·16	.	.	3	0 60	0·16	0·09	56·01	55·92
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai ..	0 40	.		0 12	0 05	0 13	.. .	4	0 79	2 55	0 63	69·40	68·77
		Saugor Island	1 37	.		0 08		1 21	. .	3	2·66	0·75	0·27	53·43	52·68
		Tumlook ...	0 40					0 20		2	0·60	2·40	0·72	47 40	46·68
		Midnapore	0 74	.				0 10		2	0 84	0·88	0 63	47·06	46·18
		Ghattal	0 98				0·29	0-09	... .	3	1 37	1 47	0·37	39·27	38 42
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	0 98	0 39		.....		0 19		3	1 56	3 43	0·89	69·73	68·84
		Alipore Jail	0 61	..	..	0 09	0 04	0 07	.	4	0 81	2 02	0 74	60·30	59·56
		Barrackpore	0 13				0 16	0 11	.	5	0 39	4 36	0 79	53 16	52·37
		Dum-Dum	0 10	. .	.	0 06	0 38	0 09		4	0 63	3 14	0 50	59 10	51·74
		Barasat .	.			0 11	0 14	0 06	. .	3	0·31	4 06	0 60	50 81	49·94
		Hasserhat .	0 31	.			0 51		. .	3	0 82	4·00	0 84	68·32	54·14
	Howrah ..	Howrah .	0 06		..	0 08	0 11	0 06		4	0 26	1 15	0 56	47·94	53·35
		Mohesreha (Golobertah)	1 76	. .			0 10	0 29		3	2 15	2 45	0·73	45 94	43·76
	Hooghly ..	Serampore	0·10	...	.	0 04	0 06	0 11	.	4	0 31	2·77	0 70	60 62	59·84
		Hooghly ..	0 09		.	0 07	0 04	0 05	. .	4	0·28	3 43	0 73	43 76	43·07
		Jehanabad .	.	.		0 15	0 20		. ..	2	0 35	0·54	0 97	37 07	36·08
	Burdwan ..	Culna ..	. .	..	.		0 16	.	..	1	0 16	0·91	0 59	37 63	44 49
		Burdwan .			.	..	0 28			1	0 28	0 80	0 66	36 13	48 79
		Cutwa .			.		0 84		.	1	0 84	1 27	0 78	37·30	46·35
		Ranegunge		.		.	1 13	.	.	1	1 13	1 19	0 94	41 29	47·35
	Bankoora ..	Bankoora ...	.			0 07	0 27	0 03		3	0·37	0·50	0·56	58·44	51·00
		Indas .											?		?
		Bishenpore	0 07	.. ..		0 06	1 46	.		3	1 61	1 61	0 19	49 17	49·65
		Kotulpur				0 14	0 58	.		2	0 72	0 83	?	?	?
		Maiara .	0 10	..			0 76	.	.	2	0 86	1 70	0 08	38·33	48·38
		Onda .	.			0 80	0 90		..	2	1 70	1·70	?	?	?
		Khatra .	0 10	.	.	0 03	1 22	.		3	1 45	1 45	0 19	47·75	36 64
		Gangajalghati	. .		.	0 08	0 70	.		2	0 78	0 78	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom ..	Bh Soory	. .		.		0 56	.	.. ..	1	0 56	0·70	0 78	43·81	54·79
		Hetampore	. .		.	.	0 87		. .	1	0 87	1 58	0 60		53·28
	Nuddea ..	Bongong .	....		.	.. .	0 26	.. ..		1	0 26	1 08	0 62	37·88	53·15
		Kanaghat .	. .	. .	. .		0 48		..	1	0 48	0 58	0 55	39 81	47·99
		Kishnaghur .		. .	... ..	.. .	0 20	.	. .	1	0 20	0·51	0 74	39·78	47 20
		Chooadanga ..		.	. . .	.	0 80	. ...	.	1	0 80	0·90	0·95	38 54	53·20
		Meherpore ...				.	0 71	.	.	1	0 71	.74	0 56	36 46	45·72
		Kooshtea .	. . ..	.. .	. . .	.	0 23	..		1	0 23	1·87	0 54	43·70	55·16
*	Khoolna ..	Satkira .	0 58		.	.		. .	.	1	0·58	1 79	0 58	64 26	64 55
		Begirhat .	.							Nil	Nil	2 29	0 75	70 43	61·96
		Khoolna .	..		..	.	.	.	.	Nil	Nil	2 10	0 43	64·04	65·76
	Jessore ..	Narail .	. .	.			0 13	.		1	0·13	1 27	0 41	33 18	49 31
		Jessore .					0 34		..	1	0 34	1·15	0 60	53 90	54·43
		Jhenidah ...	.. ..	..			0 60	0 11	.	3	0 77	1 15	0 58	50·00	54·64
		Magoorah .	..	.	.	. .	0 40	0 17	..	2	0 57	1·90	0 46	46·06	49·64
	Moorshedabad	Kandi .	.	.	.		0·35	.		1	0 35	0 46	0·46	36·24	51 85
		Rampore Haut					0 40			1	0 40	0 49	0 49	33 76	51 65
		Berhampore .	.				0 26		.	1	0 26	1 07	0 54	53·25	52·24
		Lalbagh .	.				0 28	...		1	0 28	0 40	0·29	35 45	49·76
		Animgunge .	. .		.		0 15	. ..	.	1	0 15	0 17	0 61	40 18	50·98
		Jungipore .	.. .	.	.	..	0 11	..	. .	1	0 11	0·30	0·56	32·73	46 83
		Lalgola .	.			..	0 13	.	. .	1	0 13	1 63	0·30	40·30	50 50
East Bengal.	Cox Bazar ...	Cox's Bazar .	.	0 11	.				.	1	0 11	0 11	0 26	128·00	128·74
		Chittagong .											0·51		53·07
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ..	0 23	1 38			.	..		2	1·60	2·55	0 93	65·21	67·53
		Raicha .											?		?
		Agartola ..	..	..	..		.	.		Nil	Nil	1 63	0·61	56 41	56 46
	Backergunge	Patuakhally .											0 61		59·50
		Perosepore .	0 27		.. ..	.	.	..	.	1	0·27	2·79	0 60	54·07	59·25
		Burrisal .	0 19	0 05		.	.	.		2	0 15	1 56	0·43	51 45	57·25
		Bhola ...	0 03	0 09	.	.	. . .	..		2	0·11	1·78	0 15	53·76	53·94
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly ..	.		.	.	.	..	.	Nil	Nil	1·27	0·50	50·61	111·00
		Feuny .	....	.		..		...	.	Nil	Nil	2·14	0 56	56·28	113·47
	Furreedpore...	Madaripore ...	...	.			0·60			1	0·60	1·85	0·37	46·27	57·00
		Furreedpore ..	.....	.	.		0 36	0 08	.	2	0·44	2 93	0 40	50 45	56·25
		Goalundo ..	.	. .	.	...	0 18	.....	..	1	0·18	0·63	0·77	35·05	55·70
	Dacca ...	Munshigunge .	..	.	...	....	0 18	..	...	1	0·18	2·84	0·40	39·25	73·21
		Dacca ..	.. .			... .	0 15	....	..	1	0·18	2 33	0·43	46·25	67·28
		Narangunge .	..	... .		...	0·13	0·0	...	2	0·15	2 16	?	42·25	?
		Manicogunge .		.	.....	..	0·08	2	.....	1	0·08	1 56	0·60	45·05	59·51
	Comilla ..	Comilla ..	.. ..	.. .	. . .	..	0·08	..	. .....	1	0·02	1·61	0·34	76·25	79·23
		Chandpore .	. .	. .	.			. .	. ...	Nil	Nil	1·20	0 24	63 10	65·15
		Brahmunberia	. . .	..	. ...	.. .	. ..	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·36	0·79	64·72	65·74
	Mymensingh..	Kishoregunge .		..	.. .	.. .	. . .	. .	..	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·61	46·16	72·96
		Atia .	.	.. .	.. .	.....	. .	. .	... .	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·36	38·27	56·45
		Mymensingh .		.....	.....	. ..	0 01	.	..	1	0·01	0 84	0·16	61·24	75·20
		Jamalpore .	... ..	.. .	. . .	.....	.....	.	.	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·05	45 33	66·20
		Netrokona ..	..	... .	. . .	. ..	.....	.	.....	Nil	Nil	0·05	?	60·09	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 13th February 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 7th February.	Sunday, 8th February.	Monday, 9th February.	Tuesday, 10th February.	Wednesday, 11th February.	Thursday, 12th February.	Friday, 13th February.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 13th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 13th February.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna ...	Pubna ...					0·09			1	0 09	0·48	0·48	48·91	54·24
		Serajgunge ...					0 09			1	0 09	0·78	0 70	40 91	51·03
	Bogra ...	Sherpore ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	37·33	63·78
		Nowthilla ...								1	0 03	0 23	0 46	38 32	56·13
		Bogra ...					0 03			1	0 15	0 30	0 68	38·24	63·46
		Panchbibi ...					0 02			1	0·02	1·03	0·21	41 83	54·10
	Rajshahye ...	Besuleah ...													
		Naitore ...					0 06			1	0·06	0·70	0 54	34·74	54·01
		Nowgong ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	36·16	56 99
									0 03	1	0 03	0 10	?	43·98	?
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·39	33·35	51·48
	Dinagepore ...	Mohadebpore ...								Nil	Nil	0 21	0 18	34·19	59·24
		Churamon ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 20	44·03	50·29
		Raigunge ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	43·47	55·46
		Dinagepore ...								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 41	34 36	63·78
		Baloorghat ...								Nil	Nil	0 84	?	38 56	?
	Rungpore ...	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*) ...								Nil	Nil	0 37	0·35	42·74	62·62
		Rungpore ...													
		Kurigram ...								Nil	Nil	0·04	0·31	37·21	76·25
		Bagdogra ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	30·08	78·00
		(*Nilphamari*) ...								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 39	30 16	81·28
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·38	103·58	116·71
	Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta ...													
		Cooch Behar ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	84·27	99·62
		Mickligunge ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 26	119 89	119·16
		Matabhanga ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	35·43	111·03
										Nil	Nil	Nil	0 24	37·17	126 42
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·42	133 43	197·26
		Silliguri ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	66 11	?
		Darjeeling ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	90 84	109·23
		Kalimpong ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	65 13	?
North Behar	Purneah ...	Kissengunge ...													
		Arrareah ...								Nil	Nil	0 11	0·42	66 76	67·29
		Purneah ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 53	68 30	63·69
										Nil	Nil	0 04	0 51	46 66	61·07
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	34 24	50·26
		Soopool ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	30 08	50 14
	Durbhunga ...	Tajpore ...													
		Durbhunga ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 38	34 16	41·21
		Madhubani ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	36 97	46 16
										Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	41·23	44·10
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	37·05	40·68
		Mozufferpore ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 38	32 90	44·70
		Hajipore ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	34 40	42·26
	Chumparun ...	Motihari ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 42	41 62	42·37
		Bettiah ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	44 86	46 42
	Sarun ...	Gopalgunge ...													
		Sewan ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 42	39 96	44·65
		Chuprah ...								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 36	29 25	44 36
										Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	33 10	39 16
South Behar	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	29 18	36 61
		Dehree ...					0 13			1	0 13	0 13	?	31 91	?
		Bhubooah ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	29 54	41 96
		Sasseram ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	35 49	41 05
		Arrah ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	24·71	39·22
	Gya ...	Aurungabad ...					0 12			1	0 12	0 21	0 20	39 67	40·97
		Gya ...					0 23			1	0 23	0 27	0 42	25 10	41 96
		Nowadah ...					0 03			1	0 03	0 07	0 17	32 33	40 03
		Jehanabad ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 33	37 93	39 73
	Patna ...	Patna ...	0 01							1	0 01	0 01	0·36	30 09	41·09
		Dinapore ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	36 43	39 96
		Behar ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 42	18 43	42 97
		Barrh ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	31 83	40 43
	Monghyr ...	Begoosarai ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	25·45	39 58
		Monghyr ...								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 32	31 56	45 92
		Jamui ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	36 96	42 53
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ...								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 34	36 33	40 49
		Banka ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 38	26 03	44 43
	Santhal Perguunahs.	Rajmehal ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	32 49	46 91
		Godda ...								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	25 21	46 65
		Pakour ...								Nil	Nil				
		Nya Doomka ...					0 03			1	0 03	2 12	0 11	37 44	52 10
		Deogur ...					0·27			1	0 27	0 38	0 48	30 06	54 79
		Jamtara ...					0 26			1	0 26	0 56	0 56	31 00	49 69
							0 56			1	0 56	0 97	0 18	46 31	46 97
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba ...					0·03			1	0 03	0 87	0·47	29 70	44 70
		Hazaribagh ...					0 74			2	0·87	0 87	0 01	39 61	46 ·0
		Semiagurah ...				0 13							0 09		45 94
		Mahudi Hills ...											0 16		46 63
	Lohardugga ...	Lohardugga ...				0·40	0·06			2	0 46	0·50	?	41·05	
		Manchi ...				0 41	0 23			3	0 63	0 78	0 80	51 20	52 41
		Palamow ...				0 40	0·23			2	1 03	1 03	0 35	31 31	45 03
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	0·03				0 06	0 06		3	0·11	0·11	0·61	44·90	53 57
	Manbhoom ...	Puruha ...				0 46	0 46	0·03		3	0 91	1·12	0·65	29·66	50 39
		Gobindpore ...					0·40			1	0 40	0·59	0 31	34·74	47 06

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns be wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th February* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

THE week under review has again been rather important, for moderate rain has occurred generally in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal, while showers have also been received in East Bengal, and portions of North Bengal and of South Behar. North Behar has, however, received no rain.

At the close of the previous week a large depression which had existed over Northern India had rapidly filled up, but it had been succeeded on the 7th instant by a slight and shallow depression, which existed over Orissa and South-West Bengal. The weather over this area was consequently disturbed on this day, and the area of low pressure was again slightly noticeable on the 8th over South-West Bengal and Orissa, but it had practically disappeared on the 9th. On the following day relatively low pressures again existed over the whole of the Deccan and a large part of the Central Provinces, and this unfavourably affected the weather in Bengal, rendering the conditions disturbed, and rain was reported from numerous stations. These unsettled weather conditions continued in Bengal on the following day, and again rain was general over the southern and western districts. On the 12th the area of disturbed conditions diminished, and it was confined principally to the south-western portions of South-West Bengal and to Orissa, while on the last day of the week weather conditions in Bengal itself became more settled though an area of slight disturbance still existed over Orissa, from which district again rain showers were reported. Consequently it will be seen that for the greater part of the week the conditions in the southern and western parts of the Province were those of slight disturbance, and this has been accompanied by moderate general rain in these districts, while smaller amounts of rain have fallen in the other districts previously mentioned.

The mean pressure for the week over the whole Province has been only very slightly in defect of the normal, but, as might be expected from the meteorological conditions for the week above described, the area of greatest defect has been Orissa and South-West Bengal, and the average defect here is equal to more than 0·02″. In the other districts the mean pressures are not far removed from the normal, in some instances being slightly in excess, and in other instances slightly in defect.

Temperature has been in defect in all stations except in Orissa, the greatest defect being in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, where at Gya and Hazaribagh it has been about 4°. In Orissa the mean excess temperature has equalled 1·4°. In South-West and East Bengal the defect has been less than 1°; in North Behar the defect has been nearly 2°, while in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur the defect has been between three and four degrees. The reduced temperature has been principally in the day temperatures, and in many instances, where the mean daily temperature has been below the normal, the night temperatures have been decidedly above the normal. This is shown in the following table, where the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures for the week at eight selected stations are given

NAMES OF STATIONS	MAXIMUM DAY TEMPERATURE.			MINIMUM NIGHT TEMPERATURE.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week.	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference
Cuttack	88·8	88·5	—0·3	64·1	68·7	+4·6
Calcutta ...	81·7	79·6	—3·1	60·0	61·8	+1·8
Burdwan . .	81·7	79·0	—2·7	57·7	59·3	+1·6
Jessore . ..	83·0	78·2	—4·8	55·9	58·9	+3·0
Dacca	81·7	77·6	—4·1	57·7	58·2	+0·5
Patna	76·7	73·9	—2·8	51·4	49·8	—1·6
Purneah ..	77·9	77·2	—0·7	51·2	47·2	—4·0
Hazaribagh . ..	77·1	72·2	—4·9	53·6	51·4	—2·2

Rainfall has been very general in the southern and western districts of the Province, and at most of these stations light rain has fallen on two or three, and in some cases on four days during the week. Rain was most general on the 7th and on the 10th, 11th and 12th, but in addition local showers fell on the 8th and 9th. South-West Bengal has received an average rainfall of 0·63 inches, which is considerably more than twice the normal fall; Chutia Nagpur reports an average of 0·91 inch, again more than twice the normal fall. Orissa has also received a mean fall of 0·67 inch which is six times the normal. In East Bengal the amount recorded was 0·18 inch, a fall decidedly less than the normal, but North Bengal and South Behar have only received small fractions of the usual amount of rain, and North Behar reports no rain at all during the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 13th February 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperatures.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in week	Normal average number in week.	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average	Normal average.
Orissa	94 8	59 6	83 3	66 9	75 1	+1 4	0 07	0 11	+0 56	2 3	0 8	+2 0	1 11	0'37	58 35	56'20
South-West Bengal	86 3	51'9	78 8	60 1	69 5	−0'7	0 03	0'25	+0 34	1 9	0 6	+1 3	1 78	0 57	46 37	52 35
East Bengal*	82 1	49 1	78 5	57 6	68 1	−0 3	0 18	0 28	−0 10	0 8	0 7	+0 1	1 61	0 51	67 12	76 04
North Bengal	96 4†	44 1	76 4†	52 4	64 4†	—	0 02	0 25	−0 23	0 3	0 8	−0 5	0 23	0 38	51 73	73 38
North Behar	78 7	37 8	75 3	47 6	61 5	−1 8	Nil	0 30	−0 30	0 0	0 7	−0 7	0 01	0'40	39 35	49 17
South Behar	81 1	42 4	75 1	50 7	62 9	−3 7	0 07	0 18	−0 11	0 4	0 5	−0 1	0'19	0 56	30 94	43 46
Chota Nagpur	79 7†	45 9†	72 3†	51 5†	61 9†	−3 5†	0 51	0'22	+0 29	1 6	0 6	+1 0	0'90	0 51	37 39	48'43

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th February 1885

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th February 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February	8th	72·9	83·9	17·7	66·2	67·8	·613	61·7	76	Nil
,,	9th	69·1	80·5	19·3	61·3	59·8	·391	52·1	55	,,
,,	10th	67·0	79·7	19·3	60·4	61·8	·484	58·0	73	,,
,,	11th	66·9	76·1	13·2	62·9	62·6	·512	59·6	78	0·14
,,	12th	69·5	78	16·0	62·1	65·2	·565	62·4	78	0·08
,,	13th	66·8	78·7	22·8	55·9	58·0	·367	50·4	56	Nil
,,	14th	66·9	75·9	21·5	57·4	60·4	·440	55·4	66	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	68·4
The extreme variation of temperature	28·0
The maximum temperature	83·9
The mean relative humidity	69 %
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th February 1885	0·22 Ins

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 16th February 1885

W. L. Dallas.
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

BIRTHS and deaths were registered in the first class Municipalities in Bengal, during the week ending 31st January 1885, at the rates, respectively, of 23 7 and 30 1 per 1,000 of population, against 24 7 and 30 9 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 24th January, indicating a falling off in the record of both events, particularly of the former

2 · These events were registered in the highest proportions in the following Municipalities :—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Utterpara	47 2	Poori	77·1
Durbhanga	33 8	Jessore	61 2
Gya	33 5	Burdwan . .	51 9
Serampore	33 4	Suburbs of Calcutta . ..	46 5
Patna	31·7	Hughli . . .	40·2
		Serampore	33 4
		Midnapore	32 5
		Dacca	31 2

3. The principal diseases, indicated in the table appended to this memoranda, furnished the death-rates exhibited below .—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	31st January 1885	24th January 1885
Cholera	2 6	2 3
Small-pox	·4	6
Fever	12 6	13 6
Bowel-complaints	5 5	6 1
Injury	2	1
Other causes	8·8	8 2

showing that, in comparison with the preceding week, there was a decrease of mortality from fever, and only fractional differences in that from other diseases.

4 Excluding injury, the casualties from which were nowhere large, the rest of the diseases were reported to have caused the highest mortality in the following Municipalities :—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Poori	49 1	Dacca	3 2	Burdwan	42 7	Serampore	13 7	Poori	17·2
Jessore	30 7			Jessore	24 5	Suburbs of Calcutta	11 1	Suburbs of Calcutta .	14 9
Hughli	5 3					Mozufferpore	9 7	Midnapore . .	13 9
Suburbs of Calcutta	5·0							Serampore	13 7
Howrah	3 4							Dacca ...	13 6
								Hughli .	13 4
								Howrah	9 8
								Patna	9 7
								Gya	9 6

5. Distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the week under notice stands as follows :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	33 0	Christians .	26 1	Under 1 year	252 2
Females	26 7	Hindus	30 2	1 and under 5 years	36 5
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	140	Mahomedans	29 7	5 „ 10 „	12 7
		Budhists	72 6	10 „ 15 „	10 9
				15 „ 20 „ ..	20 9
				20 „ 30 „ .	16 7
				30 „ 40 „ .	21 9
				40 „ 50 „ ..	22 4
				50 „ 60 „ ...	35 5
				60 years and upwards ...	82 1

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 16th February 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of December 1884.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								Grand Total	RAINFALL, 1884-85.		RAINFALL 1883-84.		REMARKS.
								Five years. All crops	Five years Khurreef	ANNUAL LEASES.							During month.	Up to end of month	During month	Up to end of month	
										Khurreef	Rubbee	Sugarcane	Bhadoi	Hot weather	Total						
			C ft.	C ft.	C ft.	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	In	In	In	In	
		Kendrapara ...	1,260	237 19	100 84	24,596	18,065	..	21,771	21		52			73	21 844					Rubbee and hot weather leases for 2,682 and 2 acres respectively expired in the month November last, and are not shown his statement
		Gobri		37182	88 06	345	429														
		Pattamoondee	1,042	38 5	30 60	8,081	4,472		5 873							5 873					
		High Level, Section I.	675	125 77	125 77	12,903	13,498		12,879		..	1			1	12,979					
	Cuttack ...	Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,548	107	0 31	3,246	2,404	...	1,309	.	..	17		..	17	1,326		56 84	0 90	54 29	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	556	9 76	1 44																
		Matchgong ...	776	2 80	...	2,140	2,136	. ..	9 097	..	.	4		...	4	9 101					
	Balasore ...	High Level, Section II	727 16	8 85	8 85	356	314	..	2,270	..	.	114			114	2,384					
		High Level, Section III.	727 16	.....	.....	3,300	4,419														
		Total ...	.. ..	.. .	..	54,967	45,737	.	53,198	21		188			209	53,407					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	... ..	.....	...	.. ...	. ....	. ..	39,839	231		345	...	..	576	39,465					
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	1,611	21	.....	59,236	85 149	..	58,498							58 498	0 01	55 53		42 25	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah ...	Panshkoorah	562	26	.. .	4,984	16,360		3,404		..					3,404	0 09	47 09	1 48	36 73	Eight days discharging.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II.	.....	.. ...	... ..	557	217	... ..	277	..				.. ..		277					
		Total ..	....	...	.. ..	64,777	95,726	.	62,179							62,179				..	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	.....	. ....	.....	.....	... ..	. .	95,968			. .				95,968			.. ..	..	
	Shahabad ...	Western Main...	4,243	1,561	332	21,074	26,000	2,280	.	5 634	3 834	437	..	....	9,955	19,235	..	32 65		23 54	
		Buxar	1,226	324	228	76,555	82,015	39,146		28,971	11 408	2 241	44		42 664	72,810					
		Arrah	1,600	862	646	138,541	139,134	62,773		43,672	10 031	1,448	72		55,221	117 994		25 23		30 18	
	Patna and Gya ...	Eastern Main ...	1,466	585	465	1,983	681	563		565	34	3	.	14	616	1 229	..	34 89		22 66	
		Patna				56,356	40,577	22,571		19,291	3,538	103	54	724	23,773	46,344					
		Total ..	..	.....	...	294,509	288,607	125,333	.	98,183	28,895	4,233	170	738	132 279	257,612					
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	..	95,923	. ..	93,237	39,905	3,068	241	7,139	144,490	240,413	..	.	..	...	
		Grand Total ...	.....	... .	... ..	414,253	490,070	125,333	115,377	98,204	28,895	4,491	170	738	132,498	373,196	...		....		
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	95,923	134,857	93,468	39,905	4,313	241	7,139	145,066	375,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	

The 17th February 1885.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of February 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,109	Rice and paddy	2,52,397	3,814
141	Jute	90,475	1,648
180	Firewood	64,415	951
1,662	Other articles	2,56,638	4,092
3,083	Total ..	6,63,925	10,505

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of February 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,268	Rice and paddy	2,71,147	4,625
84	Jute	55,370	1,039
162	Firewood	78,290	1,019
1,689	Other articles	2,55,475	3,962
3,203	Total ...	6,60,282	10,645

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks and last 11 days ending 31st December 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

Staples	1884		1883		Increase		Decrease	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight.	Freight	Weight	Freight
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs.	Mds	Rs.
Animals, living, for sale — Horses, ponies, and mules	No 180	3,204	No 896	17,405	.		No 716	14,141
Animals, living, for sale — Cattle	,, 76	1,001	,, 121	1,381			,, 45	380
Animals, living, for sale — Sheep and goats	,, 3,961	3,056	,, 3 841	2,936	No 903	120	. .	
Animals, living, for sale — Other kinds								
Borax	1,400	695	3,970	2,860	,,		2,576	2,165
Canes and rattans								,, ,,
Caoutchouc (Indian rubber)	14	7	7	1	7	6		,,
Chinese and Japanese ware ,,	243	619	294	666	9	23		.
Coal and coke, up	7,31,083	2,94,500	5 65 513	2,43,280	1,75,570	51,210		
Ditto, down	25,84,994	9,39,164	24,55,124	3,39,624	1,39,840	19,540		
Cotton, raw	2 01,7 0	2,08,989	3,04 048	3,58,737			1,62,259	1,29 748
Cotton, manufactured — Twist and yarn (European)	10,182	15,368	10,081	15,364	101	4		
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	9 985	6,009	8 997	5,947	988	6'2		
Cotton, manufactured — Piece goods (European)	1,15 818	1,30,814	1,40 361	1 68,071		.	24,543	37,857
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	26,021	19,805	28,007	22,062		.	1,986	2,257
Drugs and Medicines — Asafœtida	965	556	1,573	729			607	173
Drugs and Medicines — Other sorts, not intoxicating	1,722	1,843	988	1,200	734	553		
Drugs and Medicines — Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, viz., arsenic, bhang, ganja, and churrus, &c)	1,029	1,163	1,202	1,030	677	133	.	
Dyeing Materials — Indigo	1,20,435	1,85,782	88,436	1,07,920	36,900	77,853	.	
Dyeing Materials — Munjit	274	153	274	147				14
Dyeing Materials — Safflower	137	111	82	59	55	52		
Dyeing Materials — Turmeric	13 503	13 254	13,956	16 996			363	3 742
Dyeing Materials — Other kinds ,,	10 311	11,810	12 968	11 942	3,343			632
Earthenware and porcelain	475	1,067	497	1,099			22	32
Fibrous Products — Jute, raw	3,711	1 677	4,495	1,764			781	87
Fibrous Products — Do, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	1 0 120	63,843	97,506	65,510	7,814			1,667
Fibrous Products — Other fibres, raw	5 519	1,163	3,292	567	2,127	596		
Fibrous Products — Ditto, manufactured	1,655	1,953	1 714	570	1,941	783		,,
Fruits & Nuts — Cocoanuts	13 196	14 308	11,237	15 480	1,958	.		1,172
Fruits & Nuts — All other kinds	56,847	51,310	37 553	53,391			706	1 985
Grain & Pulses — Wheat ,,	8,10,118	1,08 110	8,09 886	1 35,580			89 760	27,470
Grain & Pulses — Gram and pulses	1,40 969	48,194	1,74,109	54 674			33 660	6,480
Grain & Pulses — Rice husked	3,06,112	60 033	5,37 702	1,50,773			2 31,590	75,140
Grain & Pulses — Do, unhusked	7 192	2,291	12 012	2 401			5,820	110
Grain & Pulses — Other rain and spring crops	3,36,825	62,806	8,28,734	1,76,116			4,91 910	1,13 710
Gums and resins	9,215	2,403	3 448	2 875			244	218
Hides & Skins — Hides of cattle	1,25 853	82,403	84 979	40,704	40 964	32,701		
Hides & Skins — Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	15,851	8 740	19,490	7,450	5,361	1,290		
Horns	1 594	910	1,148	584	446	735		.
Lac — Lac dye	154	106	103	111			10	5
Lac — Do shell	25 147	23 097	14,081	15 780	11,106	7,317		
Lac — Do stick and other kinds	36,986	11 861	20,158	7 019	16,828	4 842		
Leather — Leather, unmanufactured	1,979	1,073	1,639	2,561	340	512		
Leather — Ditto, manufactured	3,729	5,951	3 345	5,58 .	384	158		.
Liquors	30 004	31,475	26,802	27,431	3,142	4,044		
Mats	341	138	361	153			20	15
Metals and manufactures of — Brass and copper	40,269	45,148	38 478	41,630	1,791	3,518		
Metals and manufactures of — Iron	1,20 107	1,04,900	1 14,200	93,450	6,087	11 451		
Metals and manufactures of — Other metals	9 503	9 728	9,153	8,528	350	1,200	.	.
Oils	49,854	40,039	24,370	16,32 '	25 484	23 717		
Opium	87,190	89,052	60 151	63,500	27,039	25,152		
Paints and colours	1,7 0	2,016	1,905	2,061			175	45
Provisions — Ghee	30,784	31,000	35,782	39 090			5 000	8 020
Provisions — Other kinds	5,057	5,094	5 151	5 907	486	90		
Railway materials, Construction Account	2 12,074	7,305	3 25 110	13,160			1 12 136	6,057
Ditto ditto Foreign	1,82,911	85,878	3 49,389	1,01,856			1,66 478	1 07,955
Salt	7,88 . 57	1,91 105	6,39,985	1,75,189	1 48,354	15,916		
Saltpetre &c — Saltpetre	96 87	40,897	1,02,705	48 910			8,118	3,023
Saltpetre &c — Other saline substances	21 989	6,503	18,413	4,512	6,486	1,991		
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Linseed ,,	1,50,057	50,681	3,29 547	1,21,431			1,78 990	70,750
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Mustard and rape	1 20 415	31,254	1 .0,48 .	36 654			70	5 400
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Til or gingelly	3, 8,1 5	81,830	4 54 605	1,44,080			1,15,570	61 230
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Other oil seeds	1,00,1 8	23,528	48,758	13 028	61,180	10,500		...
Seeds — Other seeds — Indigo seed	85,560	29,142	72,816	23,032	22 540	5,110		
Seeds — Other seeds — Tea seed	257	150	57	70	180	80		
Seeds — Other seeds — Other kinds	32 801	8,246	1,05,171	19,386	.		72,920	11,160
Silk — Silk raw	1,782	1,068	1,718	1,071	64		.	5
Silk — Do, manufactured (European)	0	8	2	3	4	5		
Silk — Do, ditto (Indian)	431	383	425	345	18	38	4	
Spices	22 708	12,580	11,760	7,680	11,048	4,900		.
Stone and marble	87,968	12,753	74,501	11,542	13,467	1,213		
Sugar — Sugar, refined	1,14 677	41,176	1,41,748	37,148		4,028	27,066	.
Sugar — Do, unrefined	2,70,764	67,260	2,27,056	67,512	43,108			252
Tea — Tea, Indian	7,500	7,819	6,152	8 322	1,348			503
Tea — Do, Foreign	893	133	1,184	90		43	491	
Tobacco	29,389	14,022	33 964	19 310			4,690	5,288
Wood — Timber	41 000	7,122	38,630	7,558	2 370		.	436
Wood — Firewood	50,540	2,298	31 221	1,679	19,319	623	.	.
Wool — Wool, raw	2,393	2,116	3,181	2,524	...	...	788	408
Wool — Yarn, manufactured (European)	6	5	5	4	1	2	. .	
Wool — Wool, manufactured (Indian)	2,083	3,852	2,190	2,620	733	461		
Wool — Shawls								.
All other articles of merchandise	3,50,000	2,03,539	3,42 905	2,34,844	6,993			31,305
Government stores	28,208	62,275	22,532	53,470	5,766	8,805		
Minerals	80,810	22,900	66,048	21 567	14,762	1,333	. .	.
Total	89,51,567	31,68,875	99,39,582	35,93,391	8,49,453	5,23,496	17,37,468	7,23,012

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during the month ending 31st December 1884.

INCREASES.

Coal.—The increase in both the upwards and downwards coal is accounted for by an improved demand at stations on the Loop line and in the Calcutta market

Indigo —This increase is due to an advance in prices in the Calcutta mart

Hides —This is attributable to firmer prices and better supplies than in 1883

Lac —A moderate demand for shell-lac in England and America led to the increase in freight

Oil —Large despatches of kerosine oil up country owing to low prices in Calcutta account for the increase in this commodity

Opium.—The improvement in the staple is due to a better outturn this season than in 1883

Salt.—A brisker demand in Behar, principally in the Patna and Gya districts, is assigned as the reason for the increase in this staple.

Iron.—The small increase under this head is attributable to larger despatches to Cawnpore

DECREASES

Cotton.—Business in cotton was restricted by the high prices asked by sellers, which may be accepted as the reason for this decrease.

Piece goods —Stiffness of prices in Manchester and the Calcutta market being very flat caused this decrease.

Wheat —A tendency to lower prices in the Calcutta market, caused by dull advices from home, led to the decrease in this commodity

Rice (husked and unhusked) —Failure of the old crop and the new crop not being in the market are the causes of a decrease in this commodity

Other grains —This decrease is assignable to the absence of local demand owing to favourable crops throughout the country

Railway Materials Foreign The active demand for transport of material for the construction of State and other Railways in 1883 having ceased, led to the decrease under this head

Seeds —Attributable to stocks of teal and poppy seed having become exhausted and the market for other seeds dull.

ALLEN MEARS, *Deputy Traffic Manager.*

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE JAMALPUR, *9th February* 1885

Abstract of Principal commodities carried over the line during the month of December 1884, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1883		1884		Total in 1883	Total in 1884	Increase	Decrease
	Up	Down	Up	Down				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ale	18 93		31 99		18 93	31 99	13 07	
Food-grain	730 74	1 004 01	408 56	1 686 37	1,740 75	1,994 93	254 18	
Ginger		18 00		11 41	18 00	11 41		6 59
Gunny-bags	29 94	939 11	27 22	1 01 . 57	969 05	1 044 79	73 74	
Jute		6 472 80	4 20	9,154 20	6 472 80	9 458 8	2,985 78	
Miscellaneous	1 *84 00	647 74	2 006 71	475 00	1 *1 74	2,542 41	640 57	
Piece-goods	258 18	3 0	448 12	5 73	291 8	453 85	162 47	
Railway material	3 055 9	115 50	3 169 98	159 45	3 160 00	3 28 44	159 44	
Salt	1,003 09	1 18	2,159 98	67 01	1,007 17	2,227 14	320 27	
Sugar	60 50	08	71 69	3 58	60 58	75 45	14 87	
Seeds	146 15	19 80	101 74	11 27	165 14	216 01	50 87	
Tea		502 61		481 88	5 2 81	481 88		110 73
Tobacco	24 79	481 32	25 79	957 09	505 71	982 88	477 17	
Total	7,514 40	10,292 54	8 517 77	14,790 08	17,806 94	22,847 85		

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS

There are only two insignificant decreases to record in the month's traffic They are in ginger and tea, for both of which articles the season has ended Under all other heads an improvement has taken place, resulting in an increase of 5,040 91 tons or 28 31 per cent as compared with last December's traffic

Below will be found the necessary explanations of the fluctuations recorded

INCREASES

Ale Tons 13 07

This increase is due to consignments for the public, as little or nothing is coming forward for the Commissariat Department.

Food grain Tons 254 18

This increase is in paddy, for which there is a fair demand The rice market still continues dull

Gunny bags Tons 73 74

The demand for local consumption continues

Jute Tons 2,985 78

During the month the market for both loose and baled jute has been fairly active, and prices have advanced one to two annas

Miscellaneous Tons 640 57

A very large quantity of machinery has been coming forward

Piece-goods Tons 162*17

An improvment in the despatches of this staple generally takes place in the cold-weather months

Railway material Tons 159 84

Coal for the Locomotive Department and material for the Assam Behar Railway make up this increase

Salt Tons 320 27

This increase is due to the reduced rate which came in force on the 1st December.

Sugar Tons 14 87

The demand for local consumption continues.

Seeds Tons 56 87

The demand for linseed continues

DECREASES

Ginger Tons 6·69

The season is at an end.

Tea Tons 110 73

The season is at an end, and the market has declined.

G. S. LEONARD, *Traffic Superintendent*

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, *Saidpur, the 26th January* 1885.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of January 1885, *as compared with the corresponding period of January* 1884

STAPLES	1884.		1885		1884	1885	Increase	Decrease.
	Up	Down	Up	Down	Total	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
XXII 1 & 3 Brass and bell-metal ware	2	3	5	3	5	8	3	
VI Coal	90		20		90	20		70
VII Cotton	35		21		35	21		14
XIV 2 Edible grains	40	357	19	18	397	37		360
VIII 4 Piece-goods	50		44		50	42		8
XXVIII 1 & 2 Sugar and jaggree	1	7	33		8	33	25	
XXX 1 & 2 Silk and silk cloth		19	2	34	19	36	17	
XXVII Salt	28		10		28	10		18
XXXVIII Sundries	215	59	147	29	274	176		78
XXXVIII Revenue stores		3	24	3	3	2	29	
XXIX 1 & 2 Seeds of all sorts	53	5	48		53	48		7
Total	514	431	371	92	944	463	74	555

INCREASE

	Tons
Sugar and jaggree	25
This increase is due to previous stock being entirely exhausted	
Silk and silk cloth	17
This increase is due to most of the silk despatched by goods trains instead of by parcel	
Revenue stores	29
This increase is due to revenue stores being carried by ordinary trains	

DECREASE

	Tons
Coal	70
This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted	
Cotton	14
This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted	
Edible grains	360
This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crops for want of rain as well as that of pulse (*dal*) which was damaged by sudden rise of the Ganges	
Salt	18
This decrease is due to carriage of salt this year by river	
Sundries	78
This is due to carriage by boat this year	

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Nalhati, the 16th February 1885

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 *on* 1,509½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	250,281	3 01,294 5 0	21 98 585 10	5,97 783 11 0	17,814 5 0	9,16,892 5 0	69,912½	90,573	160,485½
Or per mile of railway		199 8 11		396 0 3	11 12 10	607 6 0	"	"	"
For previous 4 weeks of half-year "	994,555	12 31 027 6 0	93,29 102 10	24 77 028 9 6	77 513 15 0	37 85 569 14 6	296,671½	418,343½	714,815½
Total for 5 weeks	1 224 836	15 32 321 11 0	1 17 09 717 20	30 74 812 4 6	95 328 4 0	47 02 462 3 6	366,583½	517,916½	884,300½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	231,170½	3,05,231 10 10	20 72,479 10	6,63 142 5 6	20,418 3 2	9,78,782 3 6	64,179	124,199	188,378
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		195 9 4		439 4 11	11 8 5	648 6 8		"	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,238,705½	16 5' 308 1 11	1 51 59,695 0	41 39,240 13 0	1 11 656 13 4	59,02,255 11 9	374,901	735,440	1,110,360

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 9th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	9 79,782	648	1,509½	9 16,8 2	607	1,509½	4,34, 0 421	28 068	1 5 9½	3 57,04,444	27,053	..	76,14,977

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 *on* 57½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A 1	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11, 71	8,500 15 0	46,688 30	1,140 11 6	50 8 0	11 701 2 0	1,806	588	2,394
Or per mile of railway	202	148 9 11	816 10	55 15 6	1 0 8	204 9 1	"	"	"
For previous 4 weeks of half-year "	49 735	28 371 0 0	2 12 362 20	13 977 J 0	2 9 1 0	4' 587 4 0	8,150	3,084	11,234
Total for 5 weeks	61,106	36 871 15 0	2,59,051 10	17,117 14 0	3 8 9 0	54 288 6 0	9 956	3,672	14,628
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,227½	5,568 1 5	45,305 30	2 522 10 0	73 2 0	8 163 13 5	1,700	796	2,566
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	179	97 5 6	802 30	44 1 8	1 4 5	142 11 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	59,729½	30,976 13 7	2 35,963 0	16,778 3 0	355 9 0	48,110 9 7	10,036	4,197	14,233

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 9th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
57½	8,164	143	57½	11,701	203	57½	3,98,851	6 798	57½	4,59,169	7,870	61,318	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885, *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	1,951	341 1 0	12,966 10	326 10 0	29 3 0	695 14 6	201	128	329
Or per mile of railway		28 6 9		27 3 6	2 5 7	57 15 10			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	9 569	1,879 5 0	78,550 10	1 910 8 0	87 5 0	3,877 2 0	732	725	1,457
Total for 5 weeks	11,520	2,220 6 0	91,516 20	2 237 2 0	115 8 0	4,573 0 0	933	853	1,786
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,387	436 1 3	24,222 20	615 7 0	27 6 0	1,078 14 3	184	165	349
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		36 5 5		51 4 7	2 4 6	89 14 6			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,912	2,543 7 10	1,24,444 20	3,113 4 0	204 4 0	5,859 15 10	900	1,044	1,944

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No AAI, *Railway, dated 23rd July* 1883

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 9th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	1,079	90	12	696	58	12	40 656	3,388	12	40 949	3 412	293	

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4,926	4 947 11 0	76 989 0	4 495 7 0	127 6 0	9,570 8 0	650	1,245	1 895
Or per mile of railway		66 6 7		60 5 5	1 11 5	128 7 5			
For previous 4 weeks of half year	20,0°0	19 201 14 0	3,07 171 20	22,243 7 0	505 6 0	42,040 11 0	3,214	5,668	8,882
Total for 5 weeks	25 800	24 149 9 0	3 84 160 20	26,738 14 0	722 12 0	51 611 3 0	3,864	6,913	10,778
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,987	4,790 10 7	50,740 30	3,448 12 0	178 5 0	8,318 11 7	656	1,126	1,782
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		63 9 3		46 4 8	2 5 3	112 8 2			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	27,020	22,867 13 2	3 40 990 20	23,213 14 0	604 3 0	45,685 14 2	2,893	6,564	9,463

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No AAI, *Railway, dated 23rd July* 1883

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 9th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
74½	8,359	112	74½	9,871	128	74½	2,97,583	3,994	74½	3,22,688	4,331	25,105	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,663	4,314 8 0	7,169 10	788 4 0	5 0 0	5,107 7 0	1,034	132	1,166
Or per mile of railway ..	.. .	218 13 8	. ..	13 1 8	0 3 7	232 2 6	.	. .	... .
For previous 4 weeks of half year	77,833	20,648 13 0	14,376 20	871 14 0	65 0 0	21,785 11 0	4,290	870	5,160
Total for 5 weeks ...	97,496	25,463 0 0	21,477 30	860 2 0	70 0 0	26,893 2 0	5,324	1,002	6,326

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188 .			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st January to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.....	...		22	5,107	232	.			22	26,192	1 190	.	.. ...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	98,228	45 079 0 0	2,52,556 0	38,850 0 0	7 ,54 0 0	91,233 0 0	11,754	6,865	18,619
Or per mile of railway	422	193 0 0	1 084 0	167 0 0		390 0 0			
For previous 3 weeks of half year	305,787	1,14,619 0 0	9,01,889 0	1,52,708 0 0	17,0'9 0 0	2,84 446 0 0	40,478	23,036	63,513
Total for 4 weeks .	404,015	1,59,678 0 0	11,54,444 0	1,91 528 0 0	24,373 0 0	3 7 ,579 0 0	52 232	29,899	82,131
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year . .	95,913	42,240 0 0	2,66,233 0	40 660 0 0	7,000 0 0	89,900 0 0	9,181	6 850	16,040
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	412	181 0 0	1,143 0	174 0 0		3 5 0 0	.		
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	440,547	1,93,897 0 0	11,50,627 0	1,62,700 0 0	34 254 0 0	3 9,451 0 0	43,671	31,044	7 ,01,

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
233	89,906	385	233	91,238	392	213	43,31,136	20,430	216	45,59 226	21,108	2,28,091	. .

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st January 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,847	2 452 0 0	15,676 0	1,230 0 0	26 0 0	9,719 0 0	3,416	1,668	5,084
Or per mile of railway	165	67 0 0	124 0	10 0 0	. .	77 0 0	.	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half year .. .	66,977	21,738 0 0	56,061 0	4,792 0 0	75 0 0	28,605 0 0	13,241	4,421	17,662
Total for 4 weeks ..	87,824	33,190 0 0	71,737 0	6 031 0 0	103 0 0	38,324 0 0	16,657	6,089	22,746
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,096	2,625 0 0	15,440 0	589 2 0	16 0 0	3,230 0 0	1,668	866	1,914
Per 52 miles of railway corresponding period of previous year	302	51 0 0	297 0	11 0 0	.	62 0 0	..	.	. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	71,267	11 821 0 0	63,614 0	2,012 0 0	86 0 0	13,919 0 0	7,197	1,742	8,939

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
88	3,230	63	126	9,710	77	* 88	1,01,034	2,050	125	3,04,656	3,157	2,93,621	.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A. P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 31st January 1885	6,078 0 0
Corresponding week last year	5,435 10 2
Increase	642 5 10
	No.
Number of passengers carried in week ending 31st January 1885	334
Corresponding week last year .. .	538
Decrease	204
	Mds s c.
Total weight carried during week ending 31st January 1885	6,777 0 0
Corresponding week last year	5,142 10 0
Increase	1,634 30 0
	Rs. A P.
Receipts from 1st to 31st January 1885	21,825 0 0
From 1st January to 2nd February 1884	25.297 8 8
Decrease	3,472 8 8
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 31st January 1885	80½
Corresponding week last year	80
Increase	½
	Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 31st January 1885	119 12 0
Corresponding week last year	108 11 5
Increase	11 0 7

Darjeeling, *the 10th February* 1885. D. L. Prestage, *for Secretary.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, 14*th February* 1885.

Present

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The HON. H. J REYNOLDS.
The HON. A PHILLIPS, *Acting Advocate-General.*
The HON. C. P. L MACAULAY.
The HON. A. P. MACDONNELL.
The HON. C. B. GARRETT.
The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
The HON. A. B. MILLER.
The HON. KUMAR BOYKANTONATH DEY.
The HON. RAI JOY PROKASH LALL BAHADOOR.
The HON. LALLA BAN BEHARI KAPUR.

CANUNGOES AND PUTWARIS.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL introduced the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Canungoes and Putwaris, and moved that it be read in Council. In doing so, he said:—

When asking for leave, Sir, to introduce the Bill, I took the opportunity of explaining the origin of the system of canungoes and putwaris, and the

causes which have reduced that system to its present unsatisfactory condition. It is, I think, unnecessary that on this occasion I should go over the same ground, but it may be well that I should remind hon. members of the chief conclusions which I deduced from the history of the system. The first conclusion which I deduced was that these village accountants were, under native as well as under British rule, always regarded as servants of the State and responsible to the State for their trusts. My second conclusion was that zemindars are, and always have been, under an obligation to maintain these village accountants. My third conclusion affirmed the complete failure of the attempt made by Regulation XII of 1817 to make the putwari serve two masters—the zemindar and the State. My fourth conclusion pointed to the hopelessness of expecting any permanent good from the provisions of the Tenancy Bill regarding records of rights, unless existing village establishments were reorganized, and unless a competent agency under official control was established to maintain the record up to date in a correct and useful condition. I trust I am not oversanguine in hoping that the remarks which I made at our last sitting have secured for these conclusions the assent of this Council.

In the Bill which I have now the honour to introduce an effort has been made to give effect to the principles which the history of the question seems to me to justify. The Bill is a short Bill, and hon. gentlemen have no doubt so fully mastered it that any lengthened explanation on any part of its provisions is necessary. Should, however, the course of the debate which may be raised bring to light the existence of any misconception as to its nature and extent, or should any assaults on its principles be made, I shall have, in accordance with the rules of this Council, an opportunity afforded me for explanation and reply. At present, therefore, I propose to be brief in my account of the nature and objects of the measure.

As I stated this day fortnight, the fundamental principles of the Bill are three in number. The first principle is that the putwaris are to be Government servants, and no longer directly controlled by the zemindar. The second principle is that they are to be altogether severed from the collection of rent, and restricted to the registration and maintenance of the village accounts. The third principle is that they are to be paid by the parties interested in the lands of which they keep the accounts. The first and second of these three principles are embodied in sections 4, 20, and 22 of the Bill, which constitute the putwari a Government servant and his accounts public documents. To the third principle effect is given in sections 5 to 11 generally on the plan followed in the Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts.

When asking for leave to introduce the Bill, I expressed a hope that it would be found possible to provide the funds required for an efficient establishment of village accountants by regulating payments now made by the raiyats in accordance with long standing custom. I added that, as long as the amount leviable from the raiyats did not exceed half-an anna in the rupee of rental, we might reasonably continue to levy that amount from them. We accordingly take power in section 10 of the Bill to levy a putwari cess from the raiyats up to half-an-anna in the rupee of his rent. If the raiyat now pays a putwari cess of half-an-anna in the rupee, whether it be credited separately in zemindar's accounts or consolidated with the rent, we propose to levy no more from him. We shall control the amount already payable, and make use of it for the purposes of this Bill. Should the amount be, however, insufficient for these purposes in any locality, we propose to increase the fund to a sufficient sum by raising an additional pice or one-quarter anna in the rupee from the zemindars. As I pointed out at our last meeting, the zemindars are now bound by law to maintain village accountants, so that they can have no valid legal ground for objection to this portion of the Bill. And apart altogether from the legal aspect of the case, the advantages zemindars will derive from an established and careful system of accounts will fully reward them for the slight expenditure to which we ask them to agree. The limits of assessment, however, are subject to reconsideration by the Select Committee, should the Bill be referred to a Committee, and no doubt further light will be thrown upon their appropriateness before the Bill assumes its final shape. Assuming, then, that we have our putwari and the money wherewith to pay him, it remains to say

a word as to the manner in which we propose that he should perform his duty. On this part of the subject our proposal is that the zemindar should be left to keep his private accounts, to collect his own rents, and to give receipts without let or hindrance from the Government putwari. But we at the same time propose to lay the zemindar under an obligation to deposit, periodically, with the Government putwari, copies of his accounts in forms prescribed by the Government, and also to inform the putwari of all changes which occur in the tenure of land in the village. To enforce the fulfilment of the zemindars' duties in this respect, we propose to make him liable to fine on default, in the usual way.; and we further propose to revive the provisions of Regulation IX of 1833, which deprive zemindars of the power of suing for arrears of rent if they have not filed the putwaris' papers with the Collector.

When the putwari has thus received the zemindars' accounts, it will be his duty to compare them with the information recorded in his own registers, and to test their accuracy in any other way provided by rules which the Government will prescribe for his guidance. The putwari will be specially bound to explain the zemindars' accounts to the raiyats, and to record the raiyats' objections against disputed items. As the putwari will be a public servant, all persons will be bound to supply him with information as far as may be, and to assist him in the enquiries which in the due discharge of his functions he may have to make. The canungoes and revenue officers will supervise the putwari in the discharge of his duties, will see that his papers are duly maintained as an efficient record of facts, and that proper statistical returns are submitted to the Government.

This is an outline of the plan on which we propose to proceed, but the outline is, of course, subject to modification, should the need for change in any direction be suggested by the criticisms to which, no doubt, this Bill will, when published, be exposed. The only other explanation I need now give is that the Act will not extend *suo vigore* to any district; and that until it is extended by order of the Government to any particular tract, the existing law will there remain intact. With these remarks, I now beg leave to introduce the Bill and to move that it be read in Council.

The Hon. Abdul Jubbar said:—I beg leave to make a few observations on the Bill which has just been introduced by the hon. member to the left. The object of the Bill is, I understand, to reorganize the system of canungoes and putwaris,—a system which has entirely ceased to exist in Bengal, and has worked mischievously in Behar. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek. In Bengal the law which requires the zemindars to appoint putwaris has been rendered nugatory by inexecution, and in Behar putwaris have been looked upon as servants of the zemindars and not as responsible public functionaries. If putwaris are to properly discharge the duties required of them, they should be placed under the control and supervision of the revenue authorities and made quite independent of the zemindars. By imposing on the zemindars the obligation of maintaining an establishment of putwaris, the statesmen of the time of the decennial settlement meant that they should be servants of the State. It was not intended that putwaris should owe a dual allegiance, and have to serve two masters. Therefore by converting putwaris into a Government agency, the Bill does not contemplate the enunciation of a new principle of law, but purposes to legislate on the lines of the earliest Regulations on the subject

I have said that the putwari system has worked mischief in Behar, and I think that I ought to explain what I mean. From my seventeen years' experience of that province, I know that under the existing system it is impossible to get from the putwaris reliable information on any point in dispute between landlords and tenants. Where the putwari is under the orders of the zemindars, he is hostile to the raiyats, and where he takes the side of the latter, he does all he can to sacrifice the interests of the former. There is at present no record of the rights and interests of the agricultural community to which evidential value can safely be attached, and from the absence of such records arises the difficulty of protecting the raiyats from over-assessments and over-payments. The authors of the Permanent Settlement seem to have considered that a trustworthy putwari or village

accountant was as necessary for the preservation of the raiyat's interests in land as the village chowkidar for guarding his moveables. The village chowkidar is no longer the zemindar's servant, and I do not see why the putwari should be otherwise. If the putwari did what is desired, much of the unprofitable litigation in which zemindars and raiyats are often involved would come to an end, and the Government would be in possession of the agricultural statistics essential to efficient administration, and so the re-establishment of the putwari system on a sound and satisfactory footing would be advantageous both to the Government and the landlord. Putwaris' records, if accurately kept up, would enable the zemindar and the raiyat to settle disputes out of Court, and would be a help to the Government in all matters of administration. No one, I presume, can deny that the public at large will benefit by what improves the machinery of good government.

The question may be raised whether it will be practicable to secure on low salaries the services of a staff of putwaris who will fairly do their work. It is true that for putwaris' places we cannot get men who will be above suspicion, but I am not hopeless that under proper supervision and surveillance they will do their work satisfactorily. By close and constant supervision of their work, and by subjecting them to penalties for neglect and dishonesty, we may change their character and force them to be honest In no department of the public service will underlings do their work well if they are not placed under efficient and strong control of superiors.

The last point for consideration is how and by whom putwaris are to be paid. The Bill provides for the levy of a cess, and if it becomes law, the putwaris, like all other Government servants, will receive their pay from the Collector. The cess will not be an additional burden on the raiyats, as where putwaris exist the raiyats pay them in some shape or other. The zemindars should not, however, be called upon to contribute towards the cess. As the Bill imposes upon them the duty of collecting the cess, I think they are entitled to some consideration. Not only will the putwaris do no work for the zemindars, but the zemindars will have to advance the cess before it is collected from the raiyats. With these remarks, I beg to support the introduction of the Bill, to the general scope of which I have not the slightest objection.

The Hon. Kumar Boikantonath Dey said:—Hon. Sir,—I have very carefully studied the papers connected with the subject now before the Council, and the learned dissertation with which the hon. member in charge of the Bill moved to obtain sanction for its introduction. The remarks made this day are equally valuable, and include all that can be said in support of the Bill. I regret, however, that I do not feel convinced that the proposed measure is, as it now stands, fair and expedient. It is not usual at the first reading of a Bill to discuss its details: the rule, I understand, is to confine the attention of the Council solely to the general principles involved. I do not find this in the standing orders, but I shall not on that account venture to disturb the course of the ordinary procedure of the Council. Confining myself to the general principles involved, I have to face, *first*, the propriety of reviving the putwari system; and *second*, the responsibility of the people connected with land to defray the cost of the scheme. These are the two grand principles which govern the Bill. The history of the measure given by the hon. mover is as full as could be desired, and members situated like me must feel thankful to him for the exhaustive resumé he has given. The papers laid on the table bear him out in every particular, and conclusively demonstrate that for well-nigh a hundred long years the scheme has repeatedly broken down, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, both legislative and executive, made to give it currency; and the questions arise, what causes have hitherto defeated the efforts of Government, and how are they now to be avoided? Under these heads the information given, I feel compelled to confess, is not sufficient. The causes are patent enough, but the remedy proposed is, in my humble opinion, totally inadequate. In fact, the only remedy proposed is to make the putwari a servant of Government, acting exclusively under the orders of the District Collector. This is, however, not a new plan. It was proposed many, many years ago by the late Court of Directors, and

the Government of India in their despatch of 6th January 1815 emphatically condemned it as pernicious. They said :—

"By such an appointment, if his natural connexion with the zemindars were not destroyed, it might be found that the putwari in many cases would be rendered only the more capable (from his character as a public officer) of being the tool of oppression on the raiyat and of fraud on the Government. In other cases, fostering the intrigues of the raiyats, he might bring ruin on the zemindars, and seriously injure the public revenue; while, if the putwari maintained his public character, his intrusion would, in all probability, be odious both to the zemindar and the raiyat, and all their efforts would be directed to defeat the object of his office."

What have we now before us to show that these apprehensions were not well founded? Nothing. On the contrary, the hon mover quoted largely to show that every effort has been made by both zemindar and raiyat, and not ineffectually, to frustrate the object of the putwari system. The canungoe supervisor was there, and the Collector too, but they failed to prevent the epithets "worse than useless" and "positively mischievous" being applied to it; and what have we to show that things will get on better now? The Collector has more work now to do than what he had before. His time is fully occupied by multifarious and harassing duties, and he cannot now prove a more effectual supervisor than what he was before, and the canungo changes not his position in the least. I admit that higher pay is promised, but I am sure it will not, and cannot, under the nature of things, be so high as to place the canungo and the putwari beyond temptation. The present pay of the putwari varies from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 a month. Let the amount be doubled or even trebled, and still he will not be better off than many menial servants in Calcutta. A good coachman here costs Rs. 16, and who will think that he is above a gratuity, and that gratuity so easy of access and so proof against detection as the putwari's will be The Government revenue is fixed now, and there is, of course, no fear of its suffering; but between the zemindar and raiyat, what is there to protect them? The rich zemindar with his long purse will vitiate the putwari, and the raiyat must suffer the evil, or the poor small zemindar must suffer by the machinations of the rich raiyat, or a combination of raiyats. The Bill provides no remedy for these inevitable evils, and I cannot but condemn it on that ground.

Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that measures could be devised to make the putwari honest and useful, I beg to ask, how can the zemindars, in fairness, be made to contribute towards his maintenance? Originally, he was a village officer serving for the commune, and was paid by the commune. The Bill, however, does not recognize this, and the zemindar and the raiyat are thereby not free. The hon. members to my right and front will show clearly the state of things in Bengal and Behar, and I shall not anticipate them. But as regards Orissa, the case is peculiar, and nothing short of a positive breach of contract can justify the Government in imposing a cess of this kind on the people of that province. That province is temporarily settled, and at every settlement the question of communal lands was carefully considered. Lands were originally provided for the village watch, the village barber, the village putwari and others, but most of these have been resumed during different settlements. At the last settlement the lands for putwaris were, with a few exceptions, resumed by Government and included in the *mal* land, and the Government cannot, after taking away the land, insist upon a cess for the putwaris during the currency of the present settlement, which will last for many years yet. Such a cess cannot but amount to an arbitrary addition to the *jumma* fixed at the time of settlement. The Board of Revenue was consulted on this point in 1871, and I take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from their report. They say :—

"The Board deprecate any alteration in the present arrangement of the canungoes, or any reduction in the existing strength, and are of opinion that the zemindars cannot be required to provide for the remuneration of putwaris in estates in which no provision at the time of the settlement has been made for the purpose, and that the procedure of Regulation XII of 1817 cannot be enforced in Orissa because, subsequently to its enactment, that province was subjected to a regular detailed settlement, in which the appointment and remuneration of certain putwaris were distinctly provided for. The Board are also of opinion that, if putwaris are to be generally introduced in the district of Orissa, whether in each estate or a circle of estates, the expenses of their remuneration must be provided by Government."

The report of Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, was equally emphatic. It says that "out of 5,304 estates in Orissa, there are only 404 in which provision was made for putwaris at the time of settlement": that "if it be determined to appoint putwaris to every estate during the currency of the present settlement, the cost must fall upon Government"; that "he does not think that sub-divisional canungoes are required," and that "the whole district statistics, reports, and returns should be tabulated and recorded under the Collector's eye by the Sudder Canungoe." Of course, in the 404 cases in which special provision was made for putwaris, there can be no objection to Government resuming the land, or, letting alone the land, insisting on a cess, but they cover only a small fraction of the total of 5,304, and I leave them entirely out of consideration The Government has full right, and is welcome to do whatever it thinks proper with them.

I respectfully pray, therefore, the Council will take this matter into serious consideration before adopting any measure which is calculated to produce in the minds of the people the impression, and a well grounded one, that contracts with Government are liable to be set aside in the way proposed. The people cherish the highest confidence in the inviolability of Government contracts, and, in my humble opinion, nothing should be done to disturb that confidence. It is the farthest from my wish to offer the smallest opposition to the collection of regular and systematic statistics of the rural economy of the country. They are necessary for efficient government, and they should by all means be collected. But I hold that such statistics belong to the Government, and the community at large benefit by them, and Government, as representing the community, should defray the cost of the scheme. The zemindars and the raiyats are not the only parties concerned, and they should not be specially selected as the parties responsible for the cost. The subject was fully discussed in all its bearings by Sir George Campbell, and he was convinced that the cost should fall on the Imperial Funds, and the canungoes he employed for the collection and tabulation of statistical returns are to this day paid out of the Imperial Funds Nothing has since transpired to show that he was wrong, and nothing has yet been said in this Council to prove that the work now being done by canungoes in every district and sub-division of this Government rightly falls only on zemindars and raiyats

The Bill does not at all disclose the particular duties which the putwaris are to perform, and the owners and lessees of land are called upon by section 13 to submit to the putwari whatever may be called for, leaving the widest possible margin for the most diverse and discordant returns. A Commissioner of Orissa wants putwaris for census work, and some Collectors look upon canungoes as useful assistants in the collectorate office. Surely these are not duties for which owners of land alone should pay. In the orders of Sir Richard Temple of February 1876, seven different tables were named as required to be filed, and two of them were soon after shown to be what could not be supplied by zemindars, and had to be set aside by specific orders. The others proved so unmanageable that they had practically to be abandoned. At present, of the different returns to which the hon. mover of the Bill has called attention, I find some are already supplied to Government and others cannot be supplied by owners of land, and if supplied by them must be worthless for all correct statistical purposes, if not positively mischievous. For instance, the first item is the "precise area of every holding." This can be best supplied only by a cadastral survey, and not by men who are taught in Bengali arithmetic (if they are ever taught that) that half or even one-fourth of a katha should be reckoned as one full katha. The second is the quality of the soil, and this zemindars cannot give precisely, and what they can give will be of no practical use. "The status and rights of the raiyat" have yet to be determined by regular suits in Civil Courts, and until they are so determined no returns can be worth the paper on which they are written. The zemindar will call a man "a tenant-at-will," and the tenant will claim the right of a khudkast raiyat, and no putwari can settle the dispute satisfactorily. Moreover, returns of all the raiyats and their rents are regularly furnished now by all owners under the Road Cess Act, and a second set of the same papers cannot be wanted. It is true these returns are not now properly used: they are generally allowed to rot in the archives of the collec-

torate. These should certainly be digested and tabulated, but that is just the work which belongs to Government, and Government should pay for it. Clerks are now wanted to do that work, and it cannot be commendable to call the clerks putwaris and canungoes, and under cover of those names to demand a cess from the owners of land. I may be mistaken in this idea, but I cannot shake it off. The putwari of old acted as the umpire in dividing the produce where rent was paid in kind; the proposed one will do no such thing. The putwari of old cast the little accounts of the raiyats; the new one will do nothing of the kind, but insist upon the account being done elsewhere and regularly filed in his office, every default being visited by a fine of Rs. 50. The putwari of old collected the rent due to the zemindar; the new one will lose his official independence if he did so. The putwari of old kept the village accounts of the zemindars; the new one will demand such accounts to be ready prepared for him by the zemindar under heavy penalties. The putwari of old was one of the people, a servant of the commune; the new one will be a Government officer, serving as a petty tyrant and spy on the community I must confess that I fail to see any similitude between the two pictures, except in the name, or any trace of the "immemorial antiquity" in the new one to which the hon. mover has appealed.

Taking these facts into consideration, I am of opinion that the principles involved in the Bill are wrong, and that the Bill should therefore be withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds said:—I have a few remarks to make with reference to what has fallen from the hon. member who last spoke. I cannot help thinking that in a good deal of what he said he overlooked what I understood the hon. member in charge of the Bill to put forward as rather an important element in his proposals. The hon. member in the course of his remarks observed that persistent efforts had been made for many years past to revive the putwari system, and to give effect to it, but that heretofore all these efforts had ended in failure. The argument now used is that the present efforts will be equally unsuccessful, as the only remedy now proposed is to make the putwaris the servants of the Government. Then, after speaking of what he considered the inequity of expecting the zemindars to pay the putwaris, he referred to the case of Orissa, which I shall mention hereafter. He then brought some objections to bear on the nature of the returns which he understood would be called for from putwaris. I think the hon. member quite overlooked a very important passage in the speech of the hon member when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill. The hon. member said—"I have stated that this Bill, if passed into law, will ordinarily be enforced only in districts or tracts in which a survey and record of rights have been carried out." I would ask the hon. member opposite to observe that that makes a very important and fundamental difference in the conditions under which it is now intended to revive the system, as compared with the conditions under which it was previously attempted. It is not the case that the only remedy now proposed is to make the putwaris Government servants. The remedy is to have an effective and authoritative survey and record of rights, with the formation of which the putwari will have nothing to do. This survey and record of rights having been completed, it will then be the business of the putwaris and canungoes, under the supervision of the Collector, to maintain and keep up these records That is a very different thing from any proposal which would invest the putwaris with power to decide disputes. All that the zemindar would be required to do will be to give the putwaris notice of the changes in the record which it is their business to maintain. Then it is said that the Collectors are overworked, and that they could not supervise this work. It is quite true that the Collectors are overworked, and I fear they are likely to become more and more so, but I think that I may say that the Government of Bengal will look upon the effectual supervision and maintenance of village records, and the preparation of as correct statistics as it is possible to obtain, as one of the most important duties of district officers

With regard to the case of Orissa, I understand the hon. member to say that it will be impossible to impose a cess or any contribution for the maintenance of putwaris there without a breach of faith on the part of the Government. But what I have already stated will show that it is not intended to bring this Act into operation except where a survey and record of rights is

to be maintained, and I may remind the hon. member that the Bengal Tenancy Bill is not by its own application to extend to Orissa, and I do not think that there is any great probability of its being extended to Orissa during the term of the present settlement. When the settlement of Orissa falls in, I think in about twelve years to come, it will be open to the Government to make such arrangements as it thinks necessary for the maintenance of village records in that province. I believe that if these considerations are taken into account, many of the objections which the hon. member put forward as objections to the introduction of the Bill will disappear, and I therefore trust that the hon. member will not press his objection to the motion before the Council.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall said:—Sir,—The Government of Bengal is to be congratulated on the recognition of the principle that the present anomalous position of the putwari as a *quasi*-Government official with obligation of service to the Government which do not pay him, and the zemindar who pays, should not be allowed to exist. This was condemned by the Behar Rent Commission and the Behar landholders have persistently urged that whatever other directions the revision of the putwari laws may take, the present anomalous system under which the nomination of the putwari was vested in them, and appointment and dismissal with the Collector, and under which, while they have to pay the putwari, the Collector can at any time, and for any length of time, command his services should not be allowed to exist. In so far therefore as the present Bill proposes to repeal Regulation XII of 1817, under which this dual system was established, I have only to offer my heartiest thanks to Government for this concession made to the complaints of the Behar landholders.

But, Sir, while the present Bill proposes to repeal an admitted evil, it will serve to create another and a more serious one in its stead. It will divide the province into putwaris' circles, and place a putwari, whom it will create a public servant, at each one of those circles. A petty Government official on a paltry salary, further removed from all manner of official supervision, will be a veritable tyrant, under the cloak of his official authority, to the people over whom he will be placed True, there are to be canungoes to check them, but the salary which will possibly be given to these canungoes cannot tempt to set up honest men to accept service. In 1815 the Court of Directors said—"By such an appointment, if his natural connections with the zemindar were destroyed, it might be feared that the putwari would, in many cases, be rendered only the more capable (from his character as a public servant) of being the tool of oppression on the raiyat and fraud on Government. In other cases fostering the intrigues of the raiyats, he might bring ruin on the zemindar and severely injure the public revenue."

It is said that, if the putwari system, as at present proposed, has succeeded on the right bank of the Karamnassa, there is no reason why it should not succeed on its left bank. Well, Sir, as to this success we know only that from only a few years the putwari has been declared to be a public servant, and a metamorphosis has not yet reached beyond the experimental stage, even on the other side of the Karamnassa; and even at this stage, if the true feelings of the people were known, it would not redound to the credit of the experiment. But, Sir, the reasons which make it expedient and necessary for the interest of Government to have such an officer located in the villages in the North-Western Provinces, not yet permanently settled, except a few districts, do not exist in Bengal. Well, Sir, it is hard to understand how the putwari, unless he was bent on mischief, could furnish any other accounts regarding rights in villages beyond those to be placed in his hands by the raiyat and the zemindar. When this is so, what is the good of having him at all? If he does not, however, accept these accounts as correct, who will care to test his accounts? The canungoes cannot do it, and the Collector and the Deputy Collector have no time to do it, especially when the Government interest will in no way be endangered thereby. The matter will thus cease creating endless disputes as regards private rights.

Sir, I do not exactly know what is the precise number of villages in the territories under the Government of Bengal, but I was reading the other day Mr. Wilson's report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and he roughly estimates that number at four lakhs. If we are to have a putwari at a group

of, say, four villages in average, their number will thus be one lakh, and at even the small amount of salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, the Government of Bengal would have to spend one crore of rupees for putwaris alone. Then there are canungoes, their establishment and a number of innumerable etceteras. The present rental of these provinces has been grossly computed at 13 crores. Now where is this money to come from? Surely a 5 per cent. putwari cess on the rental which is proposed to be levied will not cover the amount. Will the Provincial revenue be then spent in paying the establishment of putwari? Why, your Honor's Government might surely utilize that amount, if available, to better purposes. This matter of cost alone might induce your Honor's Government to drop this Bill. It will, perhaps, be said that it will be experimentally introduced in some portions of the territories under your Honor's Government; but the principle applies to the whole and in giving sanction to the principle, your Honor's Government ought to see to the cost it will entail.

Then, Sir, as to the extra cess to be levied from the zemindars and raiyats. It will be shortly an infringement of the principles of the Permanent Settlement. In the language of the fifth report, the cess would bear so strong an affinity to a direct increase of the land tax as almost inevitably to be viewed as an infringement of the Permanent Settlement—a consequence to be most anxiously avoided. Already, Sir, the cesses amount to 6¼ per cent. of the rental. The additional 5 per cent. would make it more than 11 per cent. The Maharajah of Dumraon alone will have to pay more than Rs. 40,000 a year as the putwari cess, and why should the zemindars and raiyats pay alone? The statistics needed will be for public purposes, and if surely a separate establishment is necessary, the expenses ought to be met from the Provincial funds. It is said that the zemindars and raiyats pay this *neg* for the putwari at the rate of half an anna on the rupee, and the cess will be nothing more than the collection of this amount. But admittedly it is proposed to levy the cess at a higher rate than the *neg*, whereas the *neg* is at two pice a rupee, it is proposed to make the cess three pice.

Now enquiries would have shown that the *neg* or *hisabana* do not exist in all the districts of Behar, and where it exists, it is not paid by all the raiyats, and by none to the extent the Bill proposes to levy, whereas in some places it is considered as an illegal *abwab*. Again, wherever paid, it is paid for services rendered. In the lieu of the *neg* the raiyat expects that all his rent receipts should be properly written out by the putwari and other writing business done. The zemindar expects that he (the putwari) should keep all his village accounts. These duties no longer pertaining to the office of the putwari, the zemindar will have to seek out another man for the performance of these duties, and to find means to pay. The raiyat will find his old friend, the putwari, in this new servant of the zemindar; thus while the *neg* will come to be levied by Government as a cess, the raiyat and the zemindar will have to find out money to pay for the services of their own putwari.

I may also add that in the North-Western Provinces the zemindars and raiyats have been relieved of the putwari cess.

Then, Sir, as to the collection of the cess. They are to be levied from the zemindars by the same process as other cesses, which means of course the issue of certificate of demand, arrest, seizure and sale of properties, moveable and immoveable, belonging to him. Will the zemindars receive any compensation for the fresh liabilities and responsibilities to be thrown on them? They may or may not be able to collect the cess on their own account, but they will nevertheless have to pay, if not under the Sunset law, but a law not less stringent. I pray your Honor to pause before throwing these fresh responsibilities on the zemindars who are already burdened with too much responsibilities, and what they are already paying is at a very heavy sacrifice. The collection of a tax which Government chooses to impose forms no part of the zemindar's duty under any regulation or law. The Bill simply forces this duty of a public servant with grave responsibilities, even to the extent of having his all sold for default of this duty without giving him any wages for his labour, trouble, and anxiety.

The present Bill, I believe, originates in a certain recommendation of the Famine Commission. They say in one paragraph of their Report—"In the case of Bengal, what is specially needed, in addition to the reforms suggested above, is the introduction of field registers and village accounts, together with more active administration. In order to effect the first of these two reforms, it is necessary, as you have already urged, to carry out a field survey and to restore or create the body of village accountants. The position and duties of these officers should be defined with as much distinctness as possible, and it should be made quite clear that, though paid by a rate on the land, they are public servants amenable to the authority of the Government. We cannot too strongly condemn the present system under which the putwari, as far as he exists at all, though nominally a public officer, is, in reality, nothing more than the zemindar's servant." It is a policy fraught with mischief to attempt to introduce a more active administration with the putwaris as the local units of such administration. If a link is really wanted between the officials and landholders, a local unit in aid of more active administration, better people themselves may supply the link. In time, under your Honor's fostering care, under the Local Self-Government Bill, the whole of the territories under your Honor's administration will come to be thickly strewn with Union Committees and Local Boards. It will be more in accord with the spirit of the times, and, in fact, much better if these Union Committees or Local Boards were to be utilized with such help of establishment for the purposes of general statistics and as centres of more active administration than an under-paid official, a little tyrant within his little work, furthest removed from all manner of official supervision.

As for the zemindari statistics, *i.e.*, statistics relating to the zemindars and raiyat, why the zemindars have at present to file periodically jamabundies in the Road Cess office These, certainly, if properly looked into, will furnish all the informations required and available, and then with the spread of primary education every raiyat can certainly be expected to look to his own, and to be the custodian of his own record of rights. What then, Sir, is the necessity of such a measure? With these remarks I beg to say that the Bill should not be introduced.

The Hon. Ban Behary Kapur said:—I desire respectfully to oppose the introduction of this Bill into the Council. In my opinion, a law of this character is not required. I do not entertain any hope of its proving in any way beneficial to the raiyat or to the zemindar. In fact, it cannot fail, if passed into law, to lead to great misunderstanding between the landlord and his tenants. The putwari will be a middleman, who will merely enrich himself at the expense of both raiyat and zemindar. If the Civil Courts have to depend upon the papers submitted by the putwaris, and if those papers are received as evidence in courts of justice, it will, in my opinion, substantially defeat the ends of justice. The times are completely changed, and the circumstances are totally different from those which have been referred to by the hon. member in charge of the Bill. What was found effective and possibly necessary in the time of Akbar would prove useless and even injurious at the present time. The hon. member is of course perfectly correct in stating that the putwari system existed in old time, as is clearly evidenced in the "Ayeen Akbary." But a careful consideration will show that the system was introduced by Akbar when the rents were collected under the system of "Khoshtasheel." His especial object was the collection of rents immediately from the raiyats, hence the necessity for the putwaris in those days, but at the present time the imposition of such a system in Bengal, at all events, would be a mischievous anachronism. We should do well to remember that the putwari cess or "Hisabanna" which the raiyats are stated to pay at the present time in Behar is not compulsory. It may therefore be maintained, with much show of reason, that if such a cess be made binding upon the tenants, they would necessarily regard it as a very great hardship. As far as the zemindars are concerned, they will naturally not only feel acutely the indignity of being subjected to the supervision of a class of men who at the present time are their own paid servants, but they will in addition have imposed upon them the necessity of retaining other men to realize their rents and keep their accounts. Virtually,

therefore, they will be required to pay two pice or more in the rupee, which will operate as a very oppressive and additional burden of taxation. The measure will also, in my opinion, if permitted to pass into law, have the effect of opening a flood of litigation, which will result in proving a constant source of harassing irritation, both to zemindars and raiyats. On these grounds, as well as others which it is needless to mention at present, I venture to object to the whole policy of the Bill.

I would, however, suggest also, with reference to the details of the Bill, that there are means ready to hand of avoiding the imposition of the proposed cess. There is a large saving in Bengal from the receipts of Court fees. A portion of this could not be better applied, if this Council were to determine to pass the Bill, than in paying the cost of a system which, it is alleged by the Government, will be an improvement of the administration of justice with reference to landed interests. This, however, is a question of detail which may at present be postponed. I deem the whole policy of the Bill to be so injurious as to think it incumbent on me to oppose even its introduction. I beg, therefore, respectfully, in conclusion, to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Miller said:—I desire to object at this stage to the introduction of the Bill, and for one reason only, namely that this Bill appears to me to be absolutely premature. It seems to me that this Bill is a supplement to uncompleted legislation which is being discussed at the present moment in another Council. If the Bengal Tenancy Bill fails to pass into law, we will be placed in this very illogical position, that we shall have been engaged in inaugurating and discussing a measure absolutely useless and absolutely unprofitable. If this Bill is to pass merely as a measure supplementary to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it appears to me that we ought at least to wait until that Bill passes into law, and then we shall be in a logical position to discuss a Bill which deals with the policy of that measure. For this reason I think this Bill ought not to be introduced at the present time, and that we ought to wait until we know whether the Bengal Tenancy Bill passes into law. It will be very inconvenient to open out a discussion on the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in this Council; but it appears to me that by introducing a Bill here, which is avowedly supplementary to that measure, we give occasion for a discussion of the principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which some members at all events of this Council believe to be vicious in principle, and the result of which will be vicious in practice. I beg, therefore, to protest against the introduction of the Bill at the present time as inopportune.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell, in reply, said:—Sir,—In rising to answer the objections which have been urged against this Bill, I promise the Council that I shall not trespass upon their attention longer than I can help. The first objection which I desire to notice is that taken by the hon. gentleman who has just sat down (Hon. Mr. Miller). The hon. gentleman objects to this Bill because, being under the impression that it is a mere supplement or corollary to the Tenancy Bill, he considers it to be premature. But it seems to me that in making this objection the hon. member is labouring under some misapprehension. It is no doubt true that the enactment of this measure is essential to the successful working of those most useful provisions of the Tenancy Bill which refer to records of rights and settlements of rents. But apart altogether from the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the measure now under notice will be of use in estates managed by the Court of Wards, and in temporarily settled estates on the occasion of a resettlement. These two classes of estates cover such a large area that in regard to them alone the introduction of this Bill would be justifiable, and this way of looking at the question borrows additional force from the consideration that such estates do not exhaust the lands to which this Bill, if it becomes law, would be applicable, without any reference to the provisions of the Tenancy Bill which deal with records of rights. I trust that the hon. member will thus see that, even if the Tenancy Bill were not to become law, there would still be a proved necessity for the measure now before the Council.

I turn now to the objections taken by my hon. friends opposite (Rai Joy Prokash Lall and Kumar Bykantonath Dey), and by my hon. friend to my

right (Lalla Ban Behari Kapur). Well, the remarks of the hon. gentlemen, as I have been able to follow them, seem to fall under two heads. My hon. friends object to the Bill, *firstly*, because of the alleged impropriety of reviving the existing law; *secondly*, because the Bill provides for the imposition of a new tax, contrary, as they allege, to the engagements of the Permanent Settlement. These heads seem to me to cover the objections that have been urged against the Bill by my hon. friends, and if I cannot compliment them on the freshness of the arguments or the accuracy of the information by which they have supported their objections, I may at all events acknowledge the temper with which their views have been urged. The first objection with which I desire to deal is that this Bill is a needless interference between landlord and tenant. The *gravamen* of this objection is that in the relations between landlord and tenant in these provinces no such cause for misgiving is to be found as would justify a measure of this sort. I confess, Sir, to a feeling of surprize that after all that has passed in connexion with the Bengal Tenancy Bill, a member of this Council could be found to commit himself to a statement of that nature. At all events I should deserve the disapproval of this Council if I were to inflict on them a repetition of the evidence which has satisfied the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, that interference between landlord and tenant is both necessary and desirable. Human life would be too short for repetitions of that sort; and patience, a limited commodity with most people, would be exhausted. I therefore think that I shall meet the wishes of the Council by declining on this occasion to be led into a discussion as to the necessity of legislative interference between landlord and tenant in Bengal. Those who are not convinced of the necessity from all that has passed during the past ten years are not likely to have their prejudices abated by any words of mine. All I can do under the circumstances is to advise my hon. friends who question the necessity for such a measure as this, to study the literature on the rent question. But while giving them that advice, I cannot help pitying them if they adopt it. It is, I think, Lord Macaulay who tells us that a criminal was once offered a choice between instant death and a perusal of Guicciardini's history. The criminal weakly chose the history, but repenting of his choice, after years of torture, craved immediate execution. Now, at the risk of suggesting to my hon. friends an obvious retort, I would advise them not to imitate the indiscretion of the Florentine criminal, but to accept this Bill as a lesser evil than a thorough study of the rent question.

The second head of objection urged against the measure is, that it is a violation of the engagements made with the zemindars at the time of the Permanent Settlement. I meet the objection with a two-fold argument. In the first place, I maintain the legality and justice of this measure on the special ground that it is precisely such a measure for "securing the welfare and prosperity of the raiyats" as the Government by Article VII of the Permanent Settlement proclamation reserved to itself the right to enforce. In the second place, I maintain the legality and justice of the Bill on the wider ground of the supremacy of the State, and of its right to impose taxes, if necessary, with a view to the public welfare, or for the special benefit of the particular class affected by such taxation. In regard to the special ground of justification, namely that depending on the interpretation of Regulation I of 1793, I need not trouble the Council with many words. In my speech this day fortnight I established the position that these village accountants were always regarded as public servants, and the zemindars were bound, by the Regulation which made them what they are, to provide for the maintenance of these village establishments. I would again invite the attention of the Council to the 62nd section of Regulation VII of 1793, and again submit that its terms fully support the argument I have based upon it. In further support of argument, I now call attention to the extract from the letter of the Court of Directors, dated 12th July 1820, which embodies the final views of the highest authority on the controversy which the hon. gentlemen opposite seeks to revive. This letter is, it will be observed, of a later date than that quoted by the Hon. Kumar

Boykantonath De, and the decision contained in it, being the final orders passed on a controversy in which the letter cited by the hon. gentleman was only an incident, must be taken as overruling the opinion on which my hon. friend laid such great stress The extract will be found at the commencement of the Blue Book which has been presented to Council The sixth paragraph of that extract runs as follows:—

"With regard to putwaris, the office did not require to be re-established, for it continued in existence, and the maintenance of a putwari for every village was imposed as an obligation upon the zemindars by the terms of the perpetual settlement. It had been found, however, that the accounts which were kept by those putwaris were altogether unworthy of trust and so framed as to promote the sinister interest of the zemindars by whom they were paid, both in defrauding the Government and in oppressing the raiyats. When we turned our attention to the means of rendering the ancient accounts of the country subservient to the affording of that knowledge which might enable us more perfectly to secure both the interest of the Government and those of the raiyats, it was necessary, of course, to consider the means of obtaining true instead of false accounts from the putwaris. For this purpose it appeared to us to be absolutely necessary to remove them from all dependence upon the zemindars. We accordingly give you explicit directions to make them servants of Government by transferring the choice, the pay and superintendence of them wholly to the Collector"

Thus we have the regulation imposing on zemindars the duty of maintaining these village accountants. We have the supreme authority of the Court of Directors declaring, with no uncertain voice, the right of Government to bring these accountants under official control. We have the fact established that, as at present constituted, the system of village accounts does not fulfil its objects. We find it manifest that if the system be not remodelled on the plan we propose, the beneficial results of the provisions of the Tenancy Bill regarding the records of rights will be wholly frustrated, while the beneficial action of Government in wards' and temporarily settled estates, and other tracts under official management will be seriously impeded. . Thus the necessity for the proposed control exists, its legality is established, and the financial responsibility of the zemindars for the maintenance of those village establishments is interwoven with their titles to their estates I find it therefore very difficult to understand how any member, with these facts before him, can seriously assume a position of antagonism to this part of the measure.

I now wish to say a few words on the objection raised by the Hon. Ban Behari Kapur, who declares it to be impossible to make a system of village accountants an efficient means of safeguarding the interests of the agricultural community. A similar point was also taken by the Hon. Rai Bahadur Jai Prokash Lal, who affirmed that whatever necessity there may be for such a measure as this in the temporarily settled parts of India, there is none in permanently settled Bengal. If I were to meet this objection with a recital of the reasons why in permanently settled Bengal such legislation is necessary, I should largely occupy the time of this Council. I content myself however, by saying that the proposals now made by the Bengal Government on this matter are not without precedent. I will remind the Council of the fact that what we now propose to do has been done in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces. The legislation we now propose closely follows the lines of the legislation which has there proved so successful. The questions now raised, the objections now urged, against our proposals were no doubt raised and urged at its inception against the law now prevailing across the Karamnassa. Such objections, too, must in that case have been raised and urged, not in a Provincial Council, but in the Council of India. It is surely a guarantee of the correctness and justice of our principles that similar principles under similar circumstances were approved and carried into successful action in the districts bordering on these provinces.

But the objection that this Bill is outside the power of interference reserved to Government by the Permanent Settlement Regulation has another and a wider aspect than those to which I have been referring. The wider ground is in fact a claim on the part of the zemindars to the exemption of the land from all future taxation, and its assertion in this Council requires that I should allude to a controversy which I had thought had been long ago consigned to the limbo of exploded fallacies. The point was fully discussed in 1870, when the road cess was introduced, and again in 1877 in connexion with the

Provincial Public Works Cess. On the first occasion the Secretary of State, after mature consideration, decided that zemindars are not under the terms of the Permanent Settlement in any way exempted from taxation for local or other purposes. I will quote the words of this important decision, dated May 19th, 1870—

"In view therefore of these various facts and considerations, Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is that rating or local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the Empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that, where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate."

These orders were passed, as I have said, in connexion with the Road Cess Act, but the question was again re-opened by the zemindars in connexion with the Public Works Cess, and again the zemindars received, this time from Sir Ashley Eden's Government, a very forcible repudiation of their claim, and in that repudiation the Government of India expressed their entire concurrence.

"If," said the Viceroy in Council, "the arguments which are now urged, and which have been repeatedly refuted, were to be admitted, it is hardly too much to say that no fresh taxation, which in any way touched the landholders of Bengal, could be imposed by the British Government If such taxes as the income tax and cesses for works of local utility cannot be imposed, it would be difficult to specify any taxes which would not be liable to similar objections, and we should be brought to the conclusion that in consequence of an arrangement made with the zemindars of Bengal nearly a century ago—an arrangement, it must be added, which now leads to the annual loss by the State of several millions sterling of revenue—the Government must virtually abandon the right to levy fresh taxation in the province which is naturally richer and which is far less heavily taxed than any province of the Empire. Fortunately, as the Lieutenant-Governor has observed, no such questions actually arise, because no such claims for exemption can ever be admitted."

It is in face of these repeated declarations of the highest authorities in India and in England that we are now told that this Bill is *ultra vires*. In effect we are told that, because of the advantages conferred on zemindars by the Permanent Settlement, they are entitled to claim still further advantages to which no other class of the community lay any claim. It is possible that the hon. gentlemen who have raised these grounds of objection were not aware of the despatches from which I have quoted, and if this be the case, they will, now that they are aware of them, probably withdraw from an untenable position. But if, on the other hand, they persist in claiming exemption from taxation for all future time for such purposes as that which forms the subject of this Bill, then all I can say is that argument with the hon gentlemen would lead to no useful result. There would be no room for argument, and I should have to content myself with affirming it to be clear that the Government, both under the strict letter of the settlement and in accordance with its general power to impose rates for local expenditure, has an indisputable right to levy a cess on zemindars for the maintenance of these village establishments.

I do not think, Sir, that I need say more on the present occasion. I will therefore conclude by repeating that the method in which the cess should be levied, or its precise amount, or other matters of detail not touching the principles of the measure to which hon. members have referred, are questions which no doubt will receive due attention from the Select Committee if the Bill be referred to one. To the adoption of the provisions on these minor points of the Bill as now drafted the Bengal Government does not absolutely bind itself; and if any modifications on these points are proposed and supported by cogent reasons, no doubt they will be fully considered by the Select Committee. But the principles of the Bill seem to me to be above the reach of attack, and I trust that I may have so far brought the hon. gentlemen who have opposed the Bill round to the same view, that they will not persist in the attitude of opposition which they have assumed. I now propose that the Bill be read in Council.

His Honor the President said:—I wish only to say a few words, before putting the motion to the Council, to remove a misapprehension which has arisen in reference to what has fallen from one or two hon. members regarding the objects of this Bill. I would allude, first, to the objection which was taken by my hon. friend Mr. Miller, that we are legislating here admittedly upon a Bill which is supplementary to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, now under the consideration of the Government of India; that as the Tenancy Bill has not yet passed, it is premature to initiate legislation of this kind, and that we are in an illogical position in attempting to do so. My hon. friend who is in charge of the Bill has shown that, even if we had to deal only with our own khas mehals, a Bill of this kind would be necessary, though it would be a very small measure compared to the number of estates and extent to which it would apply as regards the whole of Bengal and Behar. Still, even if we had to legislate for our own property only, I think it would be necessary to legislate. But beyond this, I have told hon. members that I have no intention to pass this Bill this session; and if the motion to-day is carried and the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, and if the Select Committee submit their preliminary report before we break up in the ordinary time, my desire is to circulate the Bill with the report of the Select Committee for the consideration of all district and local officers. Consequently there will be no possibility of our passing this Bill, if we carry out that intention, before the supreme Legislature has come to a decision on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Therefore the argument which my hon. friend has adduced as to the illogical position in which we are placed is dispelled, for we shall certainly not legislate here finally until we know the result of the larger measure before the Government of India.

Then as regards the objection which I think my hon. friend Baboo Joy Prokash Lal put forward. I will not enter with him into a discussion as to this Bill being a breach of the intentions of the Permanent Settlement, because they have been partly answered by my friend to the right (Mr. MacDonnell.) I will only observe this, that any measure of the kind which is brought forward, whether an income tax or a road cess, or a customs duty, is always opposed by zemindars as a breach of the Permanent Settlement. It seems as if no legislation which at all touches land can be attempted without raising the plea, which is so frequent and common in the mouths of zemindars, that we are breaking faith with them as regards the Permanent Settlement. Now I would remind hon. members that the zemindars of Bengal are very much better off than the zemindars in other parts of the country. Considering the extent of Bengal, its population and its richness, it pays infinitely less revenue than any other province in India. If we have regard to the details of my contention, let us look to the irrigation system as it is carried out at the expense of the Government. In the North Western Provinces the Government has been able to recoup itself to some extent by a charge on the zemindars for the benefits derived by them from the use of the water, but here in Bengal the zemindars are absolutely free against any such charge, and not only are they free, but they enjoy all the advantages of the large expenditure which the Government has incurred in the construction of canals for the supply of water, and gain the whole benefit of enhancement of rent resulting from our irrigation works. Therefore I say that the zemindars of Bengal are a favoured class; they pay much less revenue than any other similar class in any other part of the country, and have less right than others to object to their liability to assist the Government in a measure of this kind.

Objection has been taken by my hon. friend who has recently joined the Council (Babu Ban Behary Kapur), and by the hon. member from Dumraon, as to a Bill like this not being required, and as being one likely to create and promote litigation. Well, I must answer to that, that Bengal again in this matter enjoys purely exceptional advantages and an exceptional position. In every province in India some system of this kind of village agencies obtains. There are Thougyies in Burma, patels in Bombay, mouzadars in Assam, and putwaris in the Central Provinces, in the North-Western Provinces, and in the Punjab. Bengal is the only province which has no such village system at all; and not only has there been no litigation, and no trouble in those

provinces by the existence of such institutions, but a very superior and direct advantage has accrued in them, both to the Administration and to the people, including proprietors and tenants, and I think we may fairly look to the same advantage resulting to Bengal by the proper introduction of a measure of this nature. I have no doubt that its first introduction may cause some litigation, but by its tentative introduction and gradual assimilation to the circumstances of districts, I believe that the fears which have been expressed to-day regarding litigation, disputes, and disturbances between zemindars and raiyats are very much exaggerated. It is proposed to apply it very gradually to one district at a time, and it will depend upon its success there how soon and quickly it can be extended to other parts of the country.

I will now turn to the objection of the member who represents Orissa. He may be perfectly sure that, not only as long as I am Lieutenant-Governor, but as long as other Lieutenant-Governors occupy the place I do, there never will be any intention of breaking the engagements which the Government have made with the zemindars in any part of the country during the currency of a settlement. The settlement in Orissa will come to an end in 1897, and I hope by that time the Government of the day will be able to take up the detailed survey and settlement of the province on a proper and complete system. It will be time enough then to consider whether a measure like this will be required in Orissa. As matters stand, the hon. member is crying out before he is hurt. He has twelve years more to enjoy the current settlement, and at the end of that time, if this measure is successful in Bengal and Behar, it will be for the Government then to extend it to Orissa.

The object of the Bill is to get at the facts connected with the agricultural economy of the country. For the last ninety years we have been endeavouring without any success to arrive at these facts. Everybody complains; those who have been discussing the Rent Bill for the last six or seven years complain; gentlemen who come to India to make enquiries about it complain; the zemindars themselves and the raiyats, if they could speak, also admit, that neither the Government nor the zemindar, nor the raiyats, have any positive knowledge of the facts which exist in regard to their relations to one another as regards their own property. The zemindars have always contended that any interference of this kind is unnecessary, because they possess the information themselves. But there are two objections to that statement. *First*, the information that they possess is not always correct; and *second*, whenever it is brought forward in Courts, it is objected to as coming from no authoritative source and founded upon no proper basis. I will give an illustration of what I mean. We were discussing the other day a question in Select Committee on the Rent Bill as to the form of receipts. The form of receipt submitted for acceptance simply proposed to give the name of the tenant, his father's name, the extent of his holding and position, and some sort of information as to the crops he grew and the inclusion of miscellaneous payments in regard to *phulker*, *bunkur*, and *jhalker*. An hon. member in the Select Committee, speaking with a good deal of experience, said that not one zemindar in a hundred would be able to give a return of that kind of the raiyats on his estate. That assertion seemed to me to expose the darkness which prevails as between raiyats and zemindars in a more marked manner than I had ever conceived to be possible; that the zemindar should not be able to say how much every raiyat in his property holds, what rent he pays, what crops he generally grew, and so on. If the zemindar has not been able to give what the Government has hitherto been unable to get, it seems to me to open the door to every kind of collusion and fraud, and I am satisfied that until you get to the basis of that knowledge you will never get any peace in the country. In this dark ignorance lies the chief cause of the litigation of which you complain. In this Bill it is attempted to get at those facts which every one desires to obtain, and yet not to attempt to get at them too hurriedly, but carefully and tentatively. Certainly there is no wish to force ourselves into legislation which can be seriously regarded as a breach of the Permanent Settlement, and as an unjust interference with the zemindars' rights. The experience of other parts of the country shows that this is not the case. I therefore most strongly support the Bill. I do not say that I support every

detail which appears in it, but I hope it will be allowed to go to the Select Committee to receive that attention which a Bill of this character should receive. I am glad to know that it is proposed to place on the Select Committee three native gentlemen possessing an intimate knowledge of the subject, and I hope that that Committee will in time place before us a measure which will realize our hopes and wishes, and place in our possession that united knowledge and information which it is necessary for the Government to secure for effective administration and the maintenance of peace and order.

The question that the Bill be read in Council being put, the Council divided :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	Hon. Mr. Miller.
Hon. Mr. Phillips.	Hon. Boykantonath De.
Hon. Mr. Macaulay.	Hon. Joy Prokash Lall.
Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	Hon. Ban Behari Kapur.
Hon. Mr. Garrett.	
Hon. Abdul Jabbur.	
The President.	

The motion was therefore carried.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Mr. Garrett, the Hon. Abdul Jabbur, the Hon. Joy Prokash Lall, the Hon. Ban Behari Kapur and the Mover.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 21st instant.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG IN 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Administration of the Port of Chittagong in 1883-84.

THE trade of the Port, which had been growing steadily for several years, has somewhat fallen off during the past year, owing to a depression in the rice trade with the West Indies and the Mauritius, and owing to diminished exportation of jute. It is noteworthy, however, that, though lesser quantities of both rice and jute were exported during the year under review than in the preceding year, the value of the exports in the former period exceeded the value of the exports in 1882-83.

2. The number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Port during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS	1882-83		1883-84.		INCREASE		DECREASE	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
European vessels trading with Europe	39	43 750	34	48 207		4 508	5	
Do foreign trade	34	18 554	26	20 405		1,851	8	
Do coasting trade	15	8 411	5	3 763			10	4,649
Chittagong vessels	31	6,103	47	9 987	16	3,884		
Other native vessels	58	5,779	104	8 012	46	2,233		
Naraingunj inland trade	762	73 903	611	61,808			151	11,995
Mail steamers	103	55 858	105	54,509	2			1,349
Trading steamers	20	19 454	22	22 086	2	2,632		
Balam boats	2,205	30,560	2,050	28,739			155	1,721
Total	3,267	262 221	3,004	257,605	66	15,098	329	19 714

3. It will thus appear that as regards the foreign trade of Chittagong, the same tendency towards increased tonnage is observable as has been noticed in the case of Calcutta. The numbers of ships diminish, but the tonnage increases.

4. In the Resolution for the previous year, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that information should be furnished regarding the quantity and value of the jute exported, that being the most important of the exports. This has now been supplied, and the following statement exhibits the statistics for the main items of trade during the past two years:—

PARTICULARS		1882-83		1883-84.	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Tons	Rs.	Tons.	Rs
Jute		57,463	73,23,050	53,228	76,69,330
Rice and paddy ...	Foreign ports	39,138	18,20,132	33,849	20,52,185
	Home ports	42,177	14,49,205	31,743	13,78,575
		81,315	32,69,337	65,592	34,30,760
Salt		11,755	1,93,472	16,393	2,74,828
		Gallons		Gallons.	
Mineral oil		197,058	77,992	294,444	1,46,287

The decrease in the quantity of jute and rice and paddy is compensated by the increase in value. The statistics as regards the jute are sufficiently explained by the shortness of the crop; but the falling off in the quantity of rice and paddy, amounting as it does to 15,723 tons, and affecting both the home and foreign trade, should, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, have received full explanation. The increase under the heads of salt and mineral oil is satisfactory; and the Commissioner remarks that kerosine oil has now entirely superseded earth-oil in Chittagong. The increase in the trade of Chittagong

and other native vessels is said to be due to the decrease in the Narainganj inland trade. Unable to get a jute cargo, the Chittagong vessels cleared with rice and paddy for ports on the west coast, and the native boats, which came in the expectation of earning freight by the jute trade with Narainganj, were obliged, on account of the short jute crop, to return to their own ports either in ballast or with other cargo. The decline as regards balam boats is natural under the narrowed business of the Port

5. The receipts of the Port Fund (composed of port dues, pilotage and mooring fees, and miscellaneous items) amounted to Rs. 81,340 as against Rs. 73,855 in 1882-83, the increase being due to pilotage and mooring fees. The new rules under which the mail steamer captains pilot their own vessels work well, and satisfaction is expressed at the increased mooring facilities provided in the port.

6. The expenditure of the Port rose from Rs. 78,917 in 1882-83 to Rs. 82,867 in the year under review, the chief source of enhanced expenditure being dockyard charges and the new pilot rules, under which the captains of mail steamers receive half the pilotage fees for piloting their own vessels. The dockyard charges have been heavy and have swallowed up most of the balance that had accrued in former years, but the Port has been greatly improved and the expenditure will no doubt prove remunerative.

7. Twelve new vessels were built at the port with a tonnage of 1,829 as against six with a tonnage of 906 in 1882-83, the increase being due to the prospects of the jute trade. Permission was granted to dig one new dock on the river bank.

8. The jetty is reported to be in satisfactory condition and use. The buoyage of the river has been now completed according to the orders of the Government of India No. 2941, dated 30th September 1880, black conical buoys marking the right side of the river, and red can-shaped buoys the left side. The whistling buoy off the South Patch, unlike the buoys at the mouth of the Hooghly, is reported to have been found of benefit by vessels making for the port, but information has been received from other sources which attaches but an indifferent value to it Slight modifications have taken place at the mouth of the river, which the Commissioner conjectures will tend to improve the navigation there, but higher up the channel has in parts deteriorated. The leading marks for the navigation of the river are satisfactory. One conspicuous mark exists for every track, and the piloting has been rendered very easy.

9. The light tower and revetment at Kutubdea are in satisfactory condition, but the existing lights and lanterns were condemned by Colonels Trevor and Lovett, who inspected them. Estimates for new dioptric lights have been sanctioned.

10. The number of casualties was six as against nine in the previous year, and none appear to have entailed serious damage. The number of wrecks was large, five vessels engaged in the jute trade with Narainganj having been wrecked to the north of Sundeep, and several lives lost, through under-ballasting and the ignorance of the masters. The Port Officer reports that the native serangs still give trouble by their neglect of the rules as to lights and fog signals, and the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the measures that Mr. Good has taken to ensure compliance with the Board of Trades' requirements. Finally, the health of the Port has been very good, and although the year has not been one of active trade, there is much to show that the Port is rising in favour. Its situation in the midst of a large rice and jute-producing tract is advantageous, and with the provision of reasonable facilities for the ships visiting the Port, the stability of its trade should be assured. Those facilities in the shape of better buoyage, lighting, mooring, and water-supply have been and are being attended to as far as finances will permit.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Commissioner for his report, and is glad to notice the commendation passed on the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal in 1883-84.

THE Report is submitted by Mr. A. W. Croft, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Bellett officiated as Director from the beginning of the year to the 9th December 1883, when he was relieved by Mr. Croft. The chief event of the past year was the publication of the Report of the Education Commission, which, for some time to come, will determine the direction of educational progress in Bengal. There will, however, be less disturbance of existing conditions in these provinces than in other parts of India, for on many, if not most, of the leading points discussed by the Commission the principles ultimately adopted were those already recognized in Bengal. Even where reform is admitted to be called for, no conflict of principle is discerned between the policy already followed in Bengal and that recommended by the Commission. That the grant for primary education is insufficient; that the standard of instruction should be raised; that primary schools should be inspected more frequently and the qualification of their teachers improved; that private colleges have a claim to more liberal aid from Government, and that a supply of female teachers should be provided—all these are objects which have been steadily kept in view in Bengal, and which have been furthered from time to time as funds permitted. The financial difficulties by which this Government is hampered in the matter of education, and the uncertainty as to the shape that may be taken by the sections dealing with education in the Local Self-Government Bill, have already been represented to the Government of India in a separate communication. Here it is sufficient to remark that the ideal scheme for the development of education in Bengal laid down by the Commission will be steadily borne in mind and worked up to, though the Provincial finances will not admit of its being introduced in its entirety at once.

2. While the Education Commission was sitting, a special Committee was appointed to revise educational forms of statistics, and their suggestions have been followed in the present report. The new forms, although tending to obscure financial differences, do not differ from the old sufficiently to prevent an intelligible comparison being made of general educational results. The progress made during the year in schools of all classes which submit returns to the Department is exhibited in the following statement:—

Class of Institutions.	1882-83		1883-84.		Average number of pupils, 1883-84.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—					
University .. Colleges ..	23	2,900	24	2,836	118
Secondary .. High English schools ..	232	49,759	244	53,498	219
Secondary .. Middle „ „ .	654	41,638	665	44,177	66
Secondary .. „ vernacular „ ...	1,079	59,213	1,108	61,702	56
Primary .. Upper primary „ .	2,214	78,429	2,470	91,049	37
Primary .. Lower „ „	60,337	1,016,482	61,253	1,073,934	17·5
Special . .	68	4,515	98	5,318	54
Female	1,398	27,485	1,820	34,877	19
Total public institutions ...	66,005	1,280,421	67,682	1,367,381	
Private Institutions—					
Advanced teaching—					
Arabic or Persian			706	7,018	
Sanskrit			941	7,602	
Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly	2,883	30,671	816	9,392	
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards			112	1,126	
Total private institutions ...	2,883	30,671	2,575	25,228	
GRAND TOTAL ...	68,888	1,311,092	70,259	1,392,609	

The heading "Public Institutions" includes those which follow a course of study prescribed by the Department or by the University, and which either are inspected by the Department, or present pupils at examinations held by the Department or the University. A remarkable decline is noticeable in the ratio of increase, both of schools and pupils. The statistics for the last five years are as follows:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1879 a gain of	2,060	86,307
„ 1880 „	6 098	91,323
„ 1891 „	8,131	109,459
„ 1882 „	10,572	178,156
„ 1883 „	10,809	204,447
„ 1884 „	1,369	81,517

Thus the increase in schools has fallen from 10,809 to 1,369 and in pupils from 2,04,447 to 81,517. The Director observes that the increase of pupils has been in a much higher ratio than the increase of schools, and infers from this that the existing schools have been better attended. This view is borne out by the fact that the proportion of children attending school, calculated in the usual manner, has risen in the case of boys from less than one in four to more than one in four, and in the case of girls from one in 89 to one in 75. It is explained that the apparent increase of 30 in the number of special schools is due to the inclusion under this head of 35 *Kyoungs*, or schools attached to Buddhist monasteries in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts with 561 pupils.

3. The expenditure of the Department from public and private sources during the last two years is shown as follows:—

	1882-83		1883-84	
	Government expenditure (net)	Total expenditure	Government expenditure (net)	Total expenditure
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
University		66 000		61,000
Collegiate	2 72,000	5,02,000	2,88 000	5,21,000
Secondary instruction	6,11,000	23 35,000	5,72,000	23,62,000
Primary „	5,81,000	21,31,000	6,05 000	25,36,000
Female „	1,13,000	4 41,000	1,19 000	4,41,000
Special „	4,08,000(*a*)	6 66,000(*a*)	4 29,000(*b*)	5,49,000(*b*)
Scholarships	1,67 000	1 86,000	1 69,000	1,87,000
Buildings	4,39,000	4,50,000	2,20,000	2,71,000
Furniture and apparatus	28,000	31,000	13 000	15 000
Miscellaneous			67,000	77,000
Superintendence	4,37,000	4,40,000	4,60,000	4,63,000
Total	30 56,000	75 51,000	29,42,000	74,83,000

(*a*) Inclusive of expenditure on indigenous schools of special instruction
(*b*) Exclusive of ditto ditto ditto ditto

In accordance with the new rules, expenditure incurred in the maintenance of private schools as now defined has been excluded from the statement for 1883-84. If that item be also struck out of the accounts for 1882-83, it will be seen that the private expenditure on public institutions has increased by Rs. 1,70,000. Government expenditure, on the other hand, has decreased by Rs. 1,14,000, and the proportion which such expenditure forms of the total expenditure has fallen from 40·4 to 39 3 per cent. The cost of collegiate education has risen by Rs. 16,000, while that of secondary education has fallen by Rs. 39,000, of which Rs. 18,000 is nominal only The average yearly cost of each pupil to the State in the various classes of schools was as follows:—

	Government institutions	Municipal institutions	Aided institutions
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.
High English schools ...	9 14 6	0 9 7	4 4 0
Middle ditto	12 1 7	.	4 4 9
Ditto vernacular	5 6 10	0 10 2	2 9 11
Upper primary	3 13 8	.....	1 11 8
Lower ditto	4 8 1	.. .	0 8 2

4. The classification of pupils during the last two years, according to the stage of educational progress they have reached, is illustrated by the following abstract table :—

Stage.	Number of Pupils		Increase	Decrease.
	1882-83	1883-84		
High	8,611	11,928	3,317	
Middle	38,416	35,270		3,146
Upper primary ..	62,057	70,229	8,178	..
Lower ,, (upper section) ...	455,361	648 913	193,552	
Ditto (lower section) ..	708,507	592,897		115,678
Total ..	1,273 006	1,359,237	86,231	

The decrease of pupils in the middle stage is attributed to more accurate classification, while that in the lower section of the primary stage is due partly to *bond fide* progress, and partly to a change of system under which the only point taken into account is the mode of instruction, without entering upon the question whether a given pupil can actually read a printed book or not

5. From another table, dealing with caste and creed, it is gathered that of the pupils in all public institutions, 69 per cent. are Hindus, 28 per cent. Mahomedans, nearly 1 per cent Christians (half being Native Christians), and nearly 2 per cent. aborigines. Of the Hindus at school, 40 per cent belong to the dominant and literate castes of Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths, &c.; 27 per cent. to the "Nabasakh," or group of nine castes, from whom a Brahman may take water; 7 per cent. to Banias and artizan castes; and 6 per cent. to the lower or servile castes of Chamars, Domes, Haris, &c. The relative strength of the different groups varies with curious regularity in the different classes of schools. Thus in colleges the literate castes outnumber the rest by five to one, and in high schools by three to one; while in lower primary schools they form less than one-fourth of the pupils. In the case of the lower castes, on the other hand, the order of distribution is reversed. For every 1,000 pupils of the literate castes there are of the lower castes 7 pupils in high schools, 17 in middle English schools, 40 in middle vernacular schools, 115 in upper primary and 211 in lower primary schools. Mr. Croft appeals to these statistics to prove that the constitution of the pathsalas, maintained by the village community, has always been perfectly democratic, and goes on to remark that Government interference with the village schools has diminished the relative proportion of the higher classes among the pupils. In village pathsalas outside the departmental system the proportion of pupils of the superior or literate castes is said to be 57 per cent., while in the aided primary schools it is only 23 per cent.

It is possible, however, to draw another conclusion. The figures might suggest that the original constitution of the pathsala was hardly so democratic as the Director's observations would imply it to be. Education, in fact, was the privilege of the literate castes, whose superior status was fully recognized in the village community, and the lower castes were only gradually admitted to share in this privilege. The supervision of pathsalas by the State has tended, as the Director points out, to diminish the proportion of boys belonging to the literate castes, but it has done so, not by reducing their numbers, but by increasing the numbers of the other castes—in short, by making the pathsala more democratic than the traditions of native society would of themselves permit.

6. No administrative changes were made in the controlling agencies of the Department during the year. Complete information is, for the first time, furnished regarding the amount of inspection done by the various grades of inspecting officers. Excluding the Inspector of European Schools, whose duties are of a special kind, the average length of tour made by the ten superior inspecting officers was 155 days, during which 141 schools were visited *in situ*, and in the case of eight officers a large number of pathsalas was examined at a central gathering arranged for the purpose. For Deputy Inspectors of Schools a tour of 150 days in the year is considered reasonable, having regard to the heavy office work they have in many districts to perform. Of the 43 officers of this grade, 25 attained or exceeded and 18 fell short of this standard. The average for the grade was

156 days, during which 193 schools were visited *in situ*. In the case of Sub-Inspectors the demands of office work are, or ought to be, less pressing, and the minimum tour is therefore fixed at 200 days in the year. On an average each of the 178 officers employed on Sub-Inspector's work spent 204 days on tour and visited *in situ* 327 out of the 387 schools under his inspection, independently of the number collected and examined at central gatherings. Reviewing this branch of work as a whole, the quantity of inspection done during the year must be pronounced sufficient and satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the activity shown by all classes of officers. Where, however, the number of schools and the area over which they are scattered is so large, it is clear that in many cases inspection must have been got through in a hurried manner, and can have done little to improve the character of the instruction given In dealing with the proposals of the Education Commission, the Lieutenant-Governor has already accepted the conclusion that the expansion and strengthening of the inspecting agency has the first claim in point of urgency upon the Provincial finances, and in the estimates of expenditure for the coming year an effort will be made to carry this conclusion into effect. It may also be remarked here that the Director is alive to the advantages which the system of chief gurus seems to offer as an effective and comparatively inexpensive mode of strengthening the inspecting agency of the Department.

The Director concludes this portion of his report with some well-considered remarks on the desirability of periodic transfers of inspecting officers, on the functions of District Committees, on the advantages of occasional conferences of educational officers, and on the usefulness of a system of rules governing the admission of pupils to schools. On most of these points the Lieutenant-Governor, in his review of the Education Commission Report, has already expressed his opinion in favour of the policy advocated by Mr. Croft. The action taken by the Director to give effect to that policy has the Lieutenant-Governor's full consent

7. *University Education.*—The number of Government colleges rose during the year from 12 to 13 the number of aided and unaided colleges remaining the same. The number of college students declined from 2,900 to 2,826, the loss in Government colleges being 87 and in aided colleges 238; while unaided colleges show a gain of 251 pupils. The marked decrease in the numbers under the head of aided colleges is due to the loss of 237 pupils sustained by the General Assembly's Institution. Apart from this special cause, it is satisfactory to find that the unaided colleges are steadily gaining popularity, and that their low fees offer special attractions to students. Of the students who by passing the Entrance Examination qualified themselves for matriculation, 86 per cent. actually entered colleges, against 90 per cent. in previous years. No special cause is assigned for this reduction, which appears to be merely an accidental fluctuation. The average cost of each student in Government colleges rose from Rs. 311 in 1882-83 to Rs. 337 in 1883-84, owing partly to increased establishment and higher rates of pay, but chiefly to decrease in the number of pupils. The increase is most marked in the case of the Hooghly College, where the average cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 275 against Rs. 178 in the previous year. This is attributed to the fact of a large number of pupils having been drawn away to the free college established by the Maharajah of Burdwan, and to the new colleges in Calcutta Midnapore, on the other hand, shows a substantial decrease from Rs 269 to Rs. 178, Patna from Rs. 213 to Rs. 207, and Chittagong from Rs. 219 to Rs. 196.

8. The following table shows the results of the First Arts Examination of the University:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined	Number passed in the			Total
		First division.	Second division	Third division	
Government	507	49	106	105	260
Aided	642	29	53	91	173
Unaided	250	16	45	68	127
Teachers	51	2	1	11	14
Total	1,250	96	239	275	610

A comparison of this table with the results of 1882 shows that 51 per cent. of the candidates from Government colleges passed, against 41·8 per cent in 1882. Aided colleges again passed 44 per cent of their candidates, against 28 per cent. in 1882; while unaided colleges were successful in 45 per cent. against 27 per cent. in 1882. The proportion of candidates passing in the first division is higher in all classes of institutions than it was in the previous year. It gives the Lieutenant-Governor special pleasure to observe that the number of Mahomedan students who passed the First Arts rose from 7 in 1882 to 21 in 1883. This result, which, as the Director observes, is independent of the establishment of college classes in the Calcutta Madrassa, indicates an extended desire for English education among the higher classes of Mahomedans, and it is the Lieutenant-Governor's hope that it may continue to increase.

9. Out of 441 candidates, including 39 teachers, who presented themselves for the B. A Examination of January 1884, 205, or 46 48 per cent., were successful, 29 passing in the first division, 81 in the second, and 95 in the third. These figures show a fair measure of progress as compared with the results of 1883, when the percentage of successful candidates was only 41. The Government colleges passed 50 per cent. of their candidates, against 43·8 per cent. in 1883; the aided colleges passed 48 per cent, against 40 per cent. in 1883; while the Metropolitan Institution, the only unaided college that was represented, maintained its high reputation by passing 46 per cent against 44 per cent in 1883. Among the larger Government colleges, Hooghly was the most successful with 19 passed candidates out of 24, or 79 per cent, while Dacca stands lowest with 10 out of 36, or 28 per cent. It is explained, however, that, owing to three changes in the officer holding the post of Principal, the Dacca students had hardly so good a chance as usual. Of the aided colleges, the Free Church Institution passed 36 candidates out of 56, or 64 per cent., but only one of these passed in the first division. The statistics of the religion of candidates show that out of 21 Mahomedan students who presented themselves 12 passed,—three in the first division, five in the second, and four in the third This satisfactory result is attributed by the Director to the measures taken in 1881 for assisting collegiate study among Mahomedans from the Mohsin Fund.

10. Out of 71 candidates for the M. A degree, 46 went up for honours, and 25 for the ordinary degree Thirty-five of the former and 19 of the latter were successful. Comparing the total results with those of the previous year, it appears that 54 out of 71 passed against 36 out of 74. Although the number of candidates has slightly declined, there has clearly been a substantial advance in the standard attained by those who presented themselves, and this is the best test of genuine progress. Of the successful candidates for honours, 22 were students of the Presidency College, seven of the Free Church College, two of the Sanskrit College, and two of the Metropolitan Institution. The Cuttack College and the General Assembly's College were represented in the honours' list by one student apiece.

11. *Secondary Education.*—The following statement shows the number of high English schools and of pupils attending them during the last two years:—

	1882-83		1883-84.	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
High English—				
Maintained by the Department	51	15 020	51	15 309
Ditto by Municipal Boards	..	..	2	553
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	115	15,956	118	16,855
Unaided	66	18,783	64	19,245
Total .	232	49,759	235	51,907

The figures for 1882-83 include eleven European schools which have been excluded from the returns for the year 1883-84. Consequently, the apparent increase of three schools shown in the statement does not accurately represent the facts, and there has been a real gain of 14 aided schools for native boys. The number of Government schools has remained stationary: two high schools at Santipore and Chittagong have been taken charge of by Municipal Boards, and a third school maintained by the Municipality of Burdwan has

been returned among aided schools on the ground of its receiving a grant from the Educational Department. It is hoped that the example set by these public bodies will be followed by others, and that private enterprize will, at no distant date, become an important factor in the educational system of Bengal.

12 The results of the Entrance Examination for all schools, except those for Europeans and Eurasians, are shown as follows:—

Class of Schools.	Number of competing schools	Number of candidates	First division.	Second division.	Third division	Total.	Percentage of success
Government schools*	53	892	166	298	64	528	61 (nearly)
Public schools (aided)	104	530	44	146	67	277	52·36
Ditto (unaided)	56	873	104	235	87	426	48·68
Private students and teachers		76	4	7	13	34	32·
Total	213	2,361	359	676	231	1,265	53·58

* Including two municipal schools.

The percentage of passed candidates has risen by nearly 10 per cent., but no satisfactory comparison can be made, as the returns are drawn up on different systems. Government schools passed nearly 61 per cent. of their candidates, aided schools 52·36 per cent., and unaided schools 48·68 per cent. These results are most creditable to the unaided schools, and show clearly what an important position they are beginning to occupy. The aided schools also show steady progress.

13. Among collegiate schools, the Hare and Hindu Schools, bracketed equal in point of merit-marks, occupy, as in previous years, the first place in the list, Dacca following with 75 marks against 89 gained by the two former. The Ravenshaw Collegiate School stands at the bottom of the list, but it is explained that this may be due in some measure to the difficulty which Uriya boys experience in respect of Sanskrit, which they usually take up as a second language, owing to the Uriya character not being recognized by the University. The number of first class zillah schools has fallen from 17 to 16 owing to the Howrah school having passed into the second class by reason of a temporary loss of pupils. The Beerbhoom zillah school has beaten Uttorpara, for the first place, in order of merit, and Rungpore has risen, with creditable rapidity, from 17th to 8th on the list. Four Behar schools stand lowest on the list, and the comparison between their performances and those of four Bengal schools of similar size towards the top of the list is much to the disadvantage of the former. The Director attributes this state of things to the comparative inefficiency of the teaching staff in Behar, and states that radical reforms are now in progress. This is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no effort will be spared to give Behar boys a fair chance of obtaining a sound education. The number of second class zillah schools rose from 8 to 10 by reason of Howrah falling from the first class and Purulia rising from the third. Howrah, Furreedpore, and Bankoora were the most successful. There were 10 third class schools against 12 in the previous year. Motihari and Deoghur stand at the bottom of the list, the former owing to changes of head-masters, and the latter to a break-down in discipline arising in part from the supposed sacredness of the town of Deoghur and the prejudices of the population, which deterred the school authorities from enforcing discipline or even collecting fees. This state of things is said to have come to an end, and a proposal is under consideration for transferring the zillah school to Doomka, the real head-quarters of the district. Aided High English schools increased apparently from 115 to 118, but in reality 12 aided schools have been added to the list. Unaided schools show a nominal decrease of 2, owing to the exclusion of European schools. On the position of these schools the Director remarks :—

Some of the best unaided schools outside Calcutta are maintained by native gentlemen of rank or wealth, and charge no fees, such as the Maharaja's schools at Burdwan and Durbhunga; but the great unaided high schools of Calcutta derive from fees alone an income sufficient not only to maintain themselves, but to contribute to the support of the college classes in some cases attached to them. The Metropolitan Institution, with 1,000 pupils in the school department, is the largest school in Bengal, and it passed 35 candidates at the Entrance examination. The Free Church Institution, with an attendance of 705, passed

28; and the Presidency school, with 666 pupils, passed 23 candidates. The City school passed 41 candidates with 645 pupils on its rolls, and the Shampukur branch of the Metropolitan Institution, with 482 pupils, passed 21 candidates. The Jagannath and Pogose schools in Dacca passed, respectively, 26 and 20 candidates.

The importance of the work done by unaided schools is strongly brought out by the fact that in Calcutta alone there were during the past year 21 schools with 8,088 pupils on their rolls, and that they passed 209 pupils for the Entrance Examination.

The Lieutenant Governor has read with much interest the Director's remarks regarding the success attending the policy of encouraging the establishment, in places where there is already a flourishing Government school, of a school under private management. The prosecution of such a policy relieves the pressure in the overgrown zillah school, tends to reduce the State expenditure, and to foster private effort. By a rigid adherence to this policy the great schools of the Province will be restricted to moderate size, teaching and management in them will become more efficient, and thus they will furnish a high standard up to which these other schools, called into existence by a wise abstention on the part of Government, will strive to work. The substitution of efficient private schools for schools under Government management will always receive the Lieutenant-Governor's support.

14. The following statement illustrates the progress of middle English schools during the past year—

Middle English Schools for Boys	1882-83		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils	Schools	Pupils.
Maintained by the Department ..	9	1,346	7	1,077
Ditto Municipal Boards .	...		1	288
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	500	32,223	521	34,364
Unaided	145	8,069	124	7,013
Total ...	654	41,638	653	42,737

N.B.—The figures for 1883 include European schools, while those for 1884 exclude them

The number of Government schools has been reduced by two by the exclusion from the returns of the Kurseong school for Europeans, and the transfer of the Bhootea Boarding School to the class of high schools. The single municipal school is the Model school at Bogra, which is under departmental management, though its cost is met from Municipal Funds. Aided schools have advanced from 500 to 521, and the number of their pupils has increased from 32,223 to 34,364. The real increase, however, is greater, as eight schools for Europeans have been transferred to a separate heading. Unaided schools, on the other hand, show a net decrease of 21, some of which have been merely converted into aided schools, while others were institutions of an ephemeral character, which have collapsed with the disappearance of the conditions out of which they arose. The middle English scholarship was attended by 935 candidates from 337 middle English schools, of whom 453 were successful. Adding to these 28 students who passed the examination from schools classed as vernacular, the total number of successful candidates was 481 against 427 in the preceding year. On the general question of the gradual conversion of middle vernacular into middle English schools, the Director makes the following remarks:—

I have in previous reports pointed out that the distinction between middle English and middle vernacular schools tends to become effaced by the gradual passing over of vernacular schools to the English class. But the process of transfer and conversion is an interesting one to watch and record; and I do not propose to destroy the possibility of this by amalgamating the two classes of schools on our returns. A constant process of change is going on: upper primary schools begin to teach the next higher standard, and to be ranked as middle vernacular schools. Of these last, some year by year take up the study of English, and finally make good their claim, by success at the examination, to be ranked as middle English schools. Of these last, again, some drop the teaching of English from various causes, and fall back for a time into the ranks of middle vernacular schools. These changes should be carefully noted from year to year; for in proportion as they go on with steadiness and regularity they show the elasticity of our educational system and its suitability to the varying needs of village communities.

The process of conversion will be greatly facilitated, and the organization of the schools strengthened and improved, by the adoption of more stringent rules than it has hitherto been found necessary to prescribe for the classification of English scholars in verna-

cular schools. In the Resolution of Government on the last report, I was asked to consider this subject. It was pointed out that the option given to the boys of middle schools to take up or abandon the study of English as they wished, English not being a compulsory subject in these schools, necessitated the keeping up of two sets of classes,—one according to progress in the vernacular, and the other according to progress in English. It was suggested that there would be a gain in efficiency if the same set of boys read together both English and the other subjects; subject, however, to the doubt whether such an arrangement would not lead to the extinction of purely vernacular schools. I have no sort of doubt that the proposed arrangement is the right one. The fundamental character of our middle system is that, whether in English or in vernacular schools, the classes are arranged according to progress in the subjects of the vernacular examination. It follows as a necessary consequence that the boys in each class who read English should read the same standard in English and not different standards; in other words, that to each vernacular class should correspond a definite standard in English, and that all boys in the class who take up English should read that standard or none at all. Otherwise the utmost confusion will result and the work of the school will require additional masters. It is alleged that boys frequently drop the study of English for a year or more; and that when they take it up again, they must join an English class lower than that in which their vernacular class-fellows are reading. Naturally: and the only and sufficient remedy is to prevent a boy from disorganizing the school through his caprices. No boy in a vernacular school teaching English is compelled to take up English; that should always remain a matter for his own option. But if he takes up English, we can at least require that he shall take it up systematically; and if he drops it at any stage he must drop it for good, unless he can privately make up his lee-way and keep on level terms with his class-fellows.

The principle here laid down by Mr. Croft has the full approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the necessary measures should at once be taken to give effect to them.

15. The number of Middle Vernacular Schools rose during the year from 1,079 schools attended by 59,213 pupils to 1,108 schools attended by 61,702 pupils. There was thus a net gain of 29 schools and 2,489 pupils. In dealing with this branch of his department the Director sketches the history of the Government model vernacular schools started in 1844 under the name of "Hardinge's Schools" and extended, in 1855, as "Halliday Schools," and shows how they have served as model schools in advanced and pioneer schools in backward localities, although owing to frequent transfers it is often difficult to trace them now. He goes on to point out that owing to the development of upper primary schools their relations to middle schools have been greatly altered, and that a school of the upper primary class will now be sufficient for a village which on the principles hitherto accepted would have been held to be entitled to a middle vernacular school. While, however, dispensing with Government middle vernacular schools as a means of imparting in backward places a purely vernacular education, Mr. Croft would extend their scope in another direction, and by placing them in villages selected with reference to their capacity for advancement, would utilize them as a means of spreading more widely an elementary knowledge of English and of maintaining by force of example the highest possible standard of education through the vernacular. In this view the upper primary school will serve the highest purposes of those classes who do not look beyond a vernacular education, while every middle vernacular school of standing will aim at adding an English class and at finally becoming a middle English school. Considering how rapid has been the development of the upper primary schools, the Lieutenant-Governor finds no difficulty in accepting the general principles now enunciated by the Director, it being always understood that the charge will involve no additional expenditure from public revenues. There can be no question as to the widespread desire of all classes for opportunities of acquiring some knowledge of English, and it is proper that this desire should be met in all cases where the people themselves are willing to contribute for the purpose. Caution will of course be required in giving effect to the changes, and anything like a sudden reversal of the existing state of things should be avoided. Subject then to these remarks, and to the obvious condition that no middle vernacular schools should be transferred from backward to advanced villages unless upper primary schools are ready to take their place, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection to the Department making Government model schools do for the lower section of vernacular education what the zillah schools already do for the upper. It may be hoped that many aided middle vernacular schools will under proper encouragement follow their example.

16. *Primary Education.*—The following statement illustrates the progress of primary education during the year under report:—

Upper Primary Schools

	1882-83		1883-84	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department	19	634	20	655
Ditto municipal boards ..			28	780
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	2,089	74 216	2,355	86,967
Unaided	106	3,559	61	2.383
Total ...	2,214	78,429	2,464	90,805

Lower Primary Schools

Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department ..	8	184	12	297
Ditto Municipal Boards ..			2	51
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipa Boards	57,913	9,60,259	56,876	1,019,625
Unaided ..	4,386	56,009	4,359	54 531
Total ...	62,337	1,016,482	61,252	1,072,904
GRAND TOTAL	62 551	1,094,911	63,716	1,164,709

One remarkable change is apparent on the face of this statement In all recent years the increase in the number of primary schools has ranged from 6,000 to 10,000 in the year. In 1883-84 this rapid progress has for the first time been arrested, the increase in schools being only 1,165 and in pupils 69,798. The reason is, as explained at length by the Director, that the former policy of searching out indigenous schools, and bringing them within the cognizance of the Department, has given place to one which seeks rather to place existing schools upon a stable footing, and declines to recognize schools whicl have only a small number of pupils or which do not sit regularly throughout the year On this important point the Director writes thus:—

In all recent years there has been an increase of 6,000 8,000, or 10,000 schools a year In 1883-84 the increase, as we have just seen is less than 1 200. In only four divisions has there been any considerable addition to the list of schools, and in two there has been a marked diminution of the number The explanation of this striking change is to be found in the discouragement which was given, in the Government Resolution on the last annual report of this department, to the further search for indigenous schools beyond the range of effective supervision "It is not," the Lieutenant-Governor observed, "his wish to discourage the establishment of new schools in districts where their number is still small in comparison with the extent of country and population; but there can be no doubt that in many districts the development of the system of primary education has already reached, if it has not in some actually exceeded, the limit compatible with sound administration; and it is desirable that in these districts there should be no further extension for some years The consolidation and improvement of existing schools," it was added, "should now be the main object of local officers, and the search for old indigenous schools should be generally abandoned" The relations of local officers towards indigenous schools were by these orders sensibly changed. In former years no school was too humble, no group of pupils gathered together for a few months too insignificant, to be entered in the returns. The object was to find out by detailed inquiry all the existing means of instruction with the object, or at least in the hope, of improving them hereafter. The necessary result was that the number of schools on the returns far outgrow the limits of efficient inspection, even with all the aid that could be derived from subordinate agencies of various kinds. Under the limitations now set, the search for additional schools has been in a great measure laid aside In some parts of the country, long known or believed to possess a large number of unregistered schools which were gradually being brought to light, the same process of discovery has gone on during the past year In other parts, hitherto distinguished above the rest for the abundance of their schools, a distinction has now for the first time been made, with the result of excluding from the returns a large number of schools which have but few pupils, or which do not sit regularly throughout the year.

This procedure has yielded good results even during the past year, as the increase in the number of pupils show that existing schools have been better attended. The increase is most marked in Dacca, which gained 30,000 pupils, Rajshahye with 19,000, Patna with 15,000, and the Presidency with 10,000. The Government expenditure on aided primary instruction shows a further increase from Rs. 5,81,000 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,67,330 in 1883-84,

number of pupils of all kinds has risen from 27·9 to 28·15 per cent. The proportion of Mahomedans to the population of the part of Bengal included in the educational returns is 31·5 per cent., while their education percentage ranges from 3·1 in Professional colleges and 4·6 in Arts colleges to 14·9 per cent. in upper primary and 31·7 per cent. in lower primary schools. On the strength of general calculations of the kind it has hitherto been the practice to assume that the comparative absence of Mahomedans from the higher educational institutions is due to their sectarian dislike of the kind of instruction given them. A closer examination of the statistics tends, however, to throw some doubt upon this view. It is true that in the Presidency Division, where Mahomedans of the poorer agricultural classes compose about half the population, Mahomedan pupils contribute only about 27 per cent. to the school-going population. In Sarun, on the other hand, the school percentage of Mahomedans is 15 against a population rate of 7·5, while in Durbhunga it is 24 against a population rate of 14. Again, in the high schools of Orissa, the proportion of Mahomedan pupils is 11 per cent., and in middle English and middle vernacular schools 9 per cent., although the proportion of Mahomedans to the total population of Orissa is only 2·3 per cent. If, then, a low educational percentage of Mahomedans is confined to those districts where they occupy a low place in the social scale, and the conditions are reversed in those parts of the country where they are comparatively well off, the facts seem to support the conclusion that the traditional explanation is incorrect, and that it is the comparative poverty of Mahomedans, rather than any special prejudices of theirs, which accounts for their apparent neglect of the facilities for higher education which the existing system offers.

19. In spite of the merger of the Rajshahye Madrassa in the Rajshahye College, the number of students at the five Madrassas under Government management rose from 1,139 to 1,191. The Calcutta Madrassa and the Moorshedabad Nowab's Madrassa (formerly called the Nizamut College) are maintained from Provincial revenues, while Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly receive assignments from the Mohsin Fund. The total expenditure on Mahomedan education from the Mohsin Fund amounted to Rs. 57,771, of which Rs. 32,642 were devoted to the maintenance of Madrassas, Rs. 4,827 to the salaries of Maulavis in high schools, Rs. 10,370 to scholarships, and Rs. 9,932 to the payment of two-thirds of the fees of Mahomedan boys in English colleges and schools. The number of candidates appearing at the central examination of the Madrassa was 180, of whom 110 passed—50 in the first division, 19 in the second, and 41 in the third. There was no material difference between these statistics and the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The number of students in the Calcutta Madrassa and the Collinga branch school attached to it increased from 1,116 to 1,253, and the number of English students from 727 to 814. While recognizing the fact that the number of students learning English is increasing, and that of purely Oriental students declining, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director in thinking, not only that the Oriental course should be maintained, but that such subjects should be added to it as are best fitted to qualify the students to conduct the business transactions of ordinary life. Before, however, coming to any final decision regarding the subjects to be included, Sir Rivers Thompson would be glad to be furnished with fuller information regarding the extent to which Oriental students have found themselves at a disadvantage in obtaining employment by reason of the shortcomings of the Madrassa course. The Dacca and Chittagong Madrassas appear to have gained in popularity, while Hooghly has remained stationary.

20. *Female Education.*—The progress of female education during the last two years is clearly illustrated by the following statement:—

	1882-83.*		1883-84 †	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS—				
Maintained by the Department ..	2	301	2	269
Ditto Municipal Boards	.....	.....	4	108
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	1,311	24,673	1,703	29,717
Unaided	85	2,561	76	2,013
Total ...	1,398	27,485	1,785	32,107
Girls in boys' schools	.. ...	31,137	. ...	33,646
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,398	58,622	1,785	65,813

* The figures for 1882 include European schools, which cannot be separated from schools for native girls.
† The figures for 1883 exclude European schools, now separately returned.

It will be seen that the number of schools rose from 1,398 to 1,785, and of pupils from 27,485 to 32,167. As at the same time the number of girls in boys' schools increased from 31,137 to 33,646, it follows that the total number of girls under instruction during the past year was (excluding 930 little boys attending girls' schools) 64,883 against 57,328 in the foregoing year. There were also at the close of the year 12 private (indigenous) schools for girls attended by 339 pupils. The total cost of the 1,785 girls' schools was Rs. 2,26,787, of which Rs. 84,324 was contributed by Government. The expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 5,218, from fees Rs. 17,985, and from all other sources, mainly subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,19,260. There can be no question that the great progress made by female education in Bengal within the last few years has been largely due to the establishment of girls' classes in primary schools for boys. This system of mixed schools was not regarded with approval by the Education Commission, but their views on the subject had reference to certain general principles which do not affect the special circumstances which have contributed to make mixed schools peculiarly successful in Bengal. In remarking on the report of the Commission, the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion that boys and girls may well be taught together, as in fact they play together, up to the age of ten years, and he is satisfied that the keen competition which the mixed system gives rise to acts as a healthy stimulus to the boys as well as to the girls. Of the two Government girls' schools, the Eden Female School at Dacca shows a falling off in the number of its pupils from 191 to 157. The Bethune School in Calcutta gained two pupils, its strength being 117, of whom 112 were in the school department and five in the college department. Two candidates were successful in the First Arts Examination. During the past year Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress, reported that out of 3,024 pupils reading in zenanas and schools. for infants in Calcutta, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs, 1,192 were mere infants and were not presented for examination by any of the standards; while of the remaining, 1,832 who appeared for examination, 64 passed by the lower and 39 by the upper primary standard, 64 by the middle, and only three by the upper standard. The percentage of success was therefore 9 2 excluding infants, or 5 6 if infants be taken into account. The causes of this comparative failure are rather obscure, and the Director proposes to consider them at a Conference of school managers during this cold season. His report of the conclusions arrived at will, it is hoped, tend to clear matters up and to enable measures to be taken in future to secure progress of a kind that can be tested by examination.

21. Turning to girls' schools outside Calcutta, it appears that, with a few exceptions, they read the ordinary departmental standards prescribed for boys, and are under the inspection of the regular Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools. In commenting on this state of things, the Director remarks:—

"If special standards are to be prescribed for girls' schools generally, as the Education Commission recommends, separate scholarships must be provided for them; and however desirable in other ways that course may be, the special advantage of pitting the boys of a district against the girls, and stimulating both to increased exertions through the competition thus excited, would at any rate be lost.

"There is one danger to be specially guarded against in this connection. Putting aside missionary effort, it is to be feared that there is very little enthusiasm for female education among the population generally. Natives of intelligence know perfectly well that when the women of the country begin to be generally educated and to learn independence, troublous times are in store for them. They may thoroughly allow that when the process has been completed, the nation will rise in intelligence, in character, and in all the graces of life. But they are equally well aware that while the process of education is going on, the period of transition will be marked by the loosening of social ties, the upheaval of customary ways, and by continued and severe domestic affliction. A sub-inspector lately observed to Mr. C. B. Clarke in strict confidence:—'I am opposed to girls' schools, Sir, really: the female mind is very vain, and even a little reading and writing makes them useless for all the work they should do for us' Mr. Clarke calls this officer a man of superior honesty, and that he doubtless is; but if his views are widely shared, and if no real desire or enthusiasm is felt for the spread of education among women, it is well to reflect that by keeping, either altogether or in great part, the same standards for girls as for boys, we are doing what we can to prevent girls' schools and the education given in them from degenerating into a sham If the girls learn in essentials the same standards as the boys, they will have a chance of being educated in a much more robust and genuine fashion than if the course is framed so as to include a number of fancy subjects, including the hideous wool-work, with its mixture of greens, reds and yellows, in which girls' schools commonly take so keen a delight, to the serious degradation of the national taste."

while expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 18,50,000 to Rs. 19,54,000. The classification of primary schools into upper and lower remains unaltered. The schools of the former class have advanced from 2,214 with 75,420 pupils to 2,464 with 90,805, and those of the latter class from 60,337 with 1,016,482 pupils to 61,252 with 1,073,904 pupils. The upper primary scholarship examination was attended by 3,955 candidates from 1,465 schools, of whom 1,945 passed. In the previous year there were 4,255 candidates from 1,674 schools, of whom 2,286 passed. The apparent falling off in results is due to the exclusion, for the first time, of successful candidates from the lower departments of middle schools. If these be added, the total number of successful pupils rises to 2,560. The lower primary examination was attended by 40,706 pupils from 10,979 schools, of whom 20,011 passed, the figures for the previous year showing 16,792 successful candidates out of a total of 39,798 from 10,387 schools. A comparison of these results with the statistics of 1876-77, when 3,110 schools sent up 11,462 candidates, of whom 5,246 passed, shows how great the advance has been. In connection with the lower primary scholarship some interesting statistics are given in the report to illustrate the hitherto obscure subject of the classification of lower primary schools. It appears that out of a total of 59,937 schools of this class, which were reported on with the object of determining the stage of progress they had attained to, 15,205 with 333,635 pupils had reached the primary scholarship standard, 33,943 with 594,008 pupils were below that standard but read printed books, while 10,789 with 131,518 pupils had not advanced sufficiently to use printed books at all.

17. The standards of instruction now prescribed for the two classes of primary schools include the following:—

Upper Primary Schools.

1. The vernacular language
2. The history and geography of Bengal.
3. Arithmetic, including native accounts.
4. Part of the first book of Euclid.
5. Elementary physics
6. The Sanitary Primer.

Lower Primary Schools.

1. Bodhoday—a vernacular adaptation of Chamber's Rudiments of Knowledge.
2. Hand-writing and reading of manuscript
3. European arithmetic up to compound division.
4. Rules and formulæ for native mental arithmetic
5. Native methods of accounts.
6. The Sanitary Primer

In the case of the upper primary schools this course of instruction has come to be adopted by degrees, but it is not altogether in accordance with the principles now accepted as determining the objects of primary education and its relation to secondary education. These principles are thus stated by the Education Commission—

"Primary education should be regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life." "There is a clear line of distinction between secondary and primary education, in that the former no longer has exclusive reference to the practical requirements of the student in after life. In however small a degree, it begins to be definitely associated with what is understood as liberal education, and with the exercise of the higher faculties of thought."

In other words, primary education is intended to be complete in itself up to the limits of the aim it has in view on the principles now accepted. The upper primary schools, which represent the highest development of primary education, are not intended to serve as a connecting link with schools of a higher grade, and subjects which were introduced into their curriculum with that object may now properly be replaced by others of greater practical utility. Elementary mensuration for example may be substituted for the first book of Euclid, and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Commission an experimental beginning may be made of instruction in the industrial arts. There is much room for the doubts expressed by Mr. Croft whether the application of the elements of natural and physical science to agriculture can usefully be taught in primary schools; but the question may be further considered in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, who will probably be able to determine whether anything of the kind should be attempted. The lower primary course requires little alteration, except perhaps the substitution of an easy treatise on the preservation of health for

the sanitary primer which has proved too abstruse and difficult for lower primary students. A further question, upon which considerable differences of opinion are apparent, is whether the existing primary schools are not inferior to their predecessors of the last generation in their teaching of mental arithmetic, subhankari, and zemindari and mahajani accounts. On the whole, it seems probable that, as has been often pointed out by district officers, some deterioration has taken place under these heads. The matter was discussed at a Conference of Inspectors of Schools during the year, and it is proposed to alter the scholarship rules by entering "Bazar accounts" under "Subhankari," and by making "Mental arithmetic—European and native—" a separate subject. The recommendation is closely connected with the proposals to reduce the number of standards of examination for awards, and to make the reading of printed books an essential condition of grants-in-aid. In support of this latter proposal, Mr. Croft remarks—

> In the first place, we cannot at this time of day consent to include in our scheme of public primary instruction any school which permanently refuses or is unable to teach the vernacular through the medium of printed pages The advantage to the ryot, the artizan, or the petty trader of being able to spell out the meaning of a printed notice is so obvious at the present time, and will probably be so much greater at no distant future, that we may rightly insist upon the introduction of that form of learning into every school which receives public money. In the second place, to deny grants of money to schools which teach no printed primer is to provide them with the best possible inducement to supply the deficiency. The sums which these schools now receive from the primary grant are too small to make the withdrawal of aid a matter of life or death to them; while the amounts to which they may become entitled if they can succeed in teaching a moderate standard, including a printed book, are considerable enough to make it worth their while to put forth an effort to that end.

Taking the whole group of questions arising out of the changed conditions of primary education in Bengal, the Director's proposals may be summed up thus—

(*i*)—To revise the course of instruction in both grades of primary schools, so as to make it more practically useful to the classes for whom it is designed.

(*ii*)—Fix the pay of the masters of upper primary schools at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month, and in course of time raising it from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8.

(*iii*)—To lay down definite standards for rewards below the standard of the lower primary scholarship.

(*iv*)—To make the use of printed books obligatory in aided schools.

(*v*)—To require, from every school seeking a reward, that it shall produce at least ten boys, shall have been in existence for ten months, and shall bring to the place of examination attendance and inspection registers properly kept.

All of these suggestions are in accordance with the principle laid down in the Resolution on last year's report, that the "consolidation and improvement of existing institutions should now be the main object of the local officers," and they will tend to introduce a uniform system which will enable future progress to be gauged by definite tests. But while the Lieutenant-Governor here expresses his general concurrence in them, he wishes to see in a separate form the financial effect of the second recommendation before finally approving it.

18. *Mahomedan Education.*—The following statement shows the number and percentage of Mahomedan pupils in different classes of schools:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—			
Arts colleges	2,826	132	4·6
High English schools	53,991	5,186	9·6
Middle „ „	46,445	5,756	12·3
Middle vernacular „	62,200	8,251	13·2
Upper primary „	99,476	14,807	14·9
Lower „ „	1,097,116	348,286	31·7
Professional colleges	947	30	3·1
Technical schools	1,841	200	10·8
Normal „	1,207	67	5·5
Madrassas	1,323	1,323	100·0
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—			
Advanced	14,710	5,993	40·7
Elementary	10,515	1,863	17·9
Total	1,392,609	392,003	28·15

It is observed that the number of Mahomedan pupils in all schools has increased from 366,388 to 392,003, and the proportion borne by them to the total

The Lieutenant-Governor can only express the hope that the observations addressed to Mr. Clarke do not represent the opinion of many intelligent native gentlemen. The complaint that education unfits women for their domestic duties is no new one. It has been heard in every country where female education has been introduced, and everywhere fuller experience has shown that really cultivated women have a keener sense of their domestic responsibilities, and exercise a more improving influence upon their children and households, than those brought up under a *regime* of ignorance. The Lieutenant-Governor can see no reason why the development of female intelligence and character in Bengal should produce wholly different results from those which the same movement has produced in Europe. It may be that in a far distant time some Bengali ladies may be tempted to sacrifice their household duties to intellectual pleasures, and to "afflict" "superior" husbands in the process. But in that case Bengali husbands will be no better off than their European fellow sufferers, and there is the hope that the national life of Bengal, like the national life in western countries, will, on the whole, gain in strength and in variety of interest.

22. In all the divisions of Bengal the number of girls' schools has increased, the increase being most marked in Rajshahye and Bhagulpore. Good progress has also been made in Shahabad, where the Maharajah of Doomraon has interested himself in the movement, and has already done much to combat the prejudice against female education which is stated to exist in that district. Durbhunga again heads the list with 2,163 girls at school against 1,690 in the preceding year, almost all of whom were being educated in boys' schools. The popularity of female education in Durbhunga is ascribed by the Director to the retention in the schools of the traditional subjects of instruction, especially verses and legends, which the pupils learn by heart. The example is one which may well be followed elsewhere. In Chota Nagpore the district of Singbhoom shows the remarkable increase of 28 schools attended by 952 pupils—an advance which is due partly to the interest taken in female education by the Deputy Commissioner, and partly to the independent character of the Kol women, who do not marry until they are grown up, and in most cases chose their husbands for themselves.

23. *European and Eurasian Education.*—The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians, the number of pupils attending them, and the Government expenditure, are shown for the last two years in the following statement :—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March.		Number of scholars on the 31st March		Government expenditure.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883-83	1883-84.
					Rs.	Rs.
Government	1	1	81	97	1,13,696	1,12,061
Aided	45	49	4,746	4,945		
Unaided	10	13	751	913		
Total ...	56	63	5,578	5,955		

The figures are not strictly accurate, as a few unaided schools submitted no returns; but if allowance be made for this, it is believed that there are about 70 schools for Europeans in Bengal, containing 6,300 or 6,400 pupils. About 38 schools, with about 4,800 scholars, are located in Calcutta. The draft code of regulations for European schools in Bengal, provisionally accepted by the Government of India in February 1883, was in force with certain limitations throughout the year, and all the schools were under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Nash, who was appointed Inspector of European Schools in April 1883. For the reasons explained in detail by Mr. Nash, whose report has been adopted by the Director, the conditions under which the examinations were held during the past year were not such as to furnish a suitable basis for an inquiry into the financial results of introducing the code system of grants. Although in the class subjects the standard of proficiency was low owing in some measure to the teachers not knowing what was required, it is satisfactory to find that nearly 79 per cent. of the scholars passed in at least two elementary subjects, and were therefore qualified for instruction grants. The total earnings of all schools in the elementary subjects amount to Rs. 23,920, and in class and special subjects to from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 12,000. Summing up the experience

of the year, it can only be said that the schools have not yet become sufficiently well acquainted with the requirements of the code for it to be possible to form any final opinion as to its working.

24. *Special instruction, Normal Schools.*—Including two classes for the training of gurus attached to the middle vernacular schools at Ghatsilla and Ungool, there are now 16 Government normal schools. Eight are of the first grade and prepare students by a three years' course for the post of head vernacular teacher in a middle school, and eight belong to the third grade, which trains gurus for six months or a year. To the first grade schools are attached model or practising schools in which the students can acquire a practical knowledge of their work. At the Vernacular Mastership Examination of 1883, for students of first grade normal schools, 292 candidates passed out of 355, against 215 out of 293 in the previous year. Besides this, 207 pupils of third grade normal schools obtained certificates qualifying them for appointments as gurus of primary schools. A proposal was brought forward during the year to introduce English into the normal school course, and to convert normal schools into ordinary entrance schools teaching the special subjects of the normal school course. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director in thinking that the adoption of this project would tend to lower the standard of vernacular education without specially advancing the study of English.

25. *Law Schools.*—The number of law students rose from 554 to 664, and out of 92 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, 8 passed in the first and 43 in the second division. The attendance at the law lectures of the Presidency College dwindled to six owing to the affiliation in law of the Metropolitan Institution and the City College, and the classes were closed at the end of the year.

26. *Medical Schools.*—The number of students at the Medical College shows a slight decrease from 126 to 117; in the four vernacular schools it advanced from 391 to 461, and in the Dacca Homœopathic School from 46 to 141. Twenty-one students from the Medical College passed the first M.B. and L.M.S. examination, 10 passed the final examination for a license in medicine and surgery, and 9 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Three native *dais* and 6 pupil-nurses qualified as midwives. The number of students at the Campbell Medical School increased from 170 to 190, and 37 were successful at the final examination for a diploma, against 20 in the previous year. At the Dacca Medical School students advanced from 119 to 131, and 33 candidates passed at the final examination against 16 of last year. The Temple Medical School at Bankipore had 162 students and passed 23, of whom 11 came from the Central Provinces. The Cuttack Medical School has again done good work, sending up 12 candidates for the first diploma and 9 for the final examination, and all of whom passed.

27. *Engineering.*—The strength of the Seebpore College was 166 as against 111 in the previous year, 55 being in the engineer and in the Apprentice Department The examination of the year resulted in one student passing for the grade of assistant engineer, one for that of sub-overseer, three for overseer, and 81 for accountant. Large additions were made to the College buildings, and the accommodation for the native student has been greatly improved. The Director reports that since stricter rules have been enforced, the students appear at the workshops more regularly and pay greater attention to this portion of the course of instruction. It is hoped that the improvement in this respect may be maintained. The retirement of Mr. C. Fouracres, Superintendent of the Workshops, deprived the College of the services of a most deserving officer who had been connected with it since its foundation, and who had taken a most active interest in the progress of its students.

28. *Survey and Industrial Schools.*—The survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, and the survey class attached to the Ranchi Zillah School, made good progress during the year, and the passed students are stated to have no difficulty in finding employment after they leave the school. Having regard to the probability that the demand for trained surveyors will [illegible]crease very largely within the next few years, the Lieutenant-Governor ho[illegible]hat special attention may be paid to the teaching of these schools, and that [illegible]ns may be spared to give the course of instruction a thoroughly [illegible]cal character, so that a student may be fit to take the field with a surv[illegible]rty

directly he leaves the school. It should never be forgotten by teachers and students in these schools that success is not secured merely by passing an examination, but depends upon their ability to go out and make within a reasonable time a correct map of a piece of country which they have never seen before, and that a man who cannot do this will not get regular employment. Among industrial schools, the artizan schools maintained by the East Indian Railway Company seem to be the most successful.

29. *School of Art.*—The number of students at the School of Art rose from 96 to 139. Classes in wood-engraving, wood-carving and metal repoussé work were added to the course, and specimens of pottery and metal work executed by pupils of the school are said to have been sold to advantage. A scheme is now under consideration for locating the School and the Art Gallery in the buildings erected for the Calcutta Exhibition, and the opportunity will be taken of discussing and defining the course and system of teaching with reference to the demand for artistic products in Europe and India, and particularly with the object of maintaining a pure standard of taste. Important additions were made to the Art Gallery during the year, and in this connection the thanks of the Bengal Government are specially due to Lord Northbrook for the interest he continues to take in the success of the Gallery and School. Lord Northbrook has recently selected and despatched to the Gallery some valuable pictures, and the collection now contains works representing the chief schools of painting in Europe, and some excellent work by modern artists in India. It has thus at length become possible to illustrate the teaching of the school by reference to actual examples, and to enable Indian students to realize to some extent the methods followed by the great European masters of painting

30. *School-books.*—The important duty of pronouncing on the merits of the large body of school literature which is produced in the province is entrusted to the Central Text-book Committee sitting in Calcutta, with branch Committees at Bankipore for Behar and at Cuttack for Orissa. Up to 31st July 1884 no less than 560 books had been received for examination from various authors, and 527 had been reported on with reference to their fitness for use in middle schools Fourteen school-books are published in Behar during the year, but ten of them were merely reprinted in the new Kaithi type of books already printed in the Devanagari character. Orissa shows greater progress with seven thoroughly useful works which are said to bear comparison with the best class of Bengali educational books. The thanks of Government are due to the Text-book Committee for the laborious and useful work they have done in determining what books are suited for adoption in schools.

31. On this, as on former occasions, the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Mr Croft for his thoroughly efficient administration of the Education Department, and for the judgment and discretion he has exercised in dealing with the difficult questions which have called for decision during the year. Sir Rivers Thompson learns with regret that the state of Mr. Croft's health has obliged him to apply for furlough at a time when his assistance would have been of special value in carrying out the administrative changes rendered necessary by the recommendations of the Education Commission. Mr. Croft, however, has, since the publication of the Report of the Education Commission, done much to bring the Bengal system abreast of the requirements of the time, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, on the Director's return to duty with restored health, he will find that substantial advance has been made in that policy of educational improvement which owes so much of its great success to Mr Croft's ability and judgment.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1884-85.

No. 118B., dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1885.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

SALT.

H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., C S I.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the 3rd quarter of 1884-85, comprising the months of October, November, and December 1884.

2. The quantity of salt of every description clearod during the quarter under report amounted to 28,06,158 maunds 38 seers 3 chittacks, against 26,41,346 maunds 13 seers 11 chittacks in the previous quarter and 23,16,480 maunds 2 seers, 11 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 52,47,174-8, against Rs. 50,17,357 in the previous quarter and Rs. 43,03,994-8 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and 24-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review from the stock of the different seasons' manufacture, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in Table I :—

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK			POOREE				BALASORE.					24-PERGUNNAHS.	
	Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—				Manufacture of—					Manufacture of—	
	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Mds s. c	Mds s. c	Mds. s. c	Mds s. c	Mds s. c	Mds s. c	Mds. s. c	Mds s. c.	Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds s c.	Mds s c	Mds s. c	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter	723 0 0	2 733 14 0	43,538 13 0	1,718 5 0	27 794 31 0	1,19,080 15 0	2,85,341 10 0	1,111 3 10	5,703 17 12	6,285 20 5	5,802 35 14	1,18,474 30 0	789 0 0	14,926 0 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter	..						..	....			..			.....
Total	721 0 0	2,733 14 0	43, 38 13 0	1 71 5 0	27,794 31 0	1 19 080 15 0	2 85,341 10 0	1 111 3 10	5 703 17 12	6 285 28 5	5,802 35 14	1,18,474 30 0	789 0 0	14,926 0 0
Sales during the quarter	327 20 0	1,645 0 0	8 749 0 0	77 0 0	14,538 0 0	19 875 30 0	47,115 10 0			221 0 0	601 10 0	24,191 0 0		3,000 0 0
Wastage ..		64 22 0	712 20 0	5 4 5 0		1 769 30 0		253 37 2	873 34 12	153 1 . 10	106 37 12		792 0 0	..
Total	3.7 20 0	1 7 0 22 0	9 4 0 20 0	0 5 5 0	14 538 0 0	21 645 29 0	47,115 10 0	253 37 2	873 34 12	374 19 10	708 7 12	24,191 0 0	789 0 0	3,000 0 0
Balance at close of the quarter	5 3 21 0	1 023 32 0	34 047 33 0	1,0 9 0 0	13,256 31 0	97,434 35 0	2,38 226 0 0	847 6 8	4 829 23 0	5 911 9 11	5,034 28 2	94,283 30 0	..	11,926 0 0

4. The above statement shows that the total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,20,337 maunds 30 seers, against 1,13,656 maunds 30 seers in the previous quarter and 1,06,909 maunds 25 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shows, in comparison, the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

TABLE II

	1882-83.		1883-84		1884-85	
	Third quarter		Third quarter.		Third quarter	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared.	Imported	Cleared
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds
Liverpool pungah . ..	18,60,630	15,62 970	21,58,739	16,34,725	21,82,543	19,04,289
Foreign kurkutch	4,67,773	4,16,836	6,92,470	3,15,871	3,67,618	4,31,076
Indian ditto	1,04,587	1,22,273	1,12,112	1,41,680	1,53,004	1,53,995
Ceylon ditto		1				
Total	24 38 959	21 02,080	29,63,321	20,92,276	27,03 165	24,89,360

6 The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown in the above table :—

TABLE III.

	1882 83		1883-84		1884-85.	
	Third quarter		Third quarter		Third quarter	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
Bombay	1 04,587	1,22,273	84,612	1,25,270	1,53,004	1,48 465
Chittagong ...			2,500	2 500	.	
Covelong		..	25,000	13,910	. .	
Tuticorin					.	5,530
Total .	1,04 587	1,22,273	1,12,112	1,41,680	1,53,004	1,53,995

7. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters :—

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.	Third quarter of 1883-84	Fourth quarter of 1883-84	First quarter of 1884-85	Second quarter of 1884-85	Third quarter of 1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government golahs . .	11 08 631	12,68,977	7 58 555	9,52,416	13,34,579
Chittagong ditto ditto	1,91,502	1,50 086	1,02 461	88,286	2,51,551
Naraingunge private ditto	29,747	29,767	16 507		11 243
Chittagong ditto ditto . .			. .		37,607
Cuttack ditto ditto ..					7,145
Total	13,29,280	14,48,210	8,77,523	10,40,702	16,42,186

8. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years are shown in Table V :—

TABLE V.

PERIOD	*Vid* Balikhall	*Vid* Sankrail	*Vid* Gowakhally	*Vid* Kidderpore.	*Vid* Balliaghatta.	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways, or *vid* [illegible]
	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	[illegible]
Third quarter of 1882 83 .	2,87,892	1,37,196	69,452	4,71,402	.. .	.. .	8,60,326	[illegible]
Ditto of 1883-84 .	2,93,782	1,35,805	79,308	59,097	4,45,600		7,99,996	[illegible]
Ditto of 1884-85	3,21,363	1,82,746	99,427	78,516	5,47,531	1,28,766	8,79,134	[illegible]

9. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 74,930 maunds 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 82,126 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter and 46,736 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.	c.
October ..	27,950	0	0
November ...	27,974	30	0
December ...	19,005	20	0
Total ..	74,930	10	0

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows :—

	Tons
October	14,140
November	17,320
December	27,540
Total ...	59,000

No shipments were reported during the quarter under review for the port of Chittagong.

11. Table VI shows the market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year :—

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Prices on the 15th October		Prices on the 31st October		Prices on the 15th November		Prices on the 30th November		Prices on the 15th December		Prices on the 31st December	
	1883	1884.	1883.	1884	1883.	1884	1883.	1884	1883	1884.	1883	1884
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Liverpool pungah .	69	54	64	53	57	50	54	57	54	54	54	54
French kurkutch	61	46	55	46	53	48	52	48	53	50	50	48
Jeddah ,, .. .	60	43	50	43	50	44	50	48	50	48	50	48
Bombay ,, ...	43	54	3	54	45	48	50	44	50	42	50	43
Madras ,,	71	55	44	55	44	55	55	55	50	53	49	55
Italian	61	46	55	46	53	48	52	47	53	50	50	50
Muscat ,, . ..	70	3	69	37	57	40	63	43	65	46	64	44
Ceylon	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	1
Rock	75	75	95	80	95	105	115	108	115	100	115	110

12. The following table shows the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Cuttack, and Naraingunge during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1883-84 :—

TABLE VII.

PORT	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED	
		Third quarter of 1883-84.	Third quarter of 1884 85	Third quarter of 1883-84	Third quarter of 1884-85
		Mds s c	Mds s c.	Mds s c	Mds s c
Chittagong ...	Liverpool pungah	1,48,101 0 0	2,78,910 0 0	1,02,801 20 0	1,95,861 27 0
	British Burmah kurkutch . ..	... .	.		0 4 0
	Ceylon ,, ...	.....	..	. .	0 2 0
	Maldive ,, ...		. .	. . .	0 4 0
	Madras ,, ...	.. ...	. . .	0 80 0	0 7 0
	Jedda ,, ...		. . .	2,801 20 0	.
Cuttack . .	Liverpool pungah	. .	7,745 0	..	600 0 0
Naraingunge	Ditto	30,987 0 0	11,246 0 0	11,600 0 0	..
	Total ..	1,72,988 0 0	2,97,901 0 0	1,17,203 30 0	1,90,462 0 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Pooree and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st February 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
Burdwan Divs. 1	Burdwan, Feb 21 '85	Nil	Weather—cool for the time of year. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops and sugarcane is going on favourably Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
	Raneegunge	0 10	
2	Bankoora, „ 21 „	0 06	Weather—seasonably cool. Standing crops have been to a certain extent injured from hailstorm in thana Sonamukhi, elsewhere they are doing well. Lands are being prepared for next season's crops General health good
	Gangajalghati	0 06	
	Mahara	0 08	
	Khatra	0 23	
	Bishenpore	0 06	
	Kotalpore	0 11	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy *Til* is being sown in some places Outturn of sugarcane good Prices steady General health good
4	Midnapore,	...	Not received.
5	Hooghly, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cooler than usual. Standing crops are doing well Some cases of cholera in Bidyabati
	Howrah, „ 16 „	0 06	Weather—cool and cloudy Spring crops are doing well.
	Collooberiah	0 17	
	Central Districts		
Presidency Divs. 6	24-Perghs. Feb 23 '85	0 06	Weather—cool and cloudy Prospects of standing crops good. Public health generally good
7	Nuddea, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cool and clear Prospects of standing crops good Some damage done by the recent rain and hail in the sub division of Kushtea.
	Kooshtea	0 01	
	Chooadanga	0 02	
8	Khoolna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—rather cool. *Aman* crops stored Standing crops good. Public health fair.
9	Jessore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the early part, but cold in the latter part of the week Gathering of winter crops has commenced. Prospects fair General health good.
10	Moorshedabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled, clear and cold at the close of the week Wheat and other cold-weather crops have done well, although in places *kalai* and gram have suffered from caterpillars. *Boro* paddy is being transplanted. Public health very good
Rajshahye Divs. 11	Dinagepore, Feb. 20 '85	Slight rain.	Weather—very bright and cool *Rubbee* and sugarcane crops are progressing Ploughing has commenced. Price of rice varies from 14 to 20 seers per rupee Health very fair
12	Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues A few cases of small-pox are reported from Nattore; otherwise health generally fair
13	Rungpore „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very cold. Land is being prepared for *aus* crops. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered Public health good
14	Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—unusually cold for the time of year Cold-weather crops are doing well. Public health fair
15	Pubna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—unusually cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops very fair. Health good
16	Darjeeling, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine. All crops are doing well Slight fall of snow at Darjeeling on 18th instant Rain wanted. Public health good
17	Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—somewhat colder than last week Prospects of crops generally favourable, but rain would do good if not too heavy. Price of rice a little higher than last week.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divs. 18	Dacca, Feb. 21 '85	Nil	Weather—cloudy. Pulses and oil-seeds are being gathered. *Boro* paddy and other winter crops are thriving. Recent rain has done much good to the crops as well as to the cultivation of early paddy. Prospects of crops good. Small-pox still prevalent in Dacca
19	Furreedpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and very cold. Prospects of standing crops continue fair.
	Madaripore	0 06	Public health good.
20	Backergunge, „ 19 „	0 09	Weather—cloudy. Prospects of crops fair General health good.
21	Mymensingh, „ 20 „	0·01	Weather—seasonable. State of crops generally good. Public health generally good.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at data.
BENGAL *contd*			
Eastern Districts.			
Chittagong Div. 22	Chittagong, Feb. 23 '85	0 28	Weather—cloudy Winter crops continue good Prices of food-grains steady. General health good though cholera is still reported
23	Noakholly, „ 20 „	0 07	Weather—fairly cold and frequently cloudy State and prospects of winter crops fair Cholera and small-pox reported from the interior
24	Tipperah „ 19 „	0 05	Weather cool and fine Ploughing operations for early paddy have commenced. There is very little harvest of any kind ungathered
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy during the first five days of the week *Joom* cutting continues. Mustard is being gathered and sugarcane pressed. Prospects good
	Hill Tipperah, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Tobacco and chillies are doing well Sugarcane is nearly all cut and molasses being made. Public health good
BEHAR			
Patna Div. 26	Patna, Feb. 21 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable, but considerable damage has been done by insects Prospects of poppy owing to unsettled state of weather during the past fortnight are not quite so good as they have hitherto been Public health good
27	Gya, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and clear during the latter part of the week *Rubbee* crops will benefit by the change of weather Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops fair
28	Shahabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable Clear weather favourable to crops on the ground including poppy Prospects fair Harvesting of early *rubbee* has commenced
29	Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of tobacco and mustard and extraction of opium are in progress Fields are being prepared for *mung* and paddy. Prices stationary, except in Madhubani, where there has been a marked fall. Public health good
30	Mozufferpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine with dry west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is progressing favourably Some damage done to poppy by blight, but it has been checked by the west winds Public health good
31	Sarun, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—clear and cold, with west winds Mustard, peas, *masur* and linseed are being reaped Other spring crops are doing well, wheat and barley are ripening, poppy much injured by blight, opium is being collected Public health good
32	Chumparun „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable Prices stationary A few cases of small pox are reported from the interior, otherwise public health fair
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr, Feb. 21 '85	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the beginning of the week Some damage has been done to *rubbee* crops, especially to peas, by insects The cloudy weather has been unfavourable to collection of juice from poppy, and the prospects of that crop are not so good as could be wished Caterpillars are said to have made their appearance in Ammerpur Kothi, otherwise prospects of poppy continue favourable Prices of food grains steady Public health good, except some isolated cases of small pox in the Sudder division
34	Bhagulpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold with strong west winds Prospects of *rubbee* crops fair. Harvesting of peas has begun and the outturn is good except in head quarters, where much injury has been done by caterpillars Prices stationary Public health good except a few isolated cases of small-pox
35	Purneah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—nights and mornings cold Prospects of wheat poor, tobacco is being cut, yield very fair Health fair
36	Maldah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very fine, with westerly winds, nights still cold, days warm Cultivation of *boro* paddy continues Owing to continued drought, prospects of *rubbee* crops are only moderate Common rice is selling on an average at 15 seers per rupee Public health generally good
37	Sonthal Perghs „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—cold and occasionally cloudy Prospects of standing crops on the whole are fair, mustard in Deoghur has suffered severely from caterpillars The recent rain has facilitated ploughing Prices of food grain are rising slightly. Public health good
ORISSA			
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack, Feb 20 '85	2 47	Weather—rainy in the greater part of the week clearance yesterday Reaping of *sarad* nearly completed *Dalua* growing well Ploughing commenced for the ensuing paddy crop Common rice is selling at from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Public health generally good except that scattered cases of small pox and cholera continue, and fever prevails owing to bad weather
39	Pooree, Khoords „ 19 „	3 32 1 26	Weather—very unusually cloudy with frequent showers The late rain being untimely has impeded the threshing of *sarad* paddy, some injury is apprehended to *mung*, though the rain will benefit other miscellaneous crops Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers and 8 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station and 22 seers 11 chittacks in the Khorda sub division Cases of cholera are still reported from several parts of the district
40	Balasore „ 20 „	1 70	Weather—cloudy with occasional rain. There has been more or less rain throughout the district. It has much facilitated ploughing of land for next crops Threshing of late paddy somewhat impeded by the recent rain Pressing of sugarcane is vigorously going on Public health generally good
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency			
41	Hazaribagh, Feb 20 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops generally good Collection of opium is in progress from about half the crop Small pox still reported from the interior, but general health is good
42	Lohardugga, „ 21 „	0·54	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops are excellent Prices easy General health good
43	Singbhoom, „ 20 „	0 52	Weather—cloudy and rainy throughout the week. Cold-weather crops are doing well. Pulses are being gathered with a good outturn Cattle disease still reported from some parts of the district. General health good
44	Manbhoom, „ 21 „	0·39	Weather—clear and cold The late rain has done good Sugarcane pressing continues, outturn generally fair. Wheat, barley and other spring crops are ripening and promise well. Coarse rice sold on the 21st instant, in the Purulia market, at 19½ seers per rupee. Cholera reported from Nirsha (Grand Trunk Road) and cattle-pox from Purulia station.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th February 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			BULLUCH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S.Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	16 0			23 8	14 0	14 10	14 4	18 0	17 14	16 12						...
2	Bankoora	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	16 8	18 8					..	...
3	Peerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	.			13 4	13 4	13 12	15 12	16 8	15 0					..	...
4	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0				..	...	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	14 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0				.	..	...
	Howrah	15 12	15 12	13 4		..		11 0	11 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	15 0					..	.
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	12 8	20 0	18 8	15 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	11 10	11 10	20 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	15 4	16 0	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8					...	...
7	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 13	13 14½	13 14	13 1½					..	...
8	Khoolna		.	.				16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0			.	.	..	...
9	Jessore .	14 4	14 4	14 0				13 4	13 4	12 4	16 8	7 0	16 8					.	...
10	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	18 0		.		13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0					.	...
11	Dinagepore .	17 8	17 8	13 4	16 8	16 8	13 4	14 0	15 9	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0					.	...
12	Rajshahye ..	14 4	14 4 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 4	.	18 12	24 0	14 1	13 8	9 0 to 10 8	15 6	15 0	14 4						...
13	Rungpore .	13 12	13 12	10 0	.	.		9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8					.	...
14	Bogra .	15 0	15 0	12 13	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	17 4	16 8						...
15	Pubna .	18 12	18 12	18 0	.	..	..	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 14					.	...
16	Darjeeling .	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	12 0					.	...
17	Julpigoree	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0					.	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca	16 0	13 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	.	.	..		..	...
19	Furreedpore ..	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0				.	...	...
20	Backergunge .	..	.		..	...	..	13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0				.	..	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4	..	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	.	.	..	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Ranegunge 13½ seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior varied from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ seers to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bhattal 14 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Basirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koushies 13 seers, Meherpore 13 seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Kumarkhali 12½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagerhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenada 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, Narail 12 seers and Bongong 13 seers.
J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1885

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
.	.	.			.	20 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 8	14 0	13 8	2 14 6	2 14	2 14 6	Burdwan.
	.		26 0	26 0	29 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	B 13 0	13 0	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 3-0	Bankoora.
						17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	3-2 6	3 2 0	Beerbhoom.
..						16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 12 12	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	2 4	Midnapore.
..	.					16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
						17 12	17 12	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah
..																		*Central Districts*
			36 0	21 4	19 8	19 0	18 4	17 0	110 0	100 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 13	Calcutta.
		.	22 14	22 14	17 8	17 12	17 12	17 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	F 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24 Pergunnahs.
.	.					22 15	22 15	17 4			..	G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	2 14	2 14	3 0	Nuddea.
..						16 0	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
.						17 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 8	11 8	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore
.						22 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 12 0	12 0	11 8	3-1 3	3 1 3	3 0	Moorsheda'had.
..				.		17 8	17 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	K 12 8	12 8	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
					..	20 0	20 10 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 13 5	13 5	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 2 6	Rajshahye.
						16 5	16 5	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	M 12 13	13 13	11 14	3 1 10	3 1 9	3 5	Rungpore.
						15 0	17 4	15 0	100 0	90 0	82 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 5-4	3 5-4	3 2 8	Bogra
..						17 12	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	N 12 6	12 6	12 6	3 1	3 1	3 2 6	Pubna
	.					8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling
18 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
.			.		.	16 8	16 0	16 12	80 0	80 0	90 10	P 13 5	13 5	12 10	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca
...	...	.	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Furreedpore
..	.		...		..	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 2	3 2	2 11	Backergunge
..	.		..		.	12 0	15 0	15 0	.	...	.	S 12 12	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 4	Mymensingh

K The retail price of salt at Nagarpur was 10½ seers and at Netpore 10 seers per rupee.
L In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 13 seers, and Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers.
N The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 12 seers per rupee.
O The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Silliguri 11 seers.
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 13 seers, Moonshigunge 12½ seers and Narainguage 14 seers.
Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10 seers, Bhola 10½ seers and Perozepore 11 seers.
S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishorgunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers and Jamalpore 11½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUAH MILLET—(UMBOO BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—(MOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	Eastern Districts.—Concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
22	Chittagong .	15 0	15 0	13 0				13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0						—
23	Noakholly .							16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0						—
24	Tipperah ..	13 5	13 5	12 12				16 0	15 4	14 8	21 8	18 13	16 6½						.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts							11 6	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5						—
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	.	.		13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0						—
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna .	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0						—
27	Gya .	18 0	18 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	13 8						.
28	Shahabad .	21 0	20 8	16 0 to 18 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	13 8 to 14 0				24 0	26 0	21 0
29	Durbhunga .	19 14	18 11	15 6	27 8	26 4	20 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 14	14 5						..
30	Mozufferpore	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	13 8						.
31	Sarun .	19 8	19 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	13 0				31 0	30 0	24 0
32	Chumparun	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0		12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	14 8						.
33	Mongyr .	17 13	21 0	18 10	14 11	21 0	26 4	9 7	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 12	12 9						—
34	Bhagulpore ..	18 15	20 3	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	10 11	12 0	13 14	13 14	13 14						—
35	Purneah .	18 0	18 0	17 0		.		15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	.					—
36	Maldah .	14 0	20 0	20 0		.		12 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	..					—
37	Sonthal Perga.	16 0	16 0	17 0		.		11 8	11 8	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0						—
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ..	22 5	22 5	14 7		.	..	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	18 6						—
39	Pooree	18 6	14 7	11 13	.	.		15 12	17 1	13 2	19 11	18 6	11 0	.	.				—
40	Balasore	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	.	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	18 0						—
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh ..	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0			11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	15 0						—
42	Lohardugga .	14 0	12 0	14 0	.		15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0						—
43	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0						—
44	Manbhoom ..	16 0	16 0	14 0	.	.		15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	..	.	.	.		—

* In the interior the price varies from 20 seers to 28¾ seers per rupee.
T The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
U In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunabonah 13 seers and Chandpore 12½ seers.
V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:— uxai and Baseerun 12 seers and Bhabooah 11½ seers.
W In the sub divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Tajpore and Madhubani 12 seers.
X The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.
Y In the sub division of Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
Z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lentil Mixed—Mash or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...		...	..	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	2 12	2 12	3 4	Chittagong.
..	.	..	..	.	.	8 0	8 0	12 0	..	..	..	10 0 T	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakholly.
..	.	...	.	..	..	18 0	15 4	14 3	..		...	12 8 U	12 4	12 0	3 2	3 5	3 4	Tipperah.
..	...	...	.	.	.		...	..	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 10	8 0	8 0	3 12	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
..	.	..	..	.	.	14 0	14 0	14 0		..	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
		.	30 0	30 0	22 0	20 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	3 0	3 0	3 1	Patna.
.		...			..	23 0	22 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
..	...	...	28 0	28 0	..	23 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 V	12 8	12 8	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
25 10	25 0	20 14	27 8	5 3	19 2	20 15	26 4	19 13	220 0	220 0	160 0	12 1 W	13 15	12 6	3 0 6	3-0 6	3 1-6	Durbhunga.
.			30 0	30 0	19 8	20 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0 X	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Muzufferpore.
24 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8 Y	12 0	11 8	3 3	3 2	3-3-6	Saran.
			35 0	34 0	32 0	17 0	18 0	18 0				12 8 Z	12 0	11 12	3 3	3 4	3-5 5	Chumparun.
			26 4	25 11	21 0	25 8	25 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	13 2 Z1	13 2	12 1	3 14 6	3-14 6	3-2 5	Mongbyr
.		.	26 8	27 12	18 4	24 0	24 0	19 9	151 8	151 8	151 8	12 10 Z2	12 10	12 10	2 15	2 15	2 15 6	Bhagulpore.
						18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0 Z3	10 0	10 0	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah
.		.	..		.	17 0	19 0	16 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	3 3	3 3	3 6	Maldah.
...			25 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 4 Z4	12 4	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Southal Pergna.
																		ORISSA
18 6	17 1	16 7				21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	2 12	2 12	2 10	Cuttack
.	..		.	..	.	18 6	18 6	23 10	90 0	80 0	80 0	16 0 Z5	16 0	14 7	2 7	2 7	2 7	Pooree
.				.		15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	10 12 Z6	10 12	9 0	3 6	3 6	3 14	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAGPORE, *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	11 0 Z7	11 0	10 0	3 6	3 5-6	3 9 9	Hazareebagh.
40 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Lohardugga.
...				.	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	Singbhoom
...			.	.	..	17 8	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	10 10 Z8	11 10	10 0	3 5	3 4	3 9	Manbhoom

Z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Banks 12 seers, Madhepur 10½ seers and Soopole 11 seers.
Z4 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Kissengunge and Arraiah 10 seers.
Z5 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal was 12 seers per rupee.
Z6 The retail price of salt at Khorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.
Z7 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
Z8 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrekdiha 12 seers per rupee.
Z9 The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND															
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGUR MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ..	2 5 6	2 5 0	2 14 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
2	Serajgunge ..	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 14 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 14 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	..	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 3 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 12 3	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th February 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MUNWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 4 0	3 4 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	1 6 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Narsingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 9	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior, during the month of November 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Provinces imported	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OIL-SEEDS.					SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY			Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food-grains	Total.	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard-seed	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw.	Drained	Undrained.	Bi-pash.	Other kinds.
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)															
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	No.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan ..	2,708		2,708		1,317		4,115	824	.	1,839	276	235	3	23	.. ..	.....	...	.....
Birbhoom	6,237		6,237				6,237		.			... .		376	... ..	... .	...	12
Midnapore ..	1,63,183	76,499	2,10 995		148	.	2,11,143	577	360			... .	6	170		157	...	.....
Hooghly	54,080	2 085	55 387	1,860	3,296		60 559	86,793	282,044	20,681	10 370	... .	1,164	34	7,501	1,801	...	3,761
Pergunnahs	1,19,164	20,061	1,31,992	53	952		1,32 197	1,05,106	331,275	342	...	.	1,190	.	11,818	39,445	...	9,162
Nuddea	1,438		1,438	3 002	43 812	26,461	70,743	74,054	18,360	14,958	743	.	.	217	188	810	...	3,480
Jessore	4 501	7 700	9,205				9,205	6,889				.	.	...	265	11,915	...	... ..
Rajshahye	3,213	7,445	7,960		4 684	1,020	14 479	65,454	560	87	. .	.	.		993	11,483	...	4,621
Moorshedabad				1,547	3,691	11	5,049	4,445		2,375	387	.	.	131		399	...	.....
Malsagepore	.				24		26	24,656	188,250		1,031	. .		..	. .	...	...	.....
Dinajpore					6,915	..	6,915	1,00,918	70	3,068	528	.	..	17	. .	. .	...	.....
Rungpore	550		550	61	21		632	1,27,748	218,921		1,061		29		.	. .	6,367	15,977
Bogra ...	2,140		2,140				2,140	31,989	35		20			..	.	... .	..	... ..
Pubna ..	30		30		3,227		3,257	4,80,0 2	7 8,275	80	19,085			..	.	. .	...	248
Darjeeling ...	.											7,234	.			. .	...	.....
Tipperah ..								28 374	386 015	.		9,498	.		.	. .		233
Khoora	3		3		500		503	5 07 0 9			7,497		493			50	.	.....
Furreedpore .	3 360		3 360		4,447	730	8,537	3,30 700		670	1,009				.	.	...	.....
Backergunge .	1,36,982	1,475	1,37,821				1,37,8 1	6 740	13,750	.	930	.	.		..		..	. . .
Jessmeining	102		103		608		710	1,19,820			2,030		.	.	.	.	.	... ..
Hooperah ...								18 990		.					.	.	.	... ..
Chittagong .					600		600	300				1,343	2,450		.	.	.	... .
Noakholly ..	23,015		23 015				23,015						859					
Total of Bengal .	5,20 955	1,15,165	5,92,033	6,347	79,278	29,128	7 07 082	21 28,677	1,828 559	43,214	45,087	18,270	6,067	958	14,285	65,949	6,539	37,066
BEHAR.																		
Behar .	3	. .	3	5,093	37,149	1,813	44,998	1,161	250	66 727	14,726		4	3	531	92	...	1,620
Shahabad ..	..			2,070	8,851	1,017	13,748			1,3 0	270			1		2,172		10
Mozufferpore .	480		480	250		594	1,320	.	.	19 452	472	43			620	1,589	..	6
Chumparun	..			250	250		500			463	969						...	.....
Durbhunga				656	3,747	204	4 607	2 004		35,191	13,035				. .	73	..	1,462
Sarun ...										341	448				. .		..	.....
Champarun	11		11	2 041	18 020	1,111	11			5 382	208				.		.	.....
Monghyr .	2		2	1,018	344	16 816	21 174			6 6 4	2 662				.	16	..	.....
Patna	2		2	482	1,18	207	18 200	94		6 787	12 659				11	11	..	.....
Gya	63		63	4,001	881	2,075	1,977	7,981	75,100	4,531	13,338	300	.				.	389
Shahabad							7,859	12,.41		0.3	2,536							496
Tirhut Pergunnahs				1,618	167	5,717	7 492			4,751	11,232		2	179	.		.	... ..
Total of Behar	566	.	566	20,150	70,517	30,724	1 21,956	24,881	75,350	1,50 471	72 625	343	6	183	1,162	3,903		4,569
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack ...		3,600	2,850				2,850	414										
Pooree ...	85,.80	80,455	1,16,718		813		1,17,531	1,402	1,750	473	813		76					271
Total of Orissa	85,186	84,052	1,18,968		813		1,19 781	1,816	1 750	473	813		76		.			271
CHOTA NAGPORE																		
Hazareebaugh					285		285				537	31						
Manbhoom .	.	.									409				.		.	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore . .	.			.	285		285				946	31					...	... ..
Grand Total of Supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	6,06,707	1,99,217	7,12,467	26,503	1,50,893	59,852	9,49,714	21,52,674	1,905,659	1,94,160	1,19,470	18,649	6,149	1,141	15,447	69,896	6,539	41,721
UPPER PROVINCES																		
Assam ..	... .	. ..	.. .	.	.	.	...	3,634	.	700	12,378	80,715	79	105		.. ..	801	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	301		301	1,73 929	22,538	3,445	1,98,613	505		40,744	34,244	83	26,139		536	433	.	317
Punjab .	13	.	13	20 509	7,060		27 582				535	208	2,806		..	.		28
Central Provinces	. .			4,904	8,755		13,319			6,610	..							.....
Native States	..					2	2						419				. .	... ..
. ..	.											4	16,547	.		.	...	. . .
. .	9		9	.	23,261		23 270		900						6,667		...	352
North Burmah	...	.							1,000			53	877				..	. . .
Other places .						63	63					40		113	34,039	23	..	29
Grand Total { 1884	6,07,030	1,99,217	7,12 780	2 24,804	2 12 507	63,362	12,13,403	21,57,103	1,907,359	2,42,214	1,66,630	99,732	53,047	1,358	56,609	70,384	7,340	42,949
Imports { 1883	6,04,125	79,058	7,43,536	1,76,778	2,75,237	14,252	12,09,823	17,40,135	1,594 432†	2,44,324	71,023	76,196	1,14,893	1,751	30,970	67,343	...	.....
Nov.																		

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1884 was as follows.—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	51,894	30	51,925		80		52 005	6,737	1,961 673	. ..	...	162	.	....	35	. ..	..	.....
Madras	....	...	.	1,377	6 694	127	8,198	280	167,150	.	.	2			50	... .	..	
Other ports in Madras	2,925	... ..	2,925	4	2,419	4	5,346	2 431	242,600	.	.	2	.		38		..	...
Straits Burmah	2,129	. .	2,129	310	6,624	5	8,068	197	259,300	..		11	4		670	212	...	2,237
Other Indian ports	13,083	5,870	16,752		501	84	17,307	..	536 125	..	.	1	11		1,076	139	...	2,264
Pondicherry	.	1	1	487	204		692	.	4,000				.	.			...	.....
Total of Inter-Provincial trade .	70,031	5,921	73,732	2,178	16,516	190	91,616	9,638	3,110,550	..	.. .	178	15	.	2,471	348	...	14,501
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	34,062	. ..	34,062	98,406	43,254	6,969	1,90,803	13,04,153	496,950	3,80,590	1,17,139	1,14,106	1,481	638	... .	.....	...	15,718
Other Foreign ports ..	2,59,782	7,783	2,64,615	14,851	16,449	138	2,96,073	5,31,236	14,178,125	1,34,158	5,474	2,409	2..28	1,215	286	8	...	18,676
Total of Foreign trade ..	2 93,844	7,783	2,98,677	1,11,249	59,703	7,137	4,76,876	18,35,389	14,670,075	5,04,748	1,22,603	1,16,505	4,696	1,853	286	8	...	33,794
Grand Total { 1884	3,63,875	13,696	3,72,429	1,13,427	76,219	7,327	5,68,492	18,45,025	17,780,625	5,04,748	1,22,603	1,16,773	4,696	1,903	2,756	351	...	48,495
Exports { 1883	5,94,022	986	5,94,992	2,15,023	31,333	1,991	8,42,749	8,77,371	6,884,983	5,06,359	25,811	37,699	15,752	1,388	2,853	709	...	10,553
Nov.																		

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of November 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS					FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OILSEEDS.		Tea. Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy	Wheat.	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard-seed.				Drained	Undrained	Birpath	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ..	4,83,255	1,34,202	17,047	94,036	11,140	10 20 674	923,924	59,209	64,959	Mds	5,109	102	3,704	48,989	..	11,121
,, river steamers ...	..	..	..	..	..	3,06,931	..	..	18 702	75,615	177	105	..	..	..	..
,, rail { East Indian .	6,929	..	2,07,667	80 193	23 135	..	..	1,77 932	78,084	951	29,404	709	1,364	4,386	..	2,607
{ Eastern Bengal	2,143	..	37	15,087	89,004	6,50,619	1,017,060	5,073	4,795	31,753	353	234	837	697	7,340	14,339
{ Cal. and South-Eastern ...	4,392	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, road	49 202	7,221	53	..	..	98,592	57 325	..	..	..	442	6	10,584	16,267	..	13,5 8
,, sea	60,009	27,794	..	23 261	67	1,402	3,65	..	..	1,440	17,508	112	40,628	25	...	884
Grand Total of 1884 .	6,07,030	1,69,217	2,24,804	2,13 507	83,346	21,57,103	1,997,550	2,42,214	1,66,630	99,753	53,047	1,358	56,600	70,354	7,340	42,940
Imports in 1883 .	6,94,125	79,058	1 76,778	2,75 257	14,232	17,40,134	1,504,432	2 44 514	71,023	76,196	1,14,893	1,751	30,970	57,342	..	...

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of November 1884

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

Whither exported	Cotton piece-goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags	Whither exported	Cotton piece-goods		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian	European	Indian				European.	Indian.	European	Indian.		
BENGAL.	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No	CHOTA NAGPORE	Rs.	Rs.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No.
Burdwan ...	2,82,734	29,150	533	999	35 478	15 785	Hazaribagh	65,160	440	.. .	116	6,670	
Beerbhoum ...	1,39,476	2,200	111	382	15 780	6,440	Manbhoom	91,152	6,710	22	890	13,681	
Midnapore	1,02 869		1,216		25,545	5,247	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,56,312	7,150	22	1,006	19,309	3,640
Hooghly ..	1,50 081	19,135	1,082	42		54 115							
24-Pergunnahs	2 30,372	15,02.	427		14 079	11 1 8	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	79,00,993	94,250	11,525	5,674	7,33,385	937,366
Nuddea ..	4,57,054		545		25 210	23 580							
Khulna .	5 021		42	14	7 975	1,015							
Jessore .	1,16,699	3,520	275		80 1 5	2,190							
Moorshedabad	99,940	1,760	4	13	10 0.0	2,698	OTHER PROVINCES						
Dinagepore	1,04,140		240	.	11 873								
Rajshahye	1,18,008	880	64		17,047	2 755	Assam	6,28 256	110	1,441	....	41,261	66
Rungpore	3,32 280	.	158		10 916	670	North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	24,11,624	8,470	2,285	1,639	23,319	350,030
Bogra .	1,76,400		183	13	4,702	210	Punjab . .	12,75,008	660	1,530	42	. .	325,945
Pubna .	2,40,508		940	.	42 5 9	1,075	Central Provinces .	47,468		343	. ..	. .	47,845
Darjeeling ..	59,832		243	.	1,082	140	Rajputana States .	31 408	110	166	. .	..	3,203
Julpigoree ..	1,27 368	770	94	.	8,014	175	Bombay . .	11,820	..	..	. .	. ..	47,845
Dacca .	11,33,374		870	608	72 543	1,610	Madras	67,812	1,000	1,711	.. .		1,901,815
Furreedpore .	3,00,374		394		18,024	1,995	Pondicherry .			..		... .	400,750
Backergunge	1,20,448	.			19 500		British Burmah	2,86,305		414	2,545		4,000
Mymensingh	..				8 0.0	.	Other places .	31,911	110	14	2,703	590	259,300
Tipperah					500								14,707,075
Chittagong	1,27,119		146		109	35,600	Grand Total of 1884	1,20 51 273	1,04,710	19,417	13,004	8 00,568	19 216 217
Noakholly	100				6,460	.	Exports in Nov 1883	1,58,90,040	1,48 200	21,251	7,421	6,76,860	8,185,905
Total of Bengal	45,06,907	73,140	7,505	2,071	4 09,1 3	167,238							

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of November 1884 *was as follows* —

	Rs *	Rs	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	No.
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA						
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom .	81,66,448	. .	15,134	.. .	6,51,011	.
Other Foreign ports	76 182		616	.	1,61,974	.
Total of Foreign Trade	82,02,63		15,649	.	8,12 985	..
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	3,43	2,27,766	.	11,189	65,419	. ..
Madras	3,000	2,000	6			. .
Other ports in Madras .	.	...		.	1,330	900
British Burmah .	2,342	122	.. .	.		1,800
Other Indian ports ..	200	35	12	. .	.	1.7 0
Total of Interportal Trade .	8,970	2,29,917	18	11,189	66,789	3,05
Grand Total of 1884	82,71,600	2,29,917	15,667	11,189	8,79,774	3 05
Imports in Nov 1883	98,55,05.	2,41,102	14,314	6,018	9,77,900	1,450

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of November 1884.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS		COTTON TWIST		Salt	Gunny-bags
	European	Indian.	European	Indian		
	Rs.	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	
By country boats	3,61,386	23,607	2,251		2,26,676	100,416
,, river steamers	10,26,650		1,860	608	15,211	91
,, rail { East Indian	74,25,816	61,270	5 350	6,5 4	8,15,554	1,203,8 0
{ Eastern Bengal	28,25,024	5,250	2,850	27	79,161	25,110
{ Calcutta and South-Eastern	31,752	..	..	.	67	250
,, road	2,49,906	11,253	1,173	9	4,290	8,350
,, sea	6,76,339	3,100	5,755	5,366	643	17 ,80,925
Grand Total of Exports in November ... { 1884	1,24,51,273	1,04,710	19,417	12,604	8 00 568	19,216,217
{ 1883	1,58,90,040	1,48,200	21,251	7,421	6,76,860	8,185,905

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
The 21st February 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations. Air pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level.	Air pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest during week.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest during week.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature of week	Temperature. Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean of week.	Temperature. Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* .	29 965	30 015	—	N	204	81 6	14th Feb	63 9	20th Feb.	76 7	66 2	71 4	—	74·7
		False Point .	30 011	30 035	—·029	NE	151	81 4	15th, 16th Feb	57 5	20th ,,	77 4	62 3	69·9	—5·2	73·1
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack .	29 048	30 032	—·021	NE	72	86 4	15th, 17th & 18th Feb	63 3	20th ,,	82 3	64 4	73 4	—4·2	78 6
	Balasore . .	Balasore .	29 990	30 051	—	NNE	64 5	78 6	14th, 17th 18th & 20th Feb	57 9	20th ,,	76 8	59 5	68 3	—	66·9
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs..	Saugor Island .	?	?	?	NE	154	80 2	18th Feb	59·4	20th ,,	75 6	60·5	68·1	—5·3	69·2
	Midnapore .	Midnapore ..	29 899	30 055	—	N	85 3	81 3	18th ,,	52·7	20th ,,	78 3	57 1	67·7	—	71 1
	24-Pergunnahs . / Howrah .. / Hooghly .. .	Calcutta .	30 028	30 050	+ 009	NE	62	78 1	18th ,,	52·8	20th ,,	76 2	57 1	66·7	—5·3	67·9
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ..	29 939	30 043	—·018	NE	48 3	79 2	18th ,,	51 3	20th ,,	77 0	56 4	66 7	—3·9	69·7
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora .	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom .. . / West Burdwan . .	Ranigunge .	29 714	—	—	NW	71 3	77 5	19th, 20th Feb.	50 6	20th ,,	75 7	55 5	65 6	—	67·1
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore ..	29 982	30 051	+ 006	WNW	60 0	78 1	14th Feb	48 1	20th ,,	76·6	54 4	65 5	—4·2	67 4
	Nuddea	Krishnagore .	Observatory not started													
	Jessore ... . / Khoolna	Jessore ..	30·010	30 045	— 005	N	45	79 7	18th ,,	49 4	17th ,,	77 1	54 6	65·9	—4·1	70·6
East Bengal.	Chittagong . .	Chittagong ..	29·044	30 037	— 013	NE	45	80 1	14th ,,	53 2	14th ,,	77 5	55 1	66·3	—4 4	68 8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri ..	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal .	29 977	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly ..	—	—	—	Calm	59 7	79 3	18th Feb	51 2	14th ,,	78 0	53 6	65 9	--	71 3
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ..	29 991	—	—	NE, NW	34	76 5	15th, 18th & 20th Feb	40 0	20th ,,	75 1	53 7	64 4	—	69 2
	Dacca	Dacca ..	30 013	30 036	+ 003	W	34	84 8	18th Feb	50 1	20th ,,	77 6	54 2	65 9	—4·6	70 5
	Commillah ...	Commillah ..	29 998	30 035	—	E, NW	29 4	78 4	14th, 15th 17th & 18th Feb.	49 1	20th ,,	76 8	52 7	64 8	—	69·1
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh .	Complete observations not received													
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna . /	Bogra ..	29 902	—	—	NW	243 7?	78 0	18th Feb	45 9	20th ,,	77 4	53 9	65 2	—	68·3
		Serajgunge .	29 907	30 045	—	W	44 4	77 6	18th ,,	43 1	20th ,,	76 3	63 9	70 1	—	68 0
	Rajshahye .. .	Rampore Beauleah.	29 954	30 030	—	S, NW	18 5	80 2	14th ,,	39 7	20th ,,	77 2	47 6	62 4	—	70 1
	Maldah .	Maldah .	Observatory not started.													
	Dinagepore . .	Dinagepore ...	29 895	30 022	—	W, NE	86	70 6	16th ,,	39 9	14th ,,	77 3	44 8	61 1	—	63 4
	Rungpore	Rungpore .	29 908	30 039	—	NE	67	77 6	16th ,,	39 4	14th ,,	75 7	43 4	59 6	—	65·5
	Julpigoree ... ... / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree ..	29 747	30 047	—	E	78 9	76 9	18th ,,	41 1	18th ,,	75 5	44 6	60 0	—	67 3
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling .	23 920	—	—	ENE	113 2	47 5	16th ,,	26 3	19th ,,	44 5	23 8	36 6	—	39 1
North Behar.	Purneah ... ... / North Bhagulpore ..	Purneah ..	29 904	30 037	— 006	Calm	41 9	78 7	17th ,,	39 7	14th ,,	76·9	42 9	59·9	—6·5	68·0
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	Observations not recorded.													
	Durbhunga . .	Durbhunga ..	29 883	30 000	+ 025	SW	81	74 9	16th&17th Feb	45 8	19th ,,	73·6	47 8	60 7	—3·9	66·3
	Chumparun . ..	Motihari ..	29 794	30·033	—	SE	177 3	76 9	16th Feb	39 4	19th ,,	74 7	43 2	58 5	—	64·1
	Sarun ...	Chupra	29 891	—	—	W	71 8	77 0	14th ,,	45 2	18th ,,	73·7	47·0	60 4	—	66 6
South Behar	Shahabad	Dehree .	29 690	30 063	—	SSW	170 5	76 .	14th, 19th feb.	50 0	17th ,,	74 0	152 4	63 2	—	67 6
		Buxar	29 807	30 060	—	WNW	116 6	78 4	16th Feb	42 9	20th ,,	75·2	47 5	61 4	—	68 8
		Arrah ...	29·843	30 030	—	SW	88 7	75 7	19th ,,	43·9	20th ,,	73 8	46 2	60 0	—	65·3
	Gya	Gya ..	29 649	30 043	?	Calm	41 8	78 6	19th ,,	44 1	16th & 20th Feb	77 3	46·9	62 1	—6 5	69·9
	Patna	Bankipore ..	29 877	30 070	+·006	W	78 6	77 1	16th ,,	45 6	20th ,,	74·6	47·7	61 2	—3·9	65 6
	South Bhagulpore ... / Monghyr . ..	Bhagulpore .	29 875	30·044	—	NW	Out of order.	77 2	16th ,,	45·9	19th & 20th Feb.	75·6	47·8	61·4	—	68·7
Chutia Nagpur	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka ..	29 528	—	—	NW	77 1	78·1	16th ,,	46·2	20th ,,	76 8	53 7	64·8	—	69·6
	Hazaribagh .	Hazaribagh ..	27 975	30 036	— 013	NNW	137 0	73 9	14th ,,	47·6	20th ,,	70·6	50·7	60·6	—5·3	65·4
	Lohardugga . / Manbhoom .	Ranchee* ..	27 846	30 040	—	—	—	72 7	14th ,,	46 4	19th ,,	70·9	50·7	60·4	—	64·9
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebasa ..	29 242	—	—	N	231·2	79·0	14th ,,	49·1	20th ,,	76·0	56·1	66·1	—	68·6

* Means for

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same The Humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky vations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi- from the district (i.e.), the total rainfal at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

or the week ending Friday, the 20th February 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
81	5·8	3·61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
75	5·4	3 27	2 61	0 26	4 20	0·49	+3·71	54 05	58·46	—4·41	3 8	0 4	False Point ...		
69	6 7	1 74	2 93	0 21	3 49	0 57	+ 2·92	51 67	53 58	—1 91	3 5	0·4	Cuttack ..	Cuttac	
62	5 9	1 54	1·43	0 16	2 58	0 63	+1·95	58 84	54 65	+4 19	2 5	0 4	Balasore ..	Balasore	
72	5·9	1·00	0·63	0 26	4 88	0 86	+4 02	74·47	63 19	+11 28	1 7	0 6	Sangor Island ...	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
														South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
66	3·3	0·24	0 17	0 27	1 75	0 78	+0·97	44·77	51 41	—6 64	1 0	0 5	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	
54	3·6	0 08	0 05	0 39	2·95	1·07	+1 88	52·14	53 60	—0 46	0 6	0 8	Calcutta ...	24 Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
60	3·9	Nil	Nil	0·32	1 00	0·99	+0 01	36 98	47 66	—10 68	0 0	0 6	Burdwan ..	Burdwan	
													Bankoora ..	Bankoora	
45	4·0	0·10	0 06	0 25	1·32	0 71	+0 61	40 34	52 21	—11 87	1 1	0 5	Ranigunge ..	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
51	4 3	Nil	0·02	0 38	0 07	0 84	—0 17	36 29	51 05	—14 85	0 3	0 5	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
			0·07	0 30	1 30	1 01	+0 29	37 81	50 91	—13·10	0 5	0 5	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
53	3·7	Nil	Nil	0 44	1 67	0 98	+0 69	54·79	54·71	+0 08	0 0	0 7	Jessore ...	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
69	3 0	0·21	0·27	0 26	0 64	0 64	+0 20	107 46	113 44	—5 98	1 0	0 4	Chittagong .	Chittagong	East Bengal.
			0 10	0 33	2 65	0 95	+1 70	65 31	87 84	—22 53	1 0	0 7	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			0 19	0 42	2 17	0 87	+1 30	85 28	78 14	+7 14	1 0	0 6	Barrisal .	Backergunge	
48	2·9	0 06	0·04	0 48	2 05	1 01	+1 04	97 49	112 55	—15 06	0 5	0 8	Noakholly .	Noakholly	
55	3 6	Nil	Nil	0 53	1 84	1 04	+0 80	45 70	57 55	—11 79	0 0	0 6	Furreedpore ..	Furreedpore	
58	3 9	Nil	0 02	0 54	2 12	1 04	+1 08	40 93	60 41	—10 48	0 3	0 7	Dacca ..	Dacca	
56	1 1	0 09	0 05	0 44	1 63	0 89	+0 74	65 78	72 89	—7 11	0 8	0 8	Commillah	Commillah ...	
			Nil	0 38	0 55	1 05	—0 50	46 86	70 33	—23 47	0 0	0 5	Mymensingh .	Mymensingh	
38	4 4	drops											Bogra ..	Bogra and Pubna ...	
42	4 3	Nil	Nil	0 52	0 69	1 02	—0 13	38 48	57 35	—18 87	0 0	0 5	Serajgunge		
43	0·7	Nil	Nil	0 32	0 23	0 82	—0·59	34 92	54 60	—19 68	0 0	0 5	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
													Maldah	Maldah	
47	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 32	0 06	0 61	—0 55	38 92	57 51	—18 59	0 0	0 7	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
51	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 18	0 14	0 81	—0 37	50 54	76 44	—25 90	0 0	0 4	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
43	0·3	Nil	Nil	0 14	Nil	0 40	—0 40	95 96	114 74	—18 78	0 0	0 6	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
72	1·4	0 05	0·02	0·33	0 05	0 77	—0·72	114·66	153 93	—39 27	0 5	1 0	Darjeeling .	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
51	2·7	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 03	0 60	—0 57	46 01	58 68	—12 07	0 0	0 4	Purneah ..	Purneah	North Behar.
														North Bhagulpore ..	
													Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore	
38	1·9	Nil	Nil	0 09	Nil	0 47	—0·47	35 10	43 29	—8 19	0 0	0 4	Durbhunga .	Durbhunga	
43	4·0	Nil	Nil	0 14	Nil	0 53	—0 53	42 20	45 18	—2 98	0 0	0 4	Motihari .	Chumparun	
46	1·9	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 01	0 44	—0 43	31 18	41 93	—10 75	0 0	0 3	Chupra	Sarun	
46	1·7	Nil											Dehree .		
35	2·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·49	—0 49	29 67	40·33	—10 66	0 0	0 3	Buxar ..	Shahabad	South Behar.
46	1·0	Nil											Arrah ...		
39	4·6	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·15	0 48	—0 33	28 77	40 78	—12·01	0 0	0 4	Gya ..	Gya	
46	2·0	Nil	Nil	0 11	Nil	0·48	—0·48	29 20	41·42	—12 22	0 0	0 3	Bankipore .	Patna	
36	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·01	0·58	—0 57	31·27	43 00	—11 73	0 0	0·4	Bhagulpore ..	South Bhagulpore ...	
														Monghyr ..	
39	0·7	Nil	0·04	0·14	0·66	0·48	—0 18	34·29	49·53	—15 24	0·3	0·4	Doomka	Soothal Pergunnahs .	
36	1 6	0·23	0·20	0 24	0 89	0·57	+0·32	35 43	47 58	—12 15	1 0	0 5	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
														Lohardugga	
49	2·9	0·51	0·26	0·19	1·14	0·84	+0·30	38 47	46 64	—10 17	1·3	0 5	Ranchee ..	Manbhoom	
														Singbhoom	
50	3·4	0·49	0·22	3·26	0·03	0·87	—0 24	45 42	52·83	—7 41	4·0	0 7	Chyebassa ..		

ays.
in for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater
k. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observ-
stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received
ch fall.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 20th February 1885.

Meteorological division	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 14th February	Sunday, 15th February.	Monday, 16th February.	Tuesday, 17th February	Wednesday, 18th February.	Thursday, 19th February.	Friday, 20th February	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 20th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 20th February.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
Orissa ..	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	0 01	1 10	. .	0 66	0 41	.	..	4	2 58	5 07	0'38	64'38	66'93
		Khurdah		0 80	0 02	0 20	0 52	. .		4	1 54	3 48	0'46	54 23	59'27
		Banpur	0 48	0 98		0 55	1 25	. .		4	3 26	4 41	0 30	61'83	66'47
		False Point		1 40	.	0 62	1 25	...		3	3 27	3 81	0 04	55 80	59'29
		Hooktola											?		?
	Cuttack ..	Jagatsingpore											0'46		47'65
		Banki .	0 02	0 50		0 03	0 32	. .		4	0 87	2 19	?	47'09	?
		Cuttack		1 40		0 02	1 05			3	2 47	3 50	0 59	54 48	57'97
		Kendrapara	0 33	2 10		0 56	0 70			4	3 69	3 95	0 43	44 77	48'72
		Jajpore	0 03	1 45			1 08			3	3 76	4 60	0'30	49'03	53'63
	Balasore .	Chandbali	..	0 90		1 25	0 95		.	3	3 09	3'31	0 87	51 57	55'80
		Bhuddruck		1 22			0 45	.		3	1 67	3 00	0 53	50 34	53'37
		Soorah	0 15	0 40			0 71			3	1 26	2 53	0 53	48 16	51'06
		Balasore .		0 85			0 77			3	1'70	4 01	0 36	71 58	75'59
		Jellasore	0 06			0 08				2	0 11	1 09	0 08	53 28	54'26
		Bartpodah .	0 23			0 60				2	0 85	2 01	0 19	56 56	58'92
Outer-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai .		0 20			0 58			2	0 68	3 23	0 87	70'06	73 03
		Sauger Island		0 25			0-75			2	1 00	7 78	0 81	83 42	86'37
		Tumlook					0 20			1	0 20	2 60	0 94	47 60	51'56
		Midnapore					0 19			1	0 19	1 07	0 79	47 84	48 96
		Ghattal .					0 12			1	0 12	1 59	0 59	39 49	53 64
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour					0 21			1	0'21	3 64	1 10	69'93	69 05
		Alipore Jail													
		Barrackpore		..			0 06			1	0 06	2 03	1 29	60 56	63 17
		Dum-Dum								Nil	Nil	4 36	1 16	53 16	49'75
		Baraset .					0 08			1	0 08	3 22	0 62	59 .8	53'06
		Busseerhat								Nil	Nil	4 06	1 01	50 61	50 35
			.	.			.		.	Nil	Nil	4 09	0 77	63 33	54'37
	Howrah	Howrah .													
		Mohesreka			..		0 06	.		1	0 06	1 21	0 90	48 60	52'74
		(Oolobersah)	.	.	.		0 17			1	0 17	2 62	1 04	46 11	51 69
	Hooghly	Serampore													
		Hooghly	.		.		0 04			1	0 04	3 81	1 13	60 56	50 67
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	3 58	1 14	42 75	46 97
						0 10			.	1	0 10	2 04	1 30	37 47	56 48
	Burdwan	Culna .								Nil	Nil	0 93	0 91	37 53	44'81
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	0 80	0 85	36 12	46 96
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	1 27	1 28	37 20	43 98
		Ranegunge	0 02	0 08						2	0 10	1 29	1 25	41 39	46 26
	Bankoora .	Bankoora		0 06				.	.	1	0 06	0 56	0 81	55 50	51 26
		Indas ...								Nil	Nil		?		?
		Bishenpore		. .		.	0 06			1	0 06	1 07	0 57	40 25	50 03
		Kotulpur				.		0 11		1	0 11	0 95	?	?	?
		Maliara	0 08						.	1	0 08	1 78	0 12	36 31	45'61
		Onda								Nil	Nil	1 70	?	?	?
		Khatra		0 11		.	0 05	0 09		3	0 25	1 70	0 20	48 00	56 65
		Gangajalghati	.	0 06						1	0 06	0 84	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory	.	.	.				.	Nil	Nil	0 70	1 01	42 51	55'05
		Hetampore .	..							Nil	Nil	1 ..	1 05		53 74
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	1 98	0 94	37 93	53 87
		Ranaghat		.						Nil	Nil	0 88	0 89	39 41	49'03
		Kishnaghur					.			Nil	Nil	0 51	1 00	30 .3	47 71
		Chooadanga						0 02		1	0 02	1 14	1 01	38 58	52 76
		Meherpore				.		0 52		1	0 52	1 50	1 01	36 39	48'46
		Koushtea .		0 10						1	0 10	1 97	0 99	43 50	55'61
	Khoolna	Satkira					0 03			1	0 03	1 82	0 92	64 29	54'89
		Bagirhat							.	Nil	Nil	2 29	1 ..	70 43	62 05
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	2 10	0 87	66 04	56'21
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	1 27	0 85	33 18	49'65
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	1 15	1 01	52 90	54'25
		Jhenidah		.						Nil	Nil	1 16	1 00	50 00	55 15
		Magoorah	..							Nil	Nil	1 90	0 99	46 08	50 08
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 46	1 05	36'24	38 44
		Rampore Haut	.		..					Nil	Nil	0 49	0 96	33 76	38 11
		Berhampore							.	Nil	Nil	1 07	0 96	33 96	56 96
		Lalbagh		0 10						1	0 10	0 50	0 57	36 56	49 96
		Azimgunge		0 05		..				1	0 05	0 82	0 89	40 2.	51 96
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 84	32 72	46 81
		Lalgola								Nil	Nil	1 03	0 69	4. 99	50 85
East Bengal.	Cox Bazar ..	Cox's Bazar					0 25			1	0 25	0 36	0 49	129 24	132'97
		Chittagong					0 28			1	0 28	1 30	0 79	85 68	93'06
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramsamati					0 10			1	0 10	2'65	0 98	86 31	87 84
		Raicha				0 14	0 30			2	0 32	0 56	?	81 35	?
		Agartola	.		.					Nil	Nil	1 03	0'99	56 41	65 61
	Backergunge	Patuakhally			.		0 40			1	0 40	2 20	1 00	86'40	89 89
		Perozepore	..				0 14	.		1	0 13	2'02	1 04	84 20	79 39
		Burrisal			.	..	0 09			1	0 09	1 95	0 85	81 37	87 96
		Bhola	.. .	. .		.	0 15	.		1	0'15	1 93	0 58	85'95	84 27
	Noakholly .	Noakholly .	.				0 07			1	0 07	1 94	0 68	99 58	111 76
		Feuny .	.					.	.	Nil	Nil	2 14	1 55	95'36	113 28
	Furreedpore	Madaripore		.						Nil	Nil	1 85	0'79	46'27	57'06
		Furreedpore .	.		.					Nil	Nil	2 28	1 06	60 .6	69 49
		Goalundo	.		.				.	Nil	Nil	0 65	1 29	56'.2	64'81
	Dacca ..	Munsingunge	.		. .	. .	0 07		.	1	0 07	2 91	1'07	69'66	73 79
		Dacca	..		.					Nil	Nil	2 22	0 87	65 62	69 77
		Narainsunge		.. .						Nil	Nil	2 12	?	46'26	?
		Manicagunge								Nil	Nil	1'24	1'18	45'08	51'09
	Comilla .	Comilla					0 05	0 03	..	3	0 08	1 80	0'76	76'76	77 32
		Chandpore	.				0'15		..	1	0 10	1'90	0'63	63 20	68'77
		Brahmunberia	.		.			.		Nil	Nil	1'24	1 30	64'78	64 15
	Hymensingh .	Kishoregunge	.		.		...			Nil	Nil	0 20	0 94	46'26	73'29
		Atia			.				.	Nil	Nil	0'20	1'15	36'27	39 27
		Hymensingh	..	. .	. .			0 01		1	0'01	0 65	1'26	62'35	70'77
		Jamalpore		. .					..	Nil	Nil	0 25	1'24	46 33	49'81
		Netrokona ..	..	. .	.				...	Nil	Nil	0 65	?	59 50	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 20th February 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 14th February.	Sunday, 15th February.	Monday, 16th February.	Tuesday, 17th February.	Wednesday, 18th February.	Thursday, 19th February.	Friday, 20th February.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 20th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 20th February.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna ...	Pubna								Nil	Nil	0 48	1·07	42·91	55 51
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	0 78	1 04	40·91	54·02
	Rogra ...	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1·28	37 23	51·56
		Nowabilla								Nil	Nil	0 22	1 12	38 33	52 79
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	0·90	0 98	38 34	52 76
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	1 68	0 81	41·88	54 30
	Rajshahye ..	Beauleah								Nil	Nil	0·70	0·91	34 74	55 02
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 00	34 16	57 33
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0·10	?	41·98	?
	Maldah ...	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 56	33 85	51·65
	Dinagepore .	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	0·21	0 07	34 19	50·45
		Dhurmmon								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	44·38	50·38
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 68	42 47	55 79
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0·03	0 59	34 56	48 91
		Balooreghat								Nil	Nil	0 84	?	38·56	?
	Rungpore ..	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	0 37	0·82	43 74	63 80
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 43	37 21	75 17
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	30 03	75 17
		Begdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 03	30 10	91·53
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	102 52	116 79
	Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	84 97	100 05
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	119 62	119 26
		Mickhgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	83 43	111 16
		Mazabhanna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	87·17	125·01
	Darjeeling Hill.	Boxa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·80	132 53	198 36
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	86 11	?
		Darjeeling											0 74		109·49
		Kalimpong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	65 13	?
North Behar	Purneah ..	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	0 41	0 55	66 76	68 16
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	52 30	63 ·6
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 08	46 04	61 85
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	39 24	50 43
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	30 03	50 31
	Durbhunga ..	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	35 16	41 13
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	30 97	41 27
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	41 25	44 20
	Muzaffarpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 53	37 05	40 73
		Muzaffarpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	33 80	4 ·80
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	34 40	43 36
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	41 82	42 41
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	45 85	48 80
	Sarun .	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 62	39 90	44 85
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 ·3	29 25	44 03
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	33 10	39 23
South Behar	Shahabad .	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	29 18	38 71
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	0 12	?	31 91	?
		Bhuboosh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 65	29 ·4	42 06
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	3· 46	41 10
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 49	34 71	39 34
	Gya .	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	0 4·	0 35	39 67	41 12
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 ·7	0 57	25 10	42 09
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 58	2 ·5	40 18
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 43	37 03	39 63
	Patna ..	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 ·2	30 09	41 78
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	30 42	40 03
		Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 60	18 ·6	43 15
		Barra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	31 ·3	40 30
	Monghyr ..	Begoosaral								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·1	25 15	39 75
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 ·1	31 ·0	42 17
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	3· ·4	42 78
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 ·5	0 ·5	36 ·3	40 67
		Banka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	30 04	44 86
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmenal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·8	32 40	48 98
		Gouda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·0	25 21	46 80
		Pakour								1	0 11	2 23	0 16	37 15	52 15
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 34	0 79	30 06	50 19
		Deoghur								1	0 11	0 ·3	0 09	31 80	46 80
		Jasidara								Nil	Nil	0 97	0 25	48 31	66 04
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pacnamba	0 05							1	0 05	0 ·0	0 04	29 75	46 92
		Hazaribagh	0 53							1	0 53	1 20	0 74	30 05	48 13
		Somtagurah											0 ·3		40 20
		Manudi Hills											0 51		46 36
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0 17							1	0 ·7	0 67	?	41 25	
		Ranchi	0 48	0 06						2	0 54	1 ·2	0 07	51 80	52 38
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	1 02	0 45	31 21	43 15
	Singbhoom ..	Chyebassa	0 22	0 06	0 21		0 05			4	0 52	0 ·5	0 87	45 42	52 53
	Manbhoom .	Purulia	0 31	0 08						2	0 39	1 ·1	0 ·5	40 05	50 08
		Goomapore		0 11						1	0 11	0 70	1 01	39 86	48 96

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the return are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 3rd February* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

In the report for the previous week, it was noticed that an area of slight disturbance existed over Orissa on the 13th or the last day of that week, but that the conditions over the remainder of the Province were fairly settled. These conditions continued almost unaltered for the first four or five days of the present week, and during this period light rain showers have been frequent in Orissa, while rain has also been received at a few stations in Chutia Nagpur. On the 18th, however, the wind directions at the head of the Bay showed a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation, and this was accompanied by light to moderate rain in Orissa, light rain in East Bengal, and at a few of the stations in South-West Bengal. After this the weather rapidly became more settled, and at the close of the week the conditions in Bengal were again distinctly and decidedly those of the north-east monsoon. It will thus be seen that over the greater part of the Province during the week little or no rain has fallen, while the conditions have been decidedly those of the cold-weather months, and for the whole of the week, except in Orissa, where winds were southerly at the beginning of the week, a steady northerly current has been blowing over the Province.

Pressure was during the previous week nearly normal, and for the first four days of the present week pressure steadily decreased, while for the remaining three days it increased. The decreasing pressure has been more pronounced than the increasing, but this is of course a normal feature at this season, and the mean pressure for the week, though decidedly lower than that of the previous week, has been only slightly below the normal, except in North Behar, where it is even slightly above it. The defect, as may be expected from what has been previously stated, is largest in Orissa, where it amounts to 0·025″; then Chutia Nagpur and South Behar show a defect of about 0·012″, while pressure in South-West and East Bengal has been nearly normal.

Owing to the steady northerly current which has been blowing over Bengal during the week, temperatures were in all cases below the normal. The average defect over the whole Province has been about 5°, but in some instances, as at Gya and Purneah, it amounts to between 6° and 7°. The low temperature has been most marked in the day or maximum temperature, and thus at eight selected typical stations the day temperatures have been 5·8° in defect, while the night or minimum temperatures have only been 3·6° in defect. That this is the case is seen in the following table, where the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperatures at the eight stations are given :—

Names of Stations.	Maximum day temperature.			Minimum night temperature.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week.	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference.
Cuttack	89·9	82·3	—7 6	65·2	64 4	—0 8
Calcutta	82 6	76 2	—6 4	61 1	57 1	—4 0
Burdwan	83 0	77 0	—6 0	58 1	56 4	—1 7
Jessore	84 3	77 1	—7 2	55 7	54 6	—1 1
Dacca	82·6	77 6	—5 0	58 3	54 2	—4 1
Patna	78·4	74 6	—3 8	51 8	47 7	—4·1
Purneah	80 0	76 9	—3 1	52 8	42 9	—9·9
Hazaribagh	78 0	70 8	—7·2	53·9	50·7	—3·2

The rainfall for the week has been important in Orissa and in Chutia Nagpur, but in the other districts it has been quite unimportant. In Orissa rain fell generally on four days of the week, while in Chutia Nagpur it fell in small quantities generally on one or two days. The average fall in Orissa has equalled 2·13 inches, which is ten times the normal fall. In Chutia Nagpur the average fall has been 0·23 inch, which is nearly equal to the normal fall of 0·22 inch. South-West Bengal has received about one-fourth the normal fall, and East Bengal about one-fifth of it. In South Behar there was practically no rain, while in North Behar and North Bengal no rain at all was reported during the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 20th February 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	86·4	57·6	76·3	63·1	70·7	—4·7	2·13	0·20	+1·93	3·1	0·4	+2·7	3·24	0·37	55·89	55·40
South-West Bengal ...	81·3	48·1	76·6	56·6	66·6	—4·5	0·06	0·23	—0·17	0·6	0·6	0	1·86	0·93	46·45	53·70
East Bengal*	84·8	49·0	77·0	53·9	65·5	—4·5	0·09	0·44	—0·35	0·6	0·6	0	1·79	0·95	67·21	77·26
North Bengal	80·2	39·4	76·6	49·5	63·1	—	Nil	0·20	—0·20	0·0	0·5	—0·5	0·23	0·68	51·78	73·62
North Behar	78·7	39·4	74·7	45·0	59·9	—5·2	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·0	0·4	—0·4	0·01	0·32	39·55	46·29
South Behar	78·6	46·2	75·3	46·7	61·0	—5·2	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·1	0·4	—0·3	0·20	0·50	30·95	45·60
Chutia Nagpur	73·9†	47·6†	70·4†	50·7†	60·6†	—5·2†	0·23	0·23	+0·01	1·3	0·5	+0·8	1·06	0·78	37·86	48·65

* Burrisal and Mymensingh not included.
† Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL; ALEXANDER PEDLER,

The 24th February 1885. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885		○		Inches	○	○	○	○	○	Inches	○	%			Inches.	
Feb.	15th	118·5	0·6	29·963	65·3	75·1	15·8	59·3	61·2	0·437	58·2	78	WSW, SW and variable.	100	Not measureable.	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
"	16th	130·0	10·6	·930	66·0	76·1	17·5	58·6	59·1	·410	53·4	67	SW and NNW .	107	Nil.	Chiefly clear, =, ⌓.
"	17th	135·0	9·6	·891	66·9	77·9	22·7	55·2	59·6	·420	54·1	65	NNE and variable ...	79	0·03	Morning clear, day and night cloudy, o, d, ⌓.
"	18th	134·6	7·8	·917	66·2	75·3	13·1	62·2	61·5	484	58·0	76	ENE and variable ..	73	0·05	Partially cloudy, o, d.
"	19th	134·5	9·0	·957	65·5	76·8	21·6	55·3	59·4	·429	54·7	70	ENE and WSW ..	63	Nil.	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	20th	133·6	10·8	30·035	63·8	76·5	23·7	52·8	55·5	333	47·8	60	NW by W and variable	49	"	Clear, ⌓
"	21st	135·5	11·0	29·981	65·2	78·1	26·4	51·7	57·7	380	51·4	64	NNE and SSW ...	78	"	Clear, ⌓

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days ..	..	29 952
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	29 930
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	59 4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	80 0
		○
The mean temperature of the seven days ..	..	65 6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	.	73 7
The extreme variation of temperature	..	26·4
The maximum temperature	...	78 1
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	.	12
		lbs
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	..	Not measureable.
The mean relative humidity	...	69
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	66
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st February 1885	...	0 08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .	..	0·27
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 21st February 1885 ...	...	2·44
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .		1 29

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, = fog, ⌓ dew.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 23rd February 1885

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st February 1885.

Month	Date	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Rain.
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
February	15th	64 9	77 4	17 8	59 6	62 3	529	60 5	86	Nil
,,	16th	67 9	77 9	18 9	59 0	62 0	478	57 8	70	,,
,,	17th	67 1	80 4	25 0	55 4	59 8	418	54 0	63	,,
,,	18th	66 6	70 4	17 4	62 0	60 9	457	56 4	70	0·07
,,	19th	73 8	78 9	22 6	56 3	61 7	390	52 1	47	Nil
,,	20th	65 8	77 9	24 1	53 8	57 2	366	49 6	56	,,
,,	21st	66 6	80 6	27 4	53 2	57 8	363	50·1	56	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	67 5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	27 4
The maximum temperature	...	80 6
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	64
		Ins
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st February 1885	...	0·07

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 23rd February 1885.

W. L. Dallas,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE first class Municipalities in Bengal returned, during the week ending 7th February 1885, the birth and death-rates of 23·2 and 27·2 per 1,000 of population, respectively, as opposed to 23·7 and 30·1 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 31st January, indicating a large reduction in the record of deaths.

2. The highest birth and death-rates were returned by the following Municipalities :—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore ...	49·8	Jessore ...	55·1
Durbhanga ...	46·4	Poori ...	53·5
Comillah ...	46·2	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	42·4
Serampore ...	31·4	Utterpara	37·8
		Serampore	33·4
		Midnapore	32·5
		Hughli	29·5

3 Referring to the principal death-causes, cholera is reported to have proved fatal at the rate of 3·0 per 1,000 of population against 2·6 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 31st January; small-pox at 7 against 4 per 1,000; fever at 10·9 against 12·6 per 1,000; bowel-complaints at 5·0 against 5·5 per 1,000; injury at 2 per 1,000 against the same proportion; and "other causes" at 7·4 against 8·8 per 1,000 The noticeable feature presented by these figures is that the mortality from fever and from the diseases classed under the head of "other causes" had diminished to a sensible extent

4 Excluding injury, the mortality from which was nowhere conspicuously heavy, the rest of the diseases proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities —

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Jessore ...	18·3	Dacca ...	5·2	Jessore ...	30·6	Suburbs of Calcutta	11·0	Poori ...	21·3
Midnapore ...	17·0			Burdwan ...	24·4			Dacca ...	14·2
Poori ...	15·0							Serampore ...	11·8
Hughli ...	9·4							Patna ...	11·0
Howrah ...	7·4							Gya ...	10·9
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	6·0							Suburbs of Calcutta ...	10·5
Gya ...	3·4								

5. Under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the week stands as follows —

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	23·3	Christians ...	21·7	Under 1 year ...	219·6
Females	26·0	Hindus ...	29·3	1 and under 5 years ...	34·6
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	123	Mahomedans ...	22·7	5 „ 10 „ ...	11·3
		Other classes ...	30·4	10 „ 15 „ ...	6·8
				15 „ 20 „ ...	15·7
				20 „ 30 „ ...	18·6
				30 „ 40 „ ...	18·5
				40 „ 50 „ ...	28·2
				50 „ 60 „ ...	29·5
				60 years and upwards ...	59·5

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 23rd February 1885

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 7th February 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum											
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
																											Males	Females	Males	Females	
Burdwan	Burdwan	18 663	16 017	34 680	13	6	19	19 8	9 1	29 0	216			16	..		3	19	..	..	25 4			4 8	29 0	51 9	13	6	37 4	19 5	216
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16 633	33 560	5	6	11	7 7	9 3	17 0	83	1		2	3	..	5	21	4 7 0		31	4 6		7 7	32 5	32 5	16	5	49 1	15 6	320
Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah	19 179	19 539	38,718	5	11	16	6 7	14 8	21 5	45	7	..	11	2	..	2	22	9 4		14 8	2 6		2 6	29 5	40 2	13	9	35 2	24 9	144
Serampore ...	Serampore ..	13,559	12,937	26,496	8	8	16	13 7	13 7	31 4	100			7	3	1	6	17			13 7	5 9	1 9	11 8	33 4	33 4	9	8	25 7	32 2	112
	Uttarpara	3 046	2 464	5 510	1	1	2	9 4	9 4	18 9	100		..		2		2	4				19 9		19 9	37 8	25 3	3	1	51 2	21 1	300
Howrah	Howrah . ..	60,989	44 639	105 628	22	19	41	10 3	9 3	20 2	115	15		15	13		9	52	7 4		7 4	6 4		4 4	23 6	29 0	36	18	29 0	21 0	188
24-Pergunnahs ..	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,395	104 224	251 619	38	38	76	7 8	7 8	15 7	100	29	2	70	53		51	205	6 0	4	14 5	11 0		10 5	42 4	46 5	116	69	41 0	44 4	139
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	2	7	9	3 5	13 2	17 0	28	..	..	10	1		3	14		..	15 9	1 9		5 8	28 5	28 5	6	8	23 5	29 3	75
	Ranaghat ...	4,023	4,655	8 683		1	1		6 0	6 0	No male births			2				2			12 0				12 0		2		25 5		No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,709	15 870	29 657	3	4	7	5 2	7 0	12 2	75			7			1	8			12 2			1 7	14 0	14 0	3	5	17 4	16 3	60
Jessore ...	Jessore	4,530	3,665	8 495	1		1	6 1		6 1	No female births.	3	..	5			1	9	18 3		30 6		..	6 1	55 1	61 2	5	4	53 8	56 7	125
Rajshahye ..	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9 025	19,791	4	4	8	16 5	10 5	21 0	100		1	3			1	5	..	2 6	7 9			2 6	13 1	13 1	2	3	9 7	17 3	66
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5 029	2 947	7,976	1	2	3	6 5	13 0	19 5	50			2				2			13 0				13 0	13 0	2		39 6	...	No female deaths.
Dacca ...	Dacca	42 782	37 379	80 161	17	14	31	11 1	9 0	20 2	121		5	8	1		22	36		5 2	5 2	6		14 2	25 2	31 2	15	21	21 9	29 2	65
	Narayangange	7 685	4 956	12,561	2	2	4	5 3	5 3	16 6	100			1			2	3			4 1			8 3	12 4	16 6		3		25 8	No male deaths.
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	13 940	8 790	22 130	2	1	3	4 7	2 3	7 0	200		..	6			1	7		..	14 1			2 3	16 4	21 1	3	4	11 7	22 7	75
Tipperah ..	Commillah ...	8,153	5 353	13,506	3	4	12	30 2	15 4	46 2	200			2			2	4			7 7	..		7 7	15 4	19 3	3	1	19 1	9 7	300
Patna	Patna City	78 762	81,475	160 237	49	43	92	15 9	15 9	29 8	113		5	28	17	...	24	84		1 6	9 1	5 5		11 0	27 2	28 6	39	45	25 7	28 7	86
Gya	Gya ...	38 290	37,831	76,121	17	21	38	11 6	14 3	25 9	80	5		15	5	..	16	41	3 4	.	10 2	3 4		10 9	28 6	28 0	23	18	31 2	24 7	127
Shahabad ...	Arrah	20,960	22 505	43 465	5	4	9	6 0	4 8	10 8	125	..	..	1	1			2		..	1 2	1 2			2 4	1 2	1	1	2 4	2 3	100
Muzaffarpore	Muzaffarpore	23 084	19,658	42 742	4	9	13	4 8	10 9	15 8	44	..		13	4	...	1	19			15 8	4 8		1 2	21 9	26 7	12	6	27 0	15 8	200
Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	33,774	32 322	66 096	30	29	59	23 6	22 5	46 4	103	..		7	11	1	5	24			5 5	5 6	3	3 9	18 9	15 7	9	15	13 9	24 6	60
Sarun ..	Chapra	29 344	27,245	53 249	16	9	23	1 7	8 7	22 4	133	..	1	11	..		...	12		1 0	10 7		..		11 7	12 7	5	7	10 1	13 4	71
Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	29 640	27,813	57,453	24	31	55	21 7	28 1	49 5	77	..	..	12	4	1	7	23	.		10 9	3 6	3	6 3	20 8	19 9	8	15	14 0	26 0	53
Monghyr . ..	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	12	13	24	10 3	10 8	21 7	100		..	16	5	..	5	26		...	14 3	4 5	..	4 5	23 3	19 1	17	9	31 4	15 9	188
Purneah ...	Purneah	8 403	6,533	15,016	2	5	7	6 9	17 3	24 2	40	..	..	5	..	..	..	5		..	17 3	..			17 3	24 2	3	2	19 4	15 9	150
Poori	Poori	13 427	11,365	24,292	5	4	9	10 6	8 6	19 2	125	7		4	3	1	10	25	15 0		5 6	6 4	2 1	21 3	55 6	77 1	19	7	71 8	38 3	257
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,322,689	294	295	589	11 6	11 6	23 2	99	77	17	273	123	4	139	498	3 6	7	10 9	5 0	2	7 4	27 2	30 1	283	319	23 3	26 0	123

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a maximum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "*Age*," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans, above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14				15										16							
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																										
		Class									Age																	
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and up wards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and up wards
Burdwan	Burdwan		11	8				24·2	40·5			5	6		1	2	2	1	4		1	43·9	68·1		23·7	53·5	13·1	7·5	47·1		35·1
Midnapur	Midnapur	1	16	4			233·2	32·0	25·5	...		4		2		1	6	1	1	4	3	27·3		27·3		1·5	42·6	9·4	14·0	75·0	35·2
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		20	2				32·5	15·2			3	2	1		2	3	3	4	1	3	1 54	33·0	14·9		17·3	21·3	22·2	40·4	15·9	63·1
Serampore . .	Serampore		13	4				26·8	211·7			7	2	1			1	3		1	2	712·7	57·0	20·7			9·7	31·5		27·3	74·8
	Utterpara		4					30·0				1					1		1	1		32·0					45·2		74·2	141·3	
Howrah ...	Howrah		41	10		1		26·1	23·8		172·2	5	9	1	2	6	10	7	6	4	2	107·2	71·6	7·1	13·4	5·0	20·0	10·5	22·8	31·8	23·2
24-Pergunnahs ..	Suburbs of Calcutta	2	148	55			25·7	51·3	29·0			35	17	9	5	5	41	33	23	15	20	342·0	54·7	23·6	11·5	14·4	30·7	33·3	38·3	45·0	73·0
Nuddea	Kishnaghur .	1	10	3			21·7	27·9	19·8			2	3	1				2	3		3	200·7	63·4	13·1	.	.		24·3	47·6		90·3
	Ranaghat ..		1	1				7·1	33·1					1							1			46·7							91·4
	Santipore ..		7	1				17·6	5·8			2	2	1	1		1			1		125·1	35·9	13·5	17·9	.	10·6		.	22·6	..
Jessore	Jessore	..	8	1				92·4	13·6			2	1	1			2	1	2			653·1	105·3	65·6			51·6	33·9	99·0	.	..
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah . ..		3	2				15·7	10·6			1							2	2		128·1							42·5	83·9	.....
Darjiling ..	Darjiling .		2					22·6				2										359·5									..
Dacca	Dacca . . .		10	29				12·9	38·3			4	6	2	1	2	5	6	4	3	4	100·6	56·4	10·5	6·5	14·2	17·0	28·5	24·5	32·9	37·3
	Narainguuge ..	.	2	1				13·4	8·4			1	1								1	196·4	45·6								79·8
Chittagong	Chittagong .. .	1		6			65·3		20·4				1	1		1	1				3		26·4	20·8		21·5	11·3		.		196·9
Tipperah ...	Comillah . .		1	3	..			8·7	21·1			2	.			1				.	1	350·2				21·5					76·7
Patna ...	Patna City	..	65	19				26·4	24·2			25	13	4	1	5	6	7	7	6	10	391·6	46·3	12·4	3·6	23·3	10·8	15·7	19·3	22·0	37·6
Gya	Gya .. .		38	3			...	33·9	9·7			3	2	1	1		4	5	4	9	12	87·1	16·4	7·4	7·7		14·1	20·4	21·3	71·2	121·2
Shahabad	Arrah	..	1	1				1·7	4·3												2										26·1
Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore ..	..	16	2		..		27·7	8·3					3	2	1	2	3	6	1				34·7	26·2	17·2	12·1	22·4	62·4	16·0	...
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga		20	4				21·4	11·9	..		6	1	3		..	1	1	4	3	5	200·4	6·8	19·9			3·9	4·7	28·0	35·6	81·4
Chupra	Chuprah .		10	2				16·8	8·7				1			1	2	1	2		5		9·8			14·6	10·9	6·0	16·6		74·7
Bhagulpore ..	Bhagulpore ..		18	5				23·5	15·1			6	4	3			3	1	1	1	4	261·3	38·4	26·6		.	14·3	8·6	8·1	12·2	57·7
Monghyr	Monghyr		23	4				25·6	10·5			7	3	1	1		4	5	2	2	1	245·1	25·1	7·4	9·1		20·1	29·0	16·3	28·1	14·6
Purneah	Purneah . .		4	1		..		22·6	9·2	...							3	1		1	1						31·6	18·2	...	65·5	61·6
Poori	Poori .. .		25	.				54·1				5				3			9		8	881·4				85·8			143·5	.	233·3
	TOTAL	5	516	171		1	21·7	29·3	22·7		36·4	125	73	36	15	30	97	81	87	54	93	219·6	34·6	14·3	6·9	18·7	18·6	18·5	29·2	29·5	58·5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 23rd February 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of December 1884.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-miles.	Tolls.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
1	Jaggery	257	1,280	343	13	313	3 4 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
3	Sand-stone	1,963	250	3,147	116	2 784	28 0 0	
	Sawn sight timber and piles (14 in number)		40				2 0 0	
	Bamboos		60				2 8 0	
	FUEL.							
2	Firewood	720	100	1 135	40	000	5 10 0	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
1	Earthware and earth pots	96	30	319	11	118	1 8 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
9	Passeng r boat			7 2 7	258	773	35 8 0	
30	Empty do			7, 98	2 0	2,082	18 11 0	
4	Sundry roods	1,044	210	2,440	85	973	12 4 0	
41	Total	4 620	1, 970	22 0 2	786	7 6 38	110 1 6	0 2 7
51	Total of same month last year	835	400	20,478	945	7,209	120 6 3	0 3 2
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
36	Laterite cutstone	17 760	708	20,708	1,049	28 310	280 4 0	
10	Sandstone rubble	5,760	10,	6 00	241	5 6 4	56 0 0	
7	Lime	2,430	780	4,5e7	161	4,3e4	43 0 0	
	FUEL.							
19	Coal	9,732	5,925	20,394	728	10,924	101 6 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
68	Empty boats			24 885	889	21 3 30	96 3 9	
1	Crane boat			1,131	40	1,004	11 4 0	
1	Stores, &c	396	500	741	27	7 5	7 4 0	
139	Total	34,029	8,050	87,836	3 137	75,050	604 5 9	0 1 0
	Total of same month last year							
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
41	Private, including miscellaneous	4,620	1,970	22 0 2	786	7 6 38	110 1 6	
139	Government stores including ditto	34,029	8,050	87 8 5	3,1 7	75,050	604 5 9	
180	Grand Total	38,649	10,050	109 865	3,923	70 708	714 7 3	
51	Grand Total of same month last year	835	200	20,478	94	7,209	120 6 3	

MEMO.

	Rs. A P.
Uncovered balance on the 1st of the month	52 5 3
Amount of tolls for the month	714 7 3
Total	766 12 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	696 9 0
Balance at the end of the month	110 3 6

High Level Canal, Range II

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P.
1	Paddy	50	100	170	6	42	1 1 6	
97	Rice	8,000	25,000	14 871	529	6,577	91 14 0	
1	Jaggery	200	1,000	3 1	12	144	2 1 0	
4	Salt	650	1 950	1,705	61	480	10 10 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
2	Castor seed	205	800	4.2	16	180	2 13 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Stone	100	10	180	6	69	1 2 6	
	Unwrought timber and piles 1653 in number)		1,500				30 6 9	
	Pambous (700 in number)		10				0 7 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1 0	Empty boat			7 905	279	3,333	24 6 0	
1	Lac	400	2,000	709	25	250	4 12 6	
	Small dongahs (18 in number)						5 4 0	
227	Total	9,610	32 570	26,172	934	11 0 8	174 14 3	0 3 0
34	Total of same month last year	1,720	8 510	6 002	217	2,504	63 5 9	0 4 0

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private traffic shows an increase of Rs 113 which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, timbers, and empty boats

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P.
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
4	Building stones	1,500	200	2,200	81	972	14 1 0	
	FUEL							
2	Charcoal	200	500	571	20	240	3 9 0	
13	Firewood	2,000	200	4,537	173	2 064	29 13 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
19	Empty boats			3 780	135	1,620	11 7 0	
1	Lascar's			805	31	372	5 6 0	
	Small dongahs						0 15 0	
39	Total	3,700	700	12,125	440	5,268	65 1 0	0 2 4
8	Total of same month last year	1,400	140	2,071	106	1 272	17 10 6	0 2 7

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
2 7	Private including miscellaneous	9 400	31,370	26,172	934	11 068	174 14 3	
39	Government stores including dittо	3,700	700	12,125	440	5,268	65 1 0	
240	Grand Total	13,100	33,070	38,297	1,374	16,336	240 1 3	
48	Grand Total of same month last year	3 120	8,470	9,073	323	3,776	80 0 3	

MEMO

	Rs. A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	106 7 11
Amount of tollage for the month	240 1 3
Total	346 9 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	122 14 9
Balance at the end of the month	223 54 5

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage.	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds.	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P.
84	Rice .. .	5,000	15,000	8,416	301	3,311	82 6 6	.....
1	Gram .	200	600	331	12	216	2 1 0	...
1	Salt .	200	600	476	17	85	2 15 6	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
.	Unwrought timber and piles (23 in number) .		50	...		...	2 11 6	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
53	Empty boat Small dongahs in number)	.		634	23	220	0 3 6 0 13 0	.. .
108	Total	5,400	16,450	9,847	352	3,832	70 2 0	0 3 5
11	Total of same month last year	500	1,900	1,668	61	831	9 0 0	0 2 1

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 61, which is due to the increase of traffic in items of rice and empty boats

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
	Nil							
	Total							
	Total of same month last year	.			.			.

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs				Rs A P	A P
108	Private, including miscellaneous .. .	5,400	16,450	9,847	352	3,832	70 2 0	.
	Government stores, including ditto			..	..	.	...	
108	Grand Total	5,400	16,450	9,847	352	3,832	70 2 0	..
11	Grand Total of same month last year	500	1,900	1,668	61	831	9 0 0	.....

MEMO.				Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ..		...	...	153 15 3
Amount to tollage for the month ...	...	...	...	70 2 0
		Total	...	224 1 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...		...	91 11 9
Balance at the end of the month ..		...	...	132 5 6

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Rs.	Mds				Rs A. P	A P.
438	Paddy	70,230	70 477	1 25 825	... .	... ..	2,160 1 3	. ..
441	Rice	98 677	2,10,457	2,32 800			2,982 0 0	.
2	Wheat	65	260	375			1 6 6	..
92	Gram	11,726	34 978	38 100		.	360 0 6	..
84	Fruits and vegetables .	6,675	7 160	17 850		.	179 7 6	. ..
11	Sugar, unrefined .	946	3,761	2,600			24 3 6	..
66	Salt .	15,582	43,689	42,015		.	572 8 6	..
1	Oil		1,000	500		..	1 14 0	..
2	Fish .		420	275			1 4 6	..
26	Betel leaves	1,540	7 825	5 625			22 13 6	.. ..
11	Curd	705	2,230	2,775		..	25 5 0	
37	Cocoanuts (175,250 in number)	810	4,297	7 955			122 15 6	
1	Onion	70	89	175	.		5 4 0	
	STIMULANTS							
21	Tobacco	2,265	11,970	6,685	.	. ..	81 1 9	. ..
	CLOTHING							
4	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	310	15 000	1 015		.	8 2 6	. ..
13	Ditto ditto (European)	1,000	1,00,000	2,800			29 10 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
15	Brass	3,535	77,350	9,525	.	.	83 4 6	
1	Silk ..	15	5,000	70		... .	0 9 9	.
2	Cotton	300	6,000	1,100	.	.. .	6 14 0	. ..
14	Do twist and yarn (European)	1,290	50,900	4,125		..	37 4 6	. ..
50	Jute	7,710	22 105	21 465			103 0 9	..
6	Hides (7,325 in number)	250	16 175	2 175		.	29 2 0	..
9	Indigo	968	1,63,100	3,515			91 0 9	..
15	Mustard seed	2,740	10 960	5,805			27 0 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
4	Tiles (2,400 in number)	..	104	855			4 1 9	
2	Lime	85	43	245		.	1 4 3	
1	Ghooting	50	15	125			1 14 0	
1	Portland cement	60	120	150			1 5 0	..
11	Sand	2,540	162	6,000			23 8 0	.. ..
137	Unwrought timber and piles (12,915 in number)	36,875	19,537	2,584	.	..	324 5 0	.
8	Bamboos (1,100 in number)		101	275		.. ..	3 4 6	. .
	LIVE STOCK							
1	Bullock, oxen, and cow (8 in number)	.	40	150	.	..	1 5 0	
	FUEL							
14	Coal and coke . . .	8,470	2,217	16,825			150 9 6	.. ..
15	Charcoal .	1 750	945	4 425		.	77 12 6	..
8	Firewood	3,600	852	7,300			90 14 0	.
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
21	Earthware and earthen pots	1,855	635	6 245			24 1 3	. ..
1	Stone plates .	50	100	175		.	2 10 0	
3	Glassware		1,200	335			5 0 3	. .
	MISCELLANEOUS							
685	Passenger boat	.		34 855			366 12 9	
1,277	Empty do			1,3 . 30		.	1,469 5 0	.
13	Straw (314 kahans)	900	1,166	7 700		..	30 3 0	.. ..
4	Oil cake	145	140	. 5			11 3 6	
3	Furniture .	60	130	210			3 1 6	..
2	Mats .	130	600	400			3 6 0	.
1	Gunny (500 in number)	300	1,500	925		.	3 7 6	
27	Miscellaneous	1,920	1 819	5,910			37 8 9	.. ..
34	Other oils ..	3,708	13,588	11,390			152 12 6	..
2	Salt	360	587	910			7 13 6	
1	Other saline substance			325			4 14 0	
1	Stamp paper	50	30,000	450		.	9 9 0	
1	Coir mats ...	200	300	425			12 13 6	
..	Under charges	..					23 12 9	.
	Demurrage . .					.. .	51 4 6	
3,643	Total ..	2,91,263	9,40,723	7,83,514	27,962	6,06,363	9 796 2 6	0 3.9
3,668	Total of same month last year ..	2,21,042	9,52,227	6,20,918	22,175	4,32 286	6,870 14 4	0 3·0

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...	Nil	.			.		.	.. .
...	Total .		.			..	...	
.	Total of same month last year		.				.	

ABSTRACT.

		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
2,642	Private, including miscellaneous Government stores, including ditto	2,91,263	9,40,723	7,83,514	27,982	606,303	9,796 2 6	.
2,642	Grand Total	2,91,263	9,40 723	7,83,514	27,982	606,303	9,796 2 6	.
3,666	Grand Total of same month last year	2,21,043	9,52,827	6 20,918	22,175	432,226	6,870 14 4	

Memo	Rs.	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1 762	3	2
Amount of tollage for the month . ..	9,790	2	6
Total	11,553	5	8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month . ..	10,163	9	0
Balance at the end of the month	1,394	12	8

This includes tolls on the Narainghar channel, amounting to Rs 332 10 6.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal

Length of Canal open—29 miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A. P
189	Paddy .	15,672	20,105	83 466	. .	.	741 12 0	...
827	Rice .	67,070	1,29,961	1,46,105			1 128 8 0	..
26	Fruits and vegetables	1 227	1,523	4 580			38 1 3	.
13	Jaggery	574	1,687	1,645			12 3 0	
1	Sugar .	20	160	60		.	1 1 3	
12	Salt	2,150	5,175	5,625			47 10 0	
42	Oil	2,320	22,160	6,935			64 13 0	.
3	Fish	45	60	100			0 14 3	.
	Stimulants							
59	Tobacco	2 821	16,746	8,755	.	. .	87 10 9	.....
	Clothing							
8	Cotton piece goods (European)	200	5,000	1,330	.		12 15 9	. ...
	Staples of Manufacture							
1	Iron .	40	240	100			0 11 0	.
10	Jute .	1,410	3 600	3,175			22 9 0	
6	Hides	277	2,425	725			11 0 6	
	Building Materials							
2	Building stores	200	1,000	450			5 1 0	..
5	Ghooting lime .. .	1,050	700	1,925			13 3 9	..
2	Ghooting	200	60	375			3 3 9	.....
12	Sand	1,140	123	4 150			28 7 0	
16	Unwrought timber and piles	2,820	4,510	1,055			37 11 9	.
5	Bamboos	695	152	975			6 10 0	
	Fuel.							
8	Coal and coke .	2 300	575	4,700			32 5 0	
3	Firewood	150	37	600			4 2 0	..
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
6	Earthware and earthenpots .	270	103	650			5 11 6	
	Miscellaneous							
91	Passenger boat	.	..	9 100			89 1 9	
734	Empty do. .. :			61 770			525 15 0	..
47	Straw .. :	7,600	3 012	16 016			140 12 3	..
2	Furniture	30	250	260			1 15 9	.
8	Mats .	930	2,250	2,110			14 8 0	.
28	Miscellaneous	140	7.0	400	. .		29 7 0	..
1	Gunny	75	575	525			3 9 9	..
1,859	Total	1,12,226	2,82,827	3,20,7.0	11,654	1,51,431	2,709 15 9	0 5 2
1 774	Total of same month last year	1,31,229	2,45 323	3,02 450	10,807	1,49,218	2,645 9 6	0 5 2

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons	Ton-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Sand	80	6	125	...		1 6 6	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boats			40			0 7 0	...
2	Total	80	6	165	5	106	1 13 6	0 3·3
4	Total of same month last year	130	1,990	390	11	283	4 14 6	0 3·3

ABSTRACT.

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
1,859	Private, including miscellaneous	1,12,256	2,22,627	3,20 730	11,454	151,431	2,709 13 9	.....
2	Government stores, including ditto	80	6	105	5	106	1 13 6	..
1,861	Grand Total	1,12,336	2,22,633	3,20,885	11,459	151,537	2,711 11 3	
1,778	Grand total of same month last year	1,31,359	2,50 313	3,02 750	10,812	149 501	2,660 8 0	..

Memo	Rs	A	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	55	12	0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,711	11	3
Total	3, 04	7	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,080	10	3
Balance at the end of the month	283	13	0

SONE CIRCLE

Eastern Main and Patna Canals

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
1	Maize	100	150	229	8½	333½	3 7 3	.
1	Fruits and vegetables	200	200	200	10½	62½	0 8 3	.
1	Jaggery	175	300	207	10½	222½	2 7 9	.
1	Salt	100	150	180	6½	254	2 12 9	.
1	Spices	20	150	52	2	40	0 6 3	. .
	STIMULANTS							
3	Tobacco	470	1,650	867	31	1,894	19 2 3	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Mohua	200	300	307	13	1,088	10 15 0	
6	Hides / Horns	1,120	5,100	1 692	60½	8,782	38 8 6	
1	Lah	40	240	155	5	415	4 11 0	
8	Linseed	1,350	3 780	2,554	90	3 780	43 5 0	
8	Til seed	2,200	6,160	3,373	127½	8,803	90 3 3	.
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Jhollas	150	15	285	10½	51	0 8 3	.. ..
2	Building stores, flagstone and lime	395	100	585	21	420	2 9 0	
2	Stone lime	600	145	802	28½	1,182	9 4 0	.
1	Beams and burgahs	50	25	220	7½	37	0 6 0	.
15	Hullahs (31) / Bamboos (219,000) / Hill bamboos	780 / 330	660 / 105	1,649 / 642	59 / 23	204½ / 114½	0 1 0 / 107 12 0 / 1 2 0	. .. . ..
	FUEL.							
1	Charcoal	271	135	385	13½	781	8 1 3	
1	Firewood	20	10	60	2	40	0 7 6	..
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
1	Earthware and earthen pots	30	15	120	6	126	1 3 6	
10	Stone mills	7,075	1,685	10,274	367	30,461	154 10 3	.
	MISCELLANEOUS							
3	Gairee	1,100	360	1,502	53	4,309	45 5 9	
4	Passenger boat			339	11½	503	7 0 9	
47	Empty do.			5,089	182½	4,270½	23 5 0	..
5	Straw	205	72	563	19½	465	5 5 9	..
1	Rail	1,090	3,160	1,555	55½	278	3 13 0	.. .
1	Khas	60	60	172	6	420	4 6 6	. .
46	Miscellaneous	8,535	21,420	14,939	533½	39,441	405 15 9	. .
1	Bones	200	250	398	14	883	8 12 9	..
1	Couch and tent	50	200	146	5½	185	1 11 0	....
..	Tollage on Government steamer hired out to Mr Hodges.	.. ...	...	...	...		1,129 6 8	....
184	Total	28,846	46,546	50,037	1,788½	1,06,964	2,137 6 1	0 3·9
208	Total of same month last year	22,749	58,381	48,818	1,751½	90,163½	1,050 0 0	0 3·2

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.			Rate of toll per ton-mile
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons		Rs	A.	P.	A. P.
	(3)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS									
	Building Materials.	Mds	Rs.				Rs	A.	P	A. P.
1	Government tiles and jhallas, &c	50	20	115	4	88½	0	13	0	.. .
2	Building stones			686	24	1,344	7	12	9	. .
1	Ashlar stone			161	5½	120	0	9	9	. ..
	Fuel									
14	Steam coal	4,317	2,177	6,959	224	16,712½	172	0	9	. ..
	Miscellaneous.									
14	Empty boats			1,503	55½	475½	2	7	0	
32	Total	4 917	2,197	8,794	313½	18,788½	183	11	3	0 1 8
73	Total of same month last year	10 985	3,204	20,493	733½	32,157½	197	6	6	0 1 1
	ABSTRACT									
		Mds	Rs				Rs	A.	P	
184	Private, including miscellaneous	26 846	40,546	50,077	1,782½	104,954	2,197	6	2	. ..
32	Government stores including ditto	4,407	2 197	8, 04	313½	18,738½	183	11	3	
216	Grand Total	31,253	48,743	58,831	2,096	123,692½	2,381	1	5	.
281	Grand total of same month last year	33,614	61 665	69,311	2,464	122,781	1,247	6	6	

Memo	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	115	8	0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,421	1	5
Total	2 536	9	5
Amounts credited in the accounts for the month	2,2.4	0	2
Balance at the end of the month	202	9	3

Western Main Canal.

Length of Canal open—22 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Staples of Manufacture	Mds	Rs				Rs	A	P	A. P.
5	Linseed	2,000	8 000	2 750	98	2,156	17	3	0	
5	Mustard seed	2,100	8 400	5,000	107	1,070	18	12	0	
1	Til seed	650	2,600	750	26	572	4	11	0	
	Building Materials									
3	Rubble stone	800	40	1,175	42	924	5	4	9	
2	Stone, Patiah	450	65	675	24	528	2	1	9	
	Miscellaneous									
10	Grind-mill stone	8,961	395	5 150	144	1,840	27	7	8	
4	Empty boat			375	13	130	1	4	3	
5	Cargo	1 121	560	1 450	51	1,122	11	12	6	
25	Total	11,182	20,060	12,325	545	9,342	93	5	6	0 2 2
66	Total of same month last year	27,654	92,520	37,690	1 340	31,252	248	6	0	0 1 4

Western Main Canal—concluded

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	MISCELLANEOUS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A P	A. P.
	Empty boats ..			125	4	88	0 8 0	..
1	Total			125	4	88	0 8 0	0 1·0
	Total of same month last year							...
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds.	Rs				Rs A P	
33	Private, including miscellaneous	11,102	20 050	15 325	545	8,343	98 8 6	
1	Government stores including ditto			125	4	88	0 8 0	
34	Grand Total	11,102	20 050	15,450	549	8,430	99 0 6	
68	Grand total of same month last year	27,654	92 520	37 600	1 340	53,202	248 6 0	

Memo	Rs. A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ..	61 13 9
Amount of tollage for the month ...	99 0 6
Total	160 14 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	152 2 0
Balance at the end of the month	8 12 3

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
4	Pulses and other crops	480	960	780	27	1,240	20 2 9	
1	Sugar	128	1 280	208	7	204	3 2 0	
18	Salt	5 262	15 780	6,502	234	11,474	115 6 3	..
	STIMULANTS							
2	Tobacco	80	150	130	4	262	2 7 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
1	Iron	226	565	301	10	600	6 9 0	
1	Tin	315	560	386	13	588	5 13 9	
8	Linseed	3 139	9 417	3 739	133	8 728	61 4 0	
5	Mustard seed	3,677	8 051	3 677	102	7,650	46 14 6	..
9	Til seed	2,36[illegible]	6,786	2,937	104	6,414	55 2 6	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
7	Building stores	612	210	857	29	1,970	6 14 9	
1	Unwrought timber and piles	387	1 161	487	17	714	7 6 9	
	Bullahs } (87,128 in number)						48 14 3	..
	Bamboos }							
	FUEL							
3	Coal and coke	871	183	596	21	336	2 0 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS							
6	Passenger boat . .		..	610	21	882	10 5 3	..
47	Empty do			2,871	136	3,958	30 7 1	..
9	Straw	645	322	1,270	45	829	9 9 6	..
1	Furniture .	198	257	273	9	189	2 0 6	..
1	Boat	303	360	378	13	780	8 3 3	..
	Toll received from Mr Hodges for steamer for November and December 1884						400 0 0	.
120	Total	27 035	46,430	26 441	934	47,067	830 10 9	0 1'8
218	Total of same month last year	40,294	1,11,727	64,911	2,367	1,38,884	1,1·2 7 0	0 1'8

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton mileage	Tollage.	Rate per toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A. P.
2	Building stones	407	152	557	19	1,102	3 13 9	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boats			177	6	96	1 8 3	.
3	Total	407	152	734	25	1,198	4 1 0	0 0 6
13	Total of same month last year	2 309	4 071	4,008	130	6,646	58 1 6	0 1 6
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
130	Private, (including miscellaneous	17,075	46,450	26,441	924	47,007	830 10 9	
3	Government stores, including ditto	407	152	734	25	1,198	4 1 0	. .
133	Grand Total	17,482	46,582	27,175	949	48,205	834 11 9	...
220	Grand total of same month last year	42,603	1,15,801	70,919	2,497	1,45,200	1,248 8 6	

This decrease is probably owing to low traffic of food staples and building materials

Memo			Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			112 11 3
Amount of tollage for the month	..	..	834 11
		Total ..	987 7 0
Amount realised in the accounts for the month	..	.. ..	874 0 3
Balance at the end of the month	...	... .	113 6 9

Buxar Canal

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE.

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
2	Juggery	400	7[illegible]	575	20	860	4 5 0	
1	Salt	307	800	375	13	728	11 4 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Mowah	207	207	250	9	450	1 10 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Tiles	75	100	150	5	90	1 2 0	
2	Lime	720	144	720	25	1 875	15 5 0	
	Beams and burgahs, chowdhors 106, fire wood 5,1,5 Bullahs 5,180 Bamboos 230,185						114 6 6	..
	FUEL.							
1	Coal and coke	2 0	125	350	13	192	1 15 6	. . .
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Passenger boat	-		25	1	60	0 9 6	..
9	Empty do.	..	..	817	29	725	3 12 0	
1	Furniture	148	200	148	5	600	1 11 6	..
	Tollage for the steamer *Buxar* for the months of November and December 1884, as per advices received from the Executive Engineers, Arrah and Dehree Workshops Divisions						300 0 0	.....
19	Total	2,167	2 124	3,405	119	5,093	450 1 0	0 5 8
29	Total of same month last year	1,709	2,950	4,800	151	5,715	257 0 6	0 4 4

Buxar Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Building Materials	Mds	Rs.				Rs A. P.	A P.
1	Building stones, rubble			562	20	760	3 15 3	...
	Miscellaneous							...
2	Empty boats			278	13	450	2 9 6	
1	Furniture			125	4	144	1 12 9	...
1	Stores, &c	25	150	75	5	54	0 9 6	..
6	Total	25	150	1 137	42	1,408	8 14 6	0 1'8
6	Total of same month last year			1,150	40	1,594	14 3 6	0 1 7

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
19	Private including miscellaneous	2,197	2,776	3 405	119	5 081	456 1 0	...
6	Government stores, including ditto	25	150	1,137	42	1,408	8 14 6	..
25	Grand Total	2,922	2 476	4,542	161	6,491	464 15 6	.
35	Grand total o same month last year	1,700	2,050	5,155	181	7,700	271 3 0	

Memo	Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	27 14 3
Amount of tollage for the month .	464 15 6
Total	492 13 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month .. .	492 7 9
Balance at the end of the month . .	10 6

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884

Canal	Traffic, 1884-85 During the month	Traffic, 1884-85 To end of the month	Traffic, 1883-84 During the corresponding month	Traffic, 1883-84 To end of the corresponding month	Remarks
Orissa Circle	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Taldanda . .	714 7 3	1,772 14 3	120 6 3	2 141 12 6	
Kendrapara . .	4,057 5 8	25 918 4 6	3 6.2 11 6	32 502 5 4	
High Level, Range I . .	559 0 6	3,940 2 3	605 11 6	4 718 10 0	
Ditto, ditto II .	240 1 3	1,587 11 2	80 0 3	2 084 13 0	
Ditto, ditto III	70 3 0	630 10 0	9 0 0	478 14 11	
Total Orissa Circle	5,641 0 8	33,309 10 2	4,467 13 6	41 936 7 9	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	9 798 2 6	88 900 10 6	6 870 14 4	84,148 15 10	
Hidgelee Tidal . .	2 711 11 3	34,829 15 9	2 650 8 0	47,198 0 3	
Total South-Western Circle	12,507 13 9	1,23,820 10 3	9,521 6 4	1,31 343 0 1	
Sone Circle					
Eastern Main and Patna	2,321 1 5	17,481 5 3	1,247 6 6	18 041 1 7	
Western Main	99 0 6	884 1 9	248 6 9	2,249 3 3	
Arrah . .	834 11 9	6 015 3 6	1,218 8 6	13,172 10 9	
Buxar	464 15 6	1,769 8 9	271 3 0	4,35 10 3	
Total Sone Circle ..	3,719 13 2	26,153 1 3	3,015 8 0	38,600 9 10	
Grand Total .	21,868 11 7	1,83,283 5 10	17,004 11 10	2,11 879 1 8	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1883-84. During the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	To end of the corresponding month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds	Rs. A. P	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P	No.	Mds.	Rs A P	No	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda and Kendrapara	...	...	...	7,420	9,810	10,389 10 11	2,564	2,963	4,817 9 3	18,942	8 450	27,801 6 9
High Level	895	1,[illegible]	1,100 1 3	6,231	10,[illegible]29	7,292 3 4	761	1,108	754 8 3	5,034	8,046	5,535 11 3
Total Orissa Circle ..	895	1,[illegible]	1,100 1 3	13,651	20,739	17,681 14 3	3,325	4,071	5,572 1 6	20,976	16,496	33,337 2 0
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	12,503	1,[illegible]39	750 0 0	1,26,[illegible]62	7,234	[illegible] 750 0 0	10,052	442	1,000 0 0	90,108	3,214	9,000 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	12,503	1,039	750 0 0	1,26,662	7,234	6,750 0 0	10,052	442	1,000 0 0	90,108	3,214	9,000 0 0
Sone Circle.												
Eastern Main and Patna ...	...	.	(—)829 6 8		4,068	1,460 0 7	612	1,231	460 10 0	5,832	16,260	5,516 7 3
Western Main and Buxar ...	..	4,935	225 0 0	5,420	28,766	4,719 9 5	1,044	2,418	905 5 6	12 891	25,043	8,862 8 3
Arrah	.		(—)166 10 9	6,009	7,544	6,407 10 6	1 2,304	1,005	1 646 0 0	21,368	10,686	14,413 0 0
Total Sone Circle ...	.	4,935	(—)771 1 5	13,429	34,378	12,587 4 4	4,160	4,654	2,944 0 0	40,191	59,540	28,811 15 6
Grand Total ...	13,398	7,464	1,078 15 10	1,53,742	62,451	37,819 2 7	18,077	9,167	9,516 1 3	160,275	78,259	70,949 1 6

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS

	Earnings, 1884-85. During the month.	To end of the month.	Earnings, 1883-84. During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month	Remarks.
	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Orissa Canals	6,761 1 11	51,191 8 8	10,019 15 2	75,275 9 9	
Midnapore Canal	19,546 2 6	95,740 10 6	7 870 14 4	93,141 15 10	
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	3,711 11 5	34,829 15 9	2,050 8 0	47,198 0 5	
Sone Canals	2,968 11 9	38,739 5 9	5,959 8 0	67,213 9 4	
Grand Total	32,987 11 5	2,20,501 8 5	26,020 13 6	2,83,828 3 2	

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 23rd February 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of January 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
271	Coal ...	1,95,244	73,216	4,06,700	14,525	2,491	2	0
7	Bricks	11,500	103	4,325	154	16	3	6
15	Earthenware ..	700	350	3,950	141	18	0	6
30	Sand ...	15,800	4,740	32,300	1,153	123	14	0
1	Lime	300	240	625	22	2	5	6
3	Firewood	900	252	1,750	62	6	9	0
19	Iron ..	3,920	13,720	12,350	441	108	1	0
1	Brass	50	2,100	150	5	1	5	0
9	Jute ...	3,800	11,400	9,325	333	34	15	6
8	Paddy .	4,125	6,187	8,975	320	78	8	6
1	Rice	300	900	925	33	8	1	6
2	Other oils	1,000	3,500	2,400	85	21	0	0
3	Oil-cake	925	925	1,950	69	7	5	0
40	Vegetables . .	3,060	9,180	10,050	358	85	11	0
1	Tobacco .	75	900	150	5	1	5	0
1	Sugar, unrefined	20	200	225	8	1	15	6
7	Jaggery	1,200	3,600	3,500	125	28	4	0
407	Salt .	1,75,380	4,38,450	3,80,925	13,604	3,239	9	6
10	Bones .	1,650	1,650	4,475	159	16	12	6
835	Total ...	4,19,949	5,71,613	8,85,050	31,602	6,291	0	6
870	Total of same month last year	2,16,780	9,27,545	8,91,050	31,8'5	6,458	4	0
	Miscellaneous							
2,042	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, babla wood, charcoal, onion, fats, &c	10,300	41,200	15,44,000	55,143	7,576	7	6
216	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.. ...	.. . .	..	54	0	0
.....	Demurrage .	. .	.....	.....	.....	85	9	0
2,258	Total ...	10,300	41,200	15,44,000	55,143	7,716	0	6
2,097	Total of same month last year.	5,700	28,500	12,35,200	44,114	6,553	15	9
3,093	Grand Total ..	4,30,249	6,12,813	24,29,050	86,745	14,007	1	0
2,967	Grand total of same month last year.	2,22,480	9,56,045	21,26,250	75,929	13,012	3	9

MEMORANDUM

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	471	1	0
Amount of tollage for the month .	14,007	1	0
Total ...	14,478	2	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	13,743	15	6
Balance at the end of the month ...	734	2	6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station for the month of January 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Roadstone ...	800	200	1,800	64	15	12	0
1	Bricks ...	1,200	13	600	21	2	10	0
12	Earthenware ...	300	150	1,500	53	13	2	0
30	Lime ...	42,100	33,680	73,425	2,622	629	7	6
413	Firewood ...	2,72,450	76,286	5,00,150	17,862	3,751	2	0
4	Iron ...	5,353	18,735	10,400	371	81	13	0
15	Brass ...	2,272	95,424	6,300	225	37	10	0
644	Jute ...	4,47,526	13,42,578	9,00,200	32,150	7,876	12	0
6	Mats ...	1,000	1,750	3,725	133	32	9	6
27	Paddy .	5,248	7,872	10,025	358	87	11	6
2,116	Rice ...	9,98,809	29,96,427	22,18,750	79,241	19,414	1	0
60	Gram ...	35,143	70,286	70,175	2,506	607	0	6
1	Linseed ...	850	3,400	1,500	53	13	2	0
27	Mustard-seed ...	17,316	51,948	32,600	1,164	273	14	0
62	Other oils ..	32,430	1,13,505	97,300	3,475	425	11	0
22	Oil-cake ...	5,935	5,935	13,350	476	117	0	6
1	Indigo ...	400	70,000	1,000	35	8	12	0
156	Fruits ...	34,798	1,73,990	72,875	2,602	637	10	6
46	Vegetables ...	2,360	7,080	11,475	409	95	2	6
10	Tobacco . .	5,889	70,668	7,700	275	56	14	0
5	Spices ...	3,822	19,110	8,050	287	42	0	0
100	Grass for cattle .	1,238	8,666	33,450	1,194	292	11	0
28	Straw ...	817	4,085	10,800	371	94	8	0
31	Betelnuts ..	7,621	1,06,694	13,150	469	115	1	0
91	Jaggery ..	17,545	52,635	26,175	934	306	7	6
30	Salt ...	3,844	9,610	11,400	407	49	14	0
12	Hides ..	8,900	17,800	1,175	41	8	4	6
4	Bones ...	900	900	1,550	55	13	9	0
8	Dry fish ...	800	8,000	2,500	89	21	14	0
3,963	Total ...	19,57,666	53,67,427	41,43,100	1,47,942	35,122	2	6
4,693	Total of same month last year.	17,56,597	60,01,038	31,55,375	1,12,673	26,484	13	6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2,442	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, shells, fowls, onion, golepatta, bamboos, canes, ghee, &c.	1,85,000	7,40,000	5,72,700	20,453	4,903	2	6
980	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	0	0
... .	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	639	13	0
3,422	Total ...	1,85,000	7,40,000	5,72,700	20,453	5,788	15	6
4,883	Total of same month last year.	5,03,725	40,14,900	16,70,500	59,660	15,789	12	6
7,385	Grand Total ...	21,42,666	61,07,427	47,15,800	1,68,395	40,911	2	0
9,576	Grand total of same month last year.	22,60,322	1,00,15,938	48,25,875	1,72,383	42,274	10	0

MEMORANDUM

		Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		885	12	9
Amount of tollage for the month		40,911	2	0
	Total ...	41,796	14	9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		40,625	8	3
Balance at the end of the month		1,171	6	6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of January 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
119	Coal ...	62,010	23,253	1,33,600	4,771	590	4	0
27	Roadstone ...	17,450	4,362	36,000	128	189	12	0
180	Bricks ..	6,05,000	5,445	1,13,750	4,062	448	13	0
13	Tiles .	19,500	585	6,150	219	23	1	0
60	Earthenware	2,200	1,100	12,200	435	53	4	0
19	Sand . .	9,050	2,534	19,400	692	72	12	0
2	Lime ..	150	120	475	16	4	2	6
251	Firewood .	55,600	15,568	1,25,850	4,494	933	15	0
4	Iron ...	390	1,365	2,150	76	14	13	0
4	Brass ..	190	7,980	500	17	3	5	0
1	Cotton ...	200	3,800	425	15	3	11	6
6	Jute ...	1,680	5,040	4,150	147	20	13	0
3	Mats	350	700	850	30	7	7	0
528	Paddy	49,218	73,827	1,07,900	3,852	943	2	6
5,232	Rice ...	2,43,564	7,30,692	5,06,750	18,197	3,350	5	6
7	Gram ...	130	325	600	21	2	10	9
18	Mustard seed ...	4,091	12,419	10,575	446	73	5	3
61	Other oils ...	2,496	8,666	10,075	359	51	3	6
6	Fruits .	75	375	150	5	1	8	0
90	Vegetables ..	9,091	27,273	23,225	827	102	2	6
16	Tobacco ...	900	11,040	3,100	698	13	14	3
10	Grass for cattle .	52	364	1,350	47	7	15	0
14	Do. for thatching ...	234	2,106	7,450	266	65	3	0
243	Straw ...	3,118	15,590	76,275	2,723	451	5	6
1	Sugar, unrefined ..	25	250	50	1	0	4	0
15	Betelnuts ..	1,880	26,320	17,375	620	152	0	6
159	Jaggery .	18,229	54,687	42,050	1,501	330	7	3
126	Salt	26,995	67,487	36,300	2,367	419	15	0
5	Cattle ...	310	620	475	16	3	8	6
4	Hides ...	889	1,778	150	5	1	6	0
6	Dry fish	170	1,700	675	23	3	3	0
7,230	Total ...	11,35,237	11,07,371	13,00,025	46,986	8,339	9	0
6,233	Total of same month last year.	5,83,044	14,14,391	13,14,525	49,077	9,458	0	0
	Miscellaneous.							
3,684	Empty, passengers, fish, ghee, shells, planks, sooikee, pipes, &c, &c	1,50,200	6,00,800	9,72,200	34,720	6,219	9	3
	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	12	0
95	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	8	3
.....								
3,779	Total ..	1,50,200	6,00,800	9,72,200	34,720	6,351	13	6
3,958	Total of same month last year.	95,019	3,80,073	7,55,550	26,986	5,090	13	9
11,009	Grand Total ...	12,85,437	17,08,171	22,72,225	81,706	14,691	6	6
10,191	Grand total of same month last year.	6,78,063	17,94,467	20,70,175	76,063	14,548	13	9

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	672	15	6
Amount of tollage for the month	14,691	6	6
Total ...	15,364	5	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	14,759	15	9
Balance at the end of the month ...	604	5	9

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

	Traffic, 1884-85.						Traffic, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the corresponding month.			To end of the corresponding month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Circular Canal.												
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station ...	14,007	1	0	79,144	2	3	13,012	3	9	73,005	2	9
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	40,911	2	0	2,25,469	7	3	42,274	10	0	2,46,047	7	0
Total .	54 918	3	0	3,04,613	9	6	55,286	13	9	3,19,052	9	9
Tolly's Nullah	14,691	6	6	92,696	11	9	14,548	13	9	1,03,973	6	0
Grand Total ...	69,609	9	6	3,97,310	5	3	69,835	11	6	4,23,025	15	9

Calcutta,
The 24th February 1885

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jellinghee River for the month of January 1885

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic	Mds.	Rs			Rs.	A.	P.
212	Paddy .	54,370	81,555	1,04,550	3,733	784	2	0
81	Rice ..	9 125	25,093	18,250	651	136	14	0
9	Wheat	1,425	2,850	2,750	98	20	10	0
29	Gram .	7,925	15,850	13,425	479	100	11	0
40	Pulses and other crops	8,875	17,750	15,075	538	113	1	0
6	Fruits and vegetables	250	500	625	22	4	11	0
1	Sugar	15	165	75	2	0	12	0
116	Salt	22,970	68,910	43,300	1,546	433	0	0
1	Ghee	40	1,120	150	5	1	8	0
4	Oil ..	925	7,400	2,000	71	20	0	0
2	Tobacco ...	225	1,125	525	18	5	4	0
1	Brass ..	200	8,000	500	17	5	0	0
10	Iron ..	1,275	7,650	2,575	91	25	12	0
267	Jute . .	84,370	2,53,110	1,48,750	5,312	1,487	8	0
3	Hides ..	500	5,000	1,150	41	11	8	0
3	Indigo seed	540	4,320	1,200	42	9	0	0
6	Linseed	1,420	4,260	2,850	101	21	6	0
3	Mustard seed .	1,300	3,900	2,600	92	19	8	0
1	Gooting lime	40	40	100	3	0	8	0
4	Ghooting	700	175	1,450	51	3	10	0
1	Bone	150	62	275	9	1	6	0
47	Unwrought timber and piles (587*d* + 97*g*)	.	. . . .	.. .	.	238	5	0
72	Miscellaneous	14,425	1,15,400	26,000	928	260	0	0
27	Coal and coke	9,525	3,571	18,400	657	92	0	0
3	Firewood ...	500	125	1,000	35	5	0	0
2	Earthware and earthen pots ...	90	22	250	8	0	5	0
561	Passenger boat ...	.....	....	.....	.	185	0	0
137	Empty do ..	.....	..	86,900	3,103	108	10	0
30	Straw .	11,100	2,775	22,150	791	110	12	0
2	Oil-cake ..	150	150	325	11	3	4	0
3	Gunny	900	9,000	1,850	66	18	8	0
1,684	Total .	2,33,330	6,39,878	5,19,050	18,521	4,227	7	0
2,019	Total of same month last year ...	2,46,925	9,62,165	8,99,400	32,108	5,197	14	6

MEMORANDUM

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	..		
Amount of tollage for the month	4,227	7	0
Total	4,227	7	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	4,227	7	0
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of January 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
318	Paddy	51,284	76,926	1,02,975	3,813	772	5	0
9	Rice ...	1,415	3,891	3,275	121	24	9	0
...	Wheat ..	... ..	.. ...	...	.....	.....		
18	Gram ..	2,339	4,093	5,025	186	37	11	0
45	Pulses and other crops	9,600	16,800	20,375	754	152	13	0
27	Fruits and vegetables ..	964	964	.2 650	98	19	14	0
31	Jaggery ...	2,733	7,515	7,150	264	71	8	0
...	Sugar .	.... .	.....	...	.....	.....		
14	Salt ...	4,048	12,144	8,800	325	88	0	0
.	Ghee .	.....	.....	.. . .	.....	. . ..		
6	Oil ...	169	1,690	3,300	122	33	0	0
2	Spices ..	28	560	275	10	2	12	0
2	Fish ...	200	1,000	425	15	4	4	0
4	Tobacco	215	860	1,525	56	15	4	0
1	Cotton piece-goods (European)	2	100	200	7	2	0	0
1	Iron ..	2	9	75	2	0	12	0
1	Tin ..	16	80	100	3	1	0	0
33	Juto	8,190	22,447	17,250	638	172	8	0
2	Linseed ..	375	1,406	775	28	5	13	0
7	Mustard seed ...	308	847	1,075	39	8	1	0
1	Til seed ...	209	679	325	12	2	7	0
1	Other oil-seeds	91	204	100	3	0	12	0
2	Stone lime ...	1,500	1,500	2,700	100	13	8	0
3	Ghooting lime	1,360	1,360	1,575	58	8	15	0
...	Unwrought timber and piles (8*d* + 3*g*.)	180	495	.....		3	9	0
8	Coal and coke ..	4,303	1,613	7,575	280	37	14	0
2	Charcoal	525	262	1,100	40	5	8	0
2	Firewood	375	70	850	31	4	4	0
17	Stone plates	1,765	17,650	5,100	188	51	0	0
304	Passenger boat .		.. ..		.....	116	4	0
210	Empty do	.....	...	.....	.. .	159	7	6
24	Straw	10,600	10,600	22,050	816	110	4	0
13	Oil-cake ...	1,427	1,427	3,800	140	38	0	0
..	Furniture . .	..	... .	. ...	.....	. ..		
1	Mats	150	500	350	12	3	8	0
	Treasure .	.....		... ..	..	... ..		
15	Miscellaneous	2,058	20,580	6,125	226	61	4	0
1,119	Total ...	1,06,431	2,08,272	2,26,900	8,387	2,023	10	6
1,048	Total of same month last year	83,108	1,68,537	1,77,000	6,544	1,710	7	6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs	A.	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1	3	4
Amount of tollage for the month . . . Fine	2,023	10	6
	0	8	0
Total . ..	2,025	8	10
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,973	7	3
Balance at the end of the month	51	14	7

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Nuddea Toll Station for the month of January 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
36	Paddy ...	8,990	13,485	15,575	556	116	13	0
9	Rice .	1,620	4,455	2,900	103	21	12	0
1	Wheat ...	50	100	125	4	0	15	0
12	Gram	1,975	3,950	3,775	134	28	5	0
5	Pulses and other crops	1,125	2,250	2,050	73	15	6	0
6	Fruits and vegetables	175	350	400	14	3	0	0
1	Sugar ...	60	660	125	4	1	4	0
138	Salt ..	32,925	98,775	62,550	2,233	625	8	0
1	Ghee ...	40	1,120	325	11	3	4	0
21	Oil ..	4,150	33,200	9,450	337	94	8	0
1	Tobacco ..	80	400	225	8	2	4	0
9	Brass	1,500	60,000	3,325	118	33	4	0
4	Iron ..	1,200	7,200	2,375	84	23	12	0
17	Jute ...	4,525	13,575	8,825	315	88	4	0
1	Hides ..	125	1,250	325	11	3	4	0
2	Indigo seed ...	280	2,240	750	26	5	10	0
3	Linseed ...	640	1,920	1,225	43	9	3	0
15	Mustard seed ...	4,025	12,075	7,500	267	56	4	0
8	Til seed	1,120	3,360	2,350	83	17	10	0
1	Ghooting ...	275	68	550	19	1	6	0
11	Steamer ...	.....	...	.....	. .. .	10	5	0
6	Flat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0	0
7	Bamboos . .	..	... .	..	.....	6	0	0
112	Miscellaneous	23,800	1,90,400	45,925	1,640	459	4	0
12	Coal and coke ..	4,625	1,734	8,925	318	44	10	0
1	Fire-wood ...	10	2	50	1	0	4	0
10	Earthware and earthen-pots ...	575	143	1,375	49	1	11	6
760	Passenger boat ...	.....	...	... .	... ..	275	4	0
110	Empty do. .	... ..	.....	1,44,300	5,153	180	6	0
8	Straw	1,550	387	3,125	111	15	10	0
7	Gunny ...	1,500	15,000	2,950	105	29	8	0
1,335	Total . .	96,940	4,68,099	3,31,375	11,820	2,195	6	6
658	Total of same month last year ...	34,150	1,87,137	1,13,300	4,039	783	7	6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...		
Amount of tollage for the month	2,195	6	6
Total ...	2,195	6	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,195	6	6
Balance at the end of the month	...		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of January 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
1	Paddy ...	80	80	125	5	0	15	0
22	Rice .	7,048	13,950	15,125	555	102	6	0
13	Wheat .	3,680	7,360	6,775	248	50	13	0
26	Pulses and other crops	7,792	20,105	14,075	516	105	9	0
22	Fruits and vegetables	3,987	3,370	8,150	299	61	2	0
11	Jaggery ...	1,570	2,762	3,175	116	31	12	0
2	Sugar ..	482	4 350	1,100	40	11	0	0
1	Salt ...	30	75	50	2	0	8	0
25	Ghee ..	1,843	45,950	5,725	210	57	4	0
8	Tobacco ..	1,501	4,450	3,375	124	33	12	0
6	Brass ...	359	10,550	925	34	9	4	0
5	Silk	89	2,145	550	20	5	8	0
19	Jute ...	5,696	11,474	11,450	420	114	8	0
6	Linseed ...	2,460	9 820	4,525	166	33	15	0
27	Mustard seed	8,279	32,900	15,675	575	117	9	0
10	Other oil-seeds ..	3,281	12,500	5 950	218	44	10	0
1	Ghooting lime ..	60	12	100	4	0	8	0
5	Ghooting	900	89	1,750	64	4	6	0
122 rafts	Unwrought timber and piles (1,799½ in No.)	.....	47,375	... ..	..	584	0	3
1 raft	Bamboos (72 in No.)	.....	4	.. . .	....	0	3	0
1	Sajji	850	850	1,300	48	13	0	0
133	Passenger boats (176 oars).	.....	.....	. ...	.. ...	44	0	0
117	Empty boat ...	.. ..	.....	64,925	2,381	81	2	6
5	Gunny	381	1,290	1,025	38	10	4	0
111	Miscellaneous (mixed cargoes) ...	19,189	1,17,365	39,825	1,460	397	1	6
577 & 123 rafts.	Total ...	69,557	3,48,826	2,05,675	7,543	1,915	0	3
241 & 16 rafts	Total of same month last year.	3,528	26,843	18,725	686	127	6	0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			
Amount of tollage for the month	1,915	0	3
Total .	1 915	0	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,915	0	3
Balance at the end of the month			

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

	Traffic, 1884-85.		Traffic, 1883-84.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of the corresponding month.
Nuddea Rivers.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jellinghee river ..	4,227 7 0	42,078 3 3	5,197 14 6	52,526 4 8
Matabhanga river	2,023 10 6	58,662 2 6	1,710 7 6	68,109 14 0
Bhagiruthee river at Nuddea toll station	2,195 6 6	26,614 7 0	783 7 6	23,195 10 6
Ditto at Jungypore toll-station.	1,915 0 3	45,726 14 9	127 6 0	45,352 8 6
Total ...	10,361 8 3	1,73,081 11 6	7,819 3 6	1,89,184 5 3

Calcutta,
The 24th February 1885.

C. W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of February 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,199	Rice and paddy	2,53,184	4,792
143	Jute	1,06,38×	1,965
184	Firewood	1,02,279	1,424
1,762	Other articles	2,58,247	4,484
3,288	Total ...	7,20,098	12 665

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ..	255,052	3,30,309 13 0*	21,58,543 20	6,05,183 5 1	17,651 1 0	9,53,644 3 3	66,660½	1,00,488½	167,186½
Or per mile of railway ..	..	219 2 5	..	400 14 8	11 11 1	631 12 2	..	..	..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,234,836	15,32,261 11 0	1,17,09,747 20	30 74,812 4 6	95,328 4 0	47,02,402 8 6	366,383½	517,816½	884,200½
Total for 7 weeks	1,489,424	18 62,571 8 0	1,38,68,291 0	36,79,995 9 9	1 12,979 5 0	56,56,046 6 9	433,044½	618,412½	1,051,456½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	240,317½	2,86,887 0 7	27,14,089 20	6,89,987 13 6	23,705 14 4	9,99,670 15 5	61,863	138,739	199,601
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.	190 0 10		457 1 7	15 1 8	662 4 1		...	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,499,083	19,38,285 8 6	1,86,75,777 20	48,20,229 9 6	1,34,452 11 8	69,01,930 7 8	426 763	804,173	1,230,941

* This increase is principally owing to the Shiboratri Mella at Tarkeswar

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1,509½	9,99,671	662	1,509½	9,53,644	632	1,509½	4,43,19,093	29 360	1,509½	3,66,20,041	24,260	...	76,99,051

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	13,189	7,849 6 0	43,845 0	3,220 15 8	51 3 0	11,121 6 8	1,793	601	2,394
Or per mile of railway	230	137 3 7	766 30	56 5 0	0 14 4	194 6 11	.	..	..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	61,106	36,871 15 0	2,59,051 10	17,117 14 0	296 9 0	54,288 6 0	9,056	3,672	12,728
Total for 7 weeks .	74,295	44,721 5 0	3,02,896 10	20,338 13 3	349 13 0	65,409 14 3	11,749	4,273	16,022
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,354	6,802 6 6	38,520 0	2,165 15 0	91 10 0	9,079 15 6	1,897	768	2,665
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	118 14 9	673 20	38 3 5	1 9 8	159 11 10	..		..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	71,063½	37,779 4 1	2,74,463 0	18,904 2 0	447 3 0	57,190 9 1	11,933	4,965	16,898

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
57½	9,000	156	57½	11,129	194	57½	3,97,981	6,957	57½	4,59,087	8,026	61,156	....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,118	369 12 0	20,993 10	542 0 0	49 8 0	961 4 0	195	134	329
Or per mile of railway		30 13 0		45 2 8	4 2 0	80 1 8	... .	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	11 520	2,240 6 0	91,516 20	2,237 2 0	115 8 0	4,573 0 0	933	836	1,769
Total for 7 weeks	13,638	2,580 2 0	1,12 510 30	2,779 2 0	165 0 0	5,534 4 0	1,128	967	2,115
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,210	411 3 6	16,893 30	312 8 0	53 1 9	805 13 3	161	168	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		34 4 3	.	26 8 8	4 5 6	67 2 5	..	. ...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,122½	2,957 11 4	1,41,038 10	3,455 12 0	256 5 9	6,665 13 1	1,061	1,213	2,275

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	806	67	12	961	80	12	41,462	3,455	12	41,651	3,471	189	... ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5,450	4,440 2 0	72 907 30	3,909 13 0	128 5 0	8,478 4 0	693	1,332½	2,025½
Or per mile of railway		59 9 7		52 7 8	1 11 7	113 12 10	.	.. ..	.. ..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year . .	25,896	24,149 9 0	3 84,160 20	26,738 14 0	723 12 0	51,611 3 0	3,864½	6,913½	10,778
Total for 7 weeks	31,346	28,589 11 0	4,57,068 10	30,648 11 0	851 1 0	60,089 7 0	4,557½	8,246½	12,803½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,268	4 429 4 3	62,422 30	3,906 10 0	113 12 6	8,449 10 9	553	1,147	1,705
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.	59 7 3	.	52 7 0	1 8 5	113 6 8		.	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,288½	27,297 1 5	4,03 419 10	30,120 8 0	717 15 6	54,135 8 11	3,456	7,711	11,167

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	8,450	113	74½	8,478	114	74½	3,06,033	4,108	74½	3,27,419	4,395	21,386	.....

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 *on* 22 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	29,174	6,920 15 0*	6,747 20	241 5 0	5 0 0	9 167 4 0	1,122	88	1,210
Or per mile of railway	..	403 7 11	. ..	10 15 6	0 3 4	416 11 1			... ..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	97,496	28,463 0 0	21,477 30	880 2 0	70 0 0	29 393 2 0	5,324	1,002	6,326
Total for 7 weeks .	126,670	34,383 15 0	28,225 10	1,101 7 0	75 0 0	35,560 6 0	6,446	1,090	7,536

* The Shiboratri Mela at Tarkeswar took place on 12th, 13th and 14th February 1885.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188 .			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 14th February 188			Total receipts from 1st January to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.	. .		22	9,167	417				22	35,559	1,616		. ....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 *on* 233 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	113,593	51,104 0 0	2,47,402 0	37,762 0 0	6,155 0 0	95,021 0 0	11,910	6,291	18,201
Or per mile of railway	483	219 0 0	1 062 0	162 0 0		381 0 0			..
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	404,015	1,59,678 0 0	11,54,444 0	1,91,528 0 0	24,373 0 0	3,75 579 0 0	52,229	29,959	82,181
Total for 5 weeks ..	516,608	2,10,782 0 0	14,01,846 0	2,29 290 0 0	30,528 0 0	4,70,600 0 0	64,142	36,190	100,332
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	97,155	51,779 0 0	2,78,798 0	40,413 0 0	5,376 0 0	97,573 0 0	9,094	7,122	16,216
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	417	222 0 0	1,197 0	174 0 0		396 0 0			.. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	537,702	2,44,676 0 0	14,09,425 0	2,03,718 0 0	39,630 0 0	4 87,024 0 0	52,165	41,320	93,486

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
229	97,573	419	233	95,021	406	213	64,28,705	20,792	216	46,54,247	21,547	2,25,539	. ..

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th February 1885 *on* 126 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs. A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,921	8 706 0 0	24,163 0	1,595 0 0	20 0 0	10,321 0 0	5,848	1,219	6,067
Or per mile of railway	2 0	69 0 0	192 0	13 0 0	. .	82 0 0	...	...	. .
For previous 4 weeks of half year	87 921	32,190 0 0	71,737 0	6,081 0 0	103 0 0	38,324 0 0	16 657	6,089	22,746
Total for 5 weeks	114 245	40 896 0 0	95,900 0	7,676 0 0	123 0 0	48,645 0 0	20,505	7,308	27,813
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,862	2,615 0 0	13,554 0	474 0 0	27 0 0	3,146 0 0	1,535	348	1,883
Per 52 miles of railway corresponding period of previous year	305	51 0 0	261 0	9 0 0		60 0 0	..		.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	87,129	14,466 0 0	77,168 0	2,486 0 0	113 0 0	17,065 0 0	8,732	2,090	10,822

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
52	3,146	61	126	10,321	82	38	1,04,180	2,742	125	4,04,976	3,239	3,00,796	.. ...

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th February 1885	7,223	0	0
Corresponding week last year	5,500	2	3
Increase	1,722	13	9
Receipts from 1st January to 7th February 1885	28,751	5	9
From 1st January to 9th February 1884	30,797	10	11
Decrease	2,046	5	2
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 7th February 1885	60¾		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	¾		
	Rs.	A	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 7th February 1885	142	5	3
Corresponding week last year	110	0	1
Increase	32	5	2

Darjeeling, *the* 16*th February* 1885. W. Stevenson, *Secretary.*

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—25th February 1885.

REGISTERED No. 36.]

No. 9 of 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 28th February 1885.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *Presiding.*
THE HON. H. J. REYNOLDS.
THE HON. H. J. PHILLIPS, *Acting Advocate-General.*
THE HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
THE HON. A P. MACDONNELL.
COLONEL THE HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.
THE HON. C. B. GARRETT.
THE HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
THE HON. A. B. MILLER.
THE HON. KUMAR BOYKANTONATH DE.
THE HON. RAI JOY PROKASH LALL, BAHADOOR.
THE HON. G. IRVING.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks, said that, as there was no motion before the Council, he did not propose to enter into any discussion on the subject, but he would give notice that it is proposed to take the Bill into consideration at the next meeting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 7th March 1885.

ERRATUM.

READ the following figures for those shewn in columns "1882-83" and "1883-84," "Pooree," of Table I of the Board's Report No. 1188, dated the 14th February 1885, on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1884-85, published at pages 366-369 of the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th February 1885: —

	Pooree.	
	Manufacture of—	
	1882-83	1883-84.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter	1,19,080 15 0	2,85,341 10 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter .	....	.. ..
Total ...	1,19,080 15 0	2,85,341 10 0
Sales during the quarter	20,075 30 0	46,915 10 0
Wastage during the quarter.	1,769 30 0	. ...
Total ...	21,845 20 0	46,915 10 0
Balance at close of the quarter	97,234 35 0	2,38,426 0 0

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

The following papers are published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. $\frac{13 \text{ Ex.}}{4-4}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

No. 16 E.U B.A., dated Bombay, the 29th December 1884.

From—F. MASOTTI, Esq., *Acting Consul General for Belgium in British India,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts is to be held next summer at Antwerp, to which I am desired to invite the Government of India's, and through it, the Governments of the various Presidencies' official co-operation This Exhibition, which is being organised by the Royal Society of Antwerp for the encouragement of Fine Arts, under the patronage of Government, and with the support of the Communal Administration, is to take place instead of the 24th triennial concours, and is to be opened on 2nd May next.

I beg to address you under separate cover twelve copies of the Prospectus of the said Exhibition setting forth its general rules and regulations, and shall feel very much obliged by the Government of India giving to the project the widest possible publicity.

I venture to hope that the Government of India may be graciously pleased favourably to receive the invitation I have been deputed to convey, and intended, moreover, in the interest of Artists.

May I be permitted to add, that Antwerp will, no doubt, next year, attract a considerable number of visitors of every nationality desirous of seeing the International Exhibition that is to testify to the aptitude and genius of every nation. This opportunity will be availed of to visit and contemplate the vast nautical establishments which have made Antwerp one of the first ports in Europe.

Moreover, that city, it is almost superfluous to mention, is not only a commercial centre, but has for centuries past ranked eminently amongst the world of arts, as shown by its chefs d'œuvre preserved in its Museums and Churches. A visit to Antwerp will, therefore, prove of the utmost interest for the artist as well as for the business-man and tourist.

The retrospective Exhibition of Art and Industries which it is proposed to open also in 1885 will further add to the numerous attractions of that commercial metropolis.

In conclusion, the Royal Society will organise, according to custom and with the authority of the Belgian Government, a lottery of art-objects acquired from amongst the exhibits, without distinction as to origin.

Belgium, and especially the city of Antwerp, reserves the most cordial reception to the foreign artists who, I trust, will numerously respond to the present appeal.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ART 1.

The Fine-Arts Royal Society of Antwerp shall, under the patronage of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of the Antwerp Communal Administration, organise a Universal Exhibition of Fine-Arts, to take place at Antwerp in 1885, instead of the 24th Triennial Exhibition.

The ground to be assigned for the exhibition of Fine-Arts shall be close by that allotted for the exhibition of Industry, and comprise an area of over 8,000 square metres.

ART. 2.

This Universal Exhibition shall open on the 2nd May, and close in October of the said year.

ART. 3.

The sites shall be placed gratis at the disposal of exhibitors.

ART. 4.

The Belgian Government will be represented by a Commissioner-General, Count Adrian d'Oultremont, M.P., and by a Special Commissioner, Mr. Cuylits, President of the Royal Fine-Arts Society; the latter will also act as the Commissioner to the Belgian Section in the Exhibition.

The Commissioner-General representing the Government will be the corresponding official between the Society and the foreign representatives.

ART. 5.

Foreign Governments are invited to—

(1) appoint Committees, in the terms of these regulations, for inviting their respective countries taking part in the Exhibition;

(2) to accredit with the Belgian Government their respective agents to represent their exhibitors and watch over their interests.

ART. 6.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have no direct correspondence with foreign exhibitors having their respective Government representation in the terms of Art. 5.

ART. 7.

The Exhibition shall comprise—

(1) one Belgian section;

(2) as many other sections as foreign Governments there may be officially represented.

(3) or if preferable, one single section for all foreign nations.

ART. 8.

Foreign Committees should inform the Society's Managing Committee, as soon as possible, what space of ground they may possibly require.

Consequent upon this information, the Managing Committee shall, in concord with the Government Commissioner-General, proceed, without delay, to allot the sites to each foreign section in proportion to their requirements.

This allotment effected, notice shall immediately be given to the Foreign Committees that they may avail themselves of the ground thus assigned to each of them.

ART. 9.

The Exhibition will be open to the works of Belgian and foreign artists that lived up to the 1st August 1880, comprised under one of the five following classifications:—

(1) Pictures and Paintings.

(2) Drawing in pencil, Water-colours, and Miniature.

(3) Sculpture.

(4) Architecture.

(5) Engravings and Lithographing.

ART. 10.

The following shall be excluded:—

(1) Porcelain or Faience Pictures.

(2) Copies, except such as reproduce a work of art of a different design.

(3) Art-works sent in by individuals other than the artists themselves, without their authorisation or that of their assigns.

(4) Art-works included in the above five classifications that may not be duly protected by frames.

(5) Anonymous works of art.

ART. 11.

The total number of Art-works to be exhibited by Belgian artists should be limited to—

700	under	the 1st	classification.
100	„	the 2nd	„
100	„	the 3rd	„
50	„	the 4th	„
50	„	the 5th	„

ART. 12.

The admission of Belgian Art-works shall be decided by a Jury appointed by the Government and composed of 33 members, of which 16 will be nominated by the Government, 16 by the Society's Managing Committee and the President, who shall be the Government Special Commissioner to the Fine-Arts Universal Exhibition.

Each delegation, the Government and the Society's, should include at least 14 artist-members, five of them to be general painters, three historical painters, two statuary artists, two architects or draughtsmen, and one engraver.

The said Jury shall decide also upon the admission of Art-works from foreign artists whose Governments may not be represented in the Exhibition.

Upon settlement of this affair, the Jury shall determine what Art-works should have the most prominent location. The Jury's decision shall hold good when the quorum shall consist of the majority of their members; but for deciding upon the admission of Art-works the majority should consist of two-thirds of the members present.

Secret balloting shall be granted whenever any Jury-man applies for it.

ART. 13.

For the proper display of Art-works, the Jury appointed according to Art. 12 shall constitute a Committee composed of their President and as many members as they deem necessary, provided the Government and the Society be equally represented between them.

ART. 14.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have made out an official catalogue of the Exhibition.

ART. 15.

Belgian artists shall be allowed carriage free for their goods to and from the Exhibition but only through Belgian railways, exclusive of any dray-carting expenses.

Foreign artists should send in their goods, all charges prepaid, to the Belgian frontier and take advantage of the special tariff No. 10, that is to say, of paying simply full import-fare and no export fare.

Goods from Belgian artists abroad must be sent in, all charges prepaid up to the Belgian frontier.

ART. 16.

General surveillance over the different sections shall be guaranteed by the Society.

The Society's Managing Committee shall attend to—

(1) the decoration of the whole Belgian Section;

(2) receiving, unpacking, displaying, repacking, carriage and re-carriage of their Art-works and packages.

Foreign Commissioners shall attend to—

(1) The decoration and organisation of their Sections.

(2) The unloading and reloading of wagons, unpacking and repacking of their tapestries, &c., defraying their expenses, carriage and re-carriage of their packages, and special surveillance over their Sections during day-time.

In the management of their Sections, they should carefully look after the proper display of their goods all round, their separate classifications and ornamentations.

They shall enjoy the advantages offered by the special regulations respecting the transport, receiving, arranging, and re-shipping of their Art-works, as well as the advantages offered to foreign exhibitors by the customs tariff in the terms indicated in these regulations by the Belgian Government's General Commissioner.

ART. 17.

The despatch of goods shall be noticed by means of a certificate in triplicate, drawn up after a model to be hereafter forwarded in due time to interested parties, along with precise information as to dates, &c.

The packages of Art-works from foreign artists, whose Government may be represented according to Art. 5, should be labelled to the address of their official Committees: the Society's Managing Committee shall refuse every package not in conformity with this essential condition.

ART. 18.

An international prize-awarding Jury shall be appointed under the Government's auspices, who shall choose from among themselves their Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary.

For every class of goods the number of Jurymen shall be divided between the Belgian and Foreign nations in proportion to the number of exhibitors.

ART. 19.

The Committee of each nation officially represented shall nominate what Jurymen they may be entitled to choose as well as their Chairman and Secretaries.

Jurymen that Belgium may be entitled to elect shall be nominated by the Jury of admission in the terms of Art. 13, who shall also name their Chairman and Secretary.

In the same manner they shall elect extra Jurymen to substitute the titular ones in order of seniority or other special attribute, whenever their attendance shall be required by the Jury of the class they may belong to. Their office shall cease when those whom they replace present themselves.

Exhibitors called to serve on the international jury shall not be debarred from competing for the prizes.

ART. 20.

Every international jury for each class of goods shall have a Chairman, Vice-chairman and a Secretary elected by the said jury itself.

In case of equal division of votes, the President (or Vice-president acting for him) shall have the casting vote.

ART. 21.

The nature of rewards shall be subsequently determined.

ART. 22.

The Society shall organise, as usual, with the Government sanction, a lottery of Art-works acquired from among those exhibited by Belgian or foreign artists.

ART. 23.

The Exhibition shall be kept open daily during the hours which the Society's Managing Committee shall fix.

It may, however, be closed under exceptional circumstances, should the Managing Committee deem necessary to do so.

ART. 24.

The entrance fee shall hereafter be fixed by the Society's Managing Committee.

ART. 25.

Exhibitor-artists shall be allowed each one a free ticket for the whole time the Exhibition lasts.

Such tickets shall bear the privileged receiver's signature, and be produced whenever required; if lost, under no circumstance shall they be replaced.

ART. 26.

No Art-work whatever displayed at the Exhibition shall be copied or reproduced in any shape whatsoever, unless the exhibitor or his representative consents to it by means of a special authorisation issued by the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 27.

Nothing exhibited shall be allowed withdrawal from the Exhibition before its clôture, unless the exhibitor produces to that effect a permit in writing from the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 28.

The goods exhibited shall be returned to the exhibitors, as soon as practicable, unless directed to the contrary after the clôture of the Exhibition.

Whatever goods exhibited, unreturned for want of sufficient packing or labels indicative to their return destination, shall be considered given up to the Society, who will dispose of them as they think fit, unless the said goods be claimed within six months by the owners.

ART. 29.

Steps shall be taken to protect the goods exhibited from theft and every kind of damage; but by no means will the Managing Committee be liable to make them good, whatever may be the extent and cause of such damages.

The exhibitors shall be, moreover, free to insure their exhibits for themselves against such losses, should they deem expedient to do so.

ART. 30.

The would-be exhibitors declare hereby to abide by these as well as any other regulations that might be promulgated hereafter.

Antwerp, 15th October 1884.

PIERRE KOCH,
Secretary to the Royal Society of Fine-Arts.

JACQUES CUYLITS,
President-Royal Society of Fine-Arts and Special Commissioner to the Belgian Government.

Approved:

ARTHUR VANDEN NEST,
Chief Secretary to the Antwerp Fine-Arts Committee.

LEOPOLD de WAEL,
Antwerp College of Burgomaster and Aldermen.

Seen and presented:

J. GODY,
Secretary-General to the Belgian Government General Commissioner.

COUNT A. D'OULTREMONT,
Commissioner-General to the Belgian Government.

Sanctioned:

CHEV. DE MOREAU,
Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Public Works.

Bruxelles, 31st October 1884.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th February 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
1	Burdwan, Feb. 28 '85	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops and sugarcane continues; outturn good Price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Public health good.
2	Bankoora, „ 28 „	Not given.	Weather—fine and clear. *Boro* paddy and other *rubbee* crops are progressing favourably. Some damage reported to have been done by the recent rain and hail in the Bishenpore sub-division Sugarcane is still being pressed and molasses are being manufactured. Public health good
	Khatra	0 04	
	Bishenpore	0 05	
	Kotalpore	0·11	
	Indas	0 02	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—cool and bright Prospects of standing *rubbee* crops are fair. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced *Mussuri*, *khesari*, and *boot* (gram) are being gathered. Prices stationary Public health good.
4	Midnapore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm Outturn of *rubbee* crops fairly good Lands are being tilled for paddy Cholera somewhat abating.
5	Hooghly, „ 28 „	0·64	Standing crops are doing fairly well. More rain would be beneficial. A few cases of cholera in Baidyabati, otherwise public health good.
	Howrah, Mar 2 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The small quantity of cold-weather crops still on the ground is doing very well.
	Central Districts.		
6	24-Pergns Mar 2 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops good, harvesting of *rubbee* crops has nearly been finished, outturn satisfactory Public health generally good
7	Nuddea, Feb. 28 „	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cold, days warm. Prospects of standing crops continue good. The rain has made land fit for tilling.
	Kooshtea	0 17	
	Meherpore	0 76	
	Choosdanga	0 04	
8	Khoolna, „ 28 „	0 71	Weather—mornings foggy and days warm Harvesting of *aman* paddy is completed Late rain has facilitated ploughing for next season's crops. Public health fair
9	Jessore, „ 28 „	0 61	Weather—nights cool and days hot Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues; it will yield a fair outturn Cases of fever and cholera are reported from the Bongong sub-division
	Jhenida	0 92	
	Magurah	1·74	
	Narail	0 73	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 28 „	0 29	Weather—seasonable *Rubbee* crops are being harvested; outturn fair In the Jungipore sub division gram and other pulses have been somewhat damaged by caterpillars Land is being prepared in places for *til* and early crops. Public health excellent
11	Dinagepore, Feb 27 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *rubbee* crops and sugarcane are progressing. Ploughing is going on Rice is selling at from 18 to 20 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on. Health generally good
13	Rungpore „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Ploughing is going on, and in some places *aus* is being sown Rain is much wanted. Price of rice falling A few cases of small-pox are reported from Saidpore Public health continues good.
14	Bogra, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—unusually cold for the time of year. Cold-weather crops are doing well A few cases of fever are reported
15	Pubna, „ 28 „	0 26	Weather—getting hot with variable winds Prospects of crops good. General health good
16	Darjeeling, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—dry and bright. Prospects of crops fair, but rain is much wanted.
17	Julpigoree, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily. Harvesting of cold-weather crops is going on with good outturn Preparation of land for early paddy is progressing vigorously. Rain will be beneficial. Common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee. Public health good
	Eastern Districts.		
18	Dacca, Feb 28 85	0·64	Weather—nights and mornings cool, days warm. Pulses and oil-seeds are being gathered Recent rain has done much good to standing crops. Prospects of crops good. Small-pox decreasing.
	Manickgunge	1·02	
	Moonsheegunge	0 26	
	Naraingunge	0 33	
19	Furreedpore, „ 28 „	0 59	Weather—rather cold. Prospects of standing crops fair. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* crops is in progress. Public health good.
	Goalundo	0·68	
	Madaripore	0·13	
20	Backergunge, „ 26 „	1·30	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Fever and cholera have appeared in some places in the Perozepore sub-division; otherwise general health satisfactory
21	Mymensingh, „ 27 „	0·07	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops generally good. Public health generally good.
	Kishoregunge	0·03	
	Attia	1 57	

Bardwan Div
Presidency Div
Rajshahye Div
Dacca Div.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divs. 22	Chittagong, Mar. 2 '85	0·08	Prospects of crops favourable. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera still reported.
23	Noakholly, Feb. 27 „	0·07	Weather—rather warm, frequently cloudy State and prospects of winter crops fair Land for *aus* crops is being prepared
24	Tipperah „ 26 „	0·15	Weather—seasonable. Land is being ploughed for spring sowings. Standing crops are doing well.
25	Brahmanbariah .	0·35	
	Chandpore .	0·55	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 24 „	0·10	Weather—very cold. *Joom* cutting continues. Gathering of mustard crop is nearly over Tobacco is doing well Sugarcane is being pressed. Prospects good.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and getting warm. Tobacco has commenced to be cut in certain places. Chillies are doing well Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divs. 26	Patna, Feb 28 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Extraction of opium still continues. Small-pox prevails in the Behar sub division.
27	Gya, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fair and gradually becoming warm. *Rubbee* crops are being reaped and poppy gathered The outturn of *rubbee* crops will be fair. Health generally good
28	Shahabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable *Rubbee* crops are being harvested and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Prospects of poppy improved.
29	Durbhunga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—variable Wheat and barley are being harvested where ready. Opium is being extracted Fields are being prepared for *mug* and paddy Prices stationary. Public health good
30	Mozufferpore, „ 28 „	Not given	Weather—fair and seasonable Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good, and in some places harvesting of the crops has commenced. Poppy is generally doing well and collection of opium is progressing throughout the district.
31	Sarun, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fine with dry west winds Harvesting of mustard almost completed; outturn fair Harvesting of peas and barley is in progress, prospects of wheat and other *rubbee* crops good. Opium is being collected Public health good
32	Chumparun „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue favourable Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr, Feb. 28 '85	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue favourable, but some damage is reported to have been done by grubs Poppy collection nearly complete. Prices are steady Except a few isolated cases of small pox, public health good
34	Bhagulpore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warm Mustard, linseed, peas mostly and castor to a small extent have suffered from insects. Wheat crop however, is generally very good; sugarcane is being planted Prices stationary Public health good
35	Purneah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable, rain is much needed Prospects of standing crops fair Mustard has been in most places a good crop Early sowing of wheat promises a fair crop, but later sowings are not doing well; other crops fair
36	Maldah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—fine, with slight westerly breezes, nights still cold Prospects of *rubbee* crops are moderate *Boro* paddy is doing well. Common rice is selling at an average of 16 seers per rupee Public health generally good
37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm, but nights still cold. Prospects of *rubbee* crops still favourable Prices rising. General health good.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divs. 38	Cuttack, Feb. 27 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and warm. Lands are being ploughed *Dalua* is growing well and in some places in ear Common rice is selling at from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Cholera reported from almost every part of the district, otherwise public health good
39	Pooree, „ 26 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and occasionally cloudy Lands are being ploughed for ensuing *sarad* crops *Dalua* crop is in ear *Rubbee* crops are being harvested
	Khoorda	0·52	Common rice is selling on an average of 23 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station and 22 seers 14 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cholera is prevalent throughout the district
40	Balasore „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered. Threshing of late paddy is still going on in places Ploughing for next crops has commenced Some sporadic cases of cholera and fever are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh. Feb 27 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and cold Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good in some places, harvesting of which has commenced Collection of opium is in progress Small pox still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
42	Lohardugga. „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue fair Prices are steady. Public health good
43	Singbhoom. „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Standing crops are doing well General health good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and cool, but getting warm towards the end of the week Manufacture of sugarcane continues. Prospects of wheat, barley, pulses, and other spring crops are fair. Coarse rice sold on the 28th in the Purulia market at 20½ seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from Purulia station, cholera from Raghunathpore, and small-pox from Simla.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 3rd March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Divisions	District	Representative station.	Station Observations: Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperatures. Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29 967	30 017	—	S	312	83 6	27th Feb	64 9	26th Feb.	81·0	66 2	74·6	—	79·7
		False Point	30 007	30 029	—·019	SW	171	85 4	27th ,,	66 0	21st ,,	81 5	63·7	72·6	—5·9	76·8
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 937	30 020	— 013	S	45	90·4	25th, 27th Feb	62 3	21st, 24th Feb	80·6	65·3	73·1	—4·0	77·7
	Balasore	Balasore	29 970?	30 031?	—	SSW	150 3	85·5	25th Feb	64 5	21st Feb.	82·3	61·4	71·9	—	76·3
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	?	?	?	NNW, SW	185	82 2	23rd, 27th Feb	53 3	21st ,,	80·2	67·92	73·97	—3·77	74·1
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 869	30 023	—	NW	98 3	86·3	25th Feb	53·7	21st ,,	85 7	60·2	73·0	—	77 4
	24-Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	30 002	30 024	— 022	NNE	106	84 6	25th, 26th Feb	51 8	21st ,,	81·7	61 1	71·4	—3·1	76·1
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 922	30 025	— 019	SW	81 9	87 1	24th Fe	50 8	21st ,,	84 1	58·9	71 5	—2·6	75·6
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29 902	—	—	NW, NE	65 1	85 7	24th ,,	52 4	21st ,,	83 9	57 0	70 0	—	76·8
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 940	30 009	— 016	SW	57 1	84 6	25th ,,	48 1	21st ,,	81·3	54 6	68 0	—3·2	73 8
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started.													
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	29·986	30 021	— 011	Calm	36	85 3	23rd 24th Feb	46 4	21st ,,	83 8	56·3	69 5	—4·9	75·2
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 946	30 039	0	ENE	72	82 6	27th Feb	50 2	21st ,,	80 1	56 9	68 5	—4 6	71 8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 938	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	Calm	81 4	82 5	27th Feb	49 0	21st ,,	79 8	57 9	68·9	—	76·3
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 976	—	—	SSE NW	47	81 5	23rd 25th Feb	48 0	21st ,,	79·5	55 1	67 3	—	71 9
	Dacca	Dacca	29 906	30 019	+ 004	SW	38	85 8	23rd Feb	50 2	21st ,,	82 0	57 2	69 6	—4·3	74·3
	Commillah	Commillah	29 936	30 022	—	NE	42 8	82 4	26th ,,	49 1	21st ,,	80 5	56 9	68 7	—	73 3
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 946	—	—	ESE, ENE	47	81 4	21st 24th &25th Feb	49 1	27th ,,	80 5	53 7	66 6	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29 947	—	—	WNW, SE	144 4	84 0	23rd Feb	47 8	22nd ,,	82 1	62 4	72·3	—	71·6
		Serajgunge	29 969	30 016	—	SSE	45 2	83 4	25th ,,	44 2	21st ,,	81 2	59 2	65 7	—	73 8
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 900	29 982	—	SSW	14 0	86 3	26th ,,	43 7	22nd ,,	82 2	49 3	65 8	—	73 8
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore*	29 877	30 004	—	Variable	78	82 1	25th ,,	42 4	21st ,,	80·7	47 7	64 2	—	67 5
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 897	30 027	—	NE	59	80 3	25th ,,	42 6	21st, 22nd Feb	78·7	47 1	62·9	—	67 8
	Julpigoree / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 751	30 049	—	E	109 3	77 9	25th ,,	45 0	22nd Feb	75 3	47·3	61 3	—	71 0
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22 940	—	—	ENE	121 4	68 5	21st ,,	30·7	21st ,,	43 8	33·3	38 1	—	56·7
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 880	30 013	— 017	Calm	32 3	82 6	25th ,,	40·7	21st ,,	80 5	45 6	63·1	—5·7	68·1
	Monufferpore	Monufferpore	Observations not recorded.													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 851	30 025	+ 001	Variable	76	79 6	25th, 26th &27th Feb	47 3	21st ,,	78 1	54·9	66·5	—2·7	67·7
	Chumparun	Mothari	29 777	30 014	—	ESE	155 9	80 6	24th 25th &26th Feb	42 3	21st ,,	79 3	45 8	62·6	—	67·9
	Sarun	Chupra*	29 824	—	—	WNW	5·3	82 5	24th, 25th Feb	46·2	21st 22nd &23rd Feb	79·0	49·9	64 5	—	73 4
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 646	30 012	—	WSW	170 7	85·0	24th Feb	51 0	22nd Feb	81 1	54 4	67·8	—	73 5
		Buxar	29 784	30 035	—	WNW	119 1	84 4	24th ,,	46 9	23th ,,	80 8	50 3	65 5	—	70·1
		Arrah	29 794	29 988	—	SW	85 5	89 3	24th ,,	45 0	21st ,,	81 3	50 1	65·7	—	73 6
	Gya	Gya	29 614	30 002	?	Calm	48·3	8, 6	24th ,,	43 1	21st ,,	83 6	46 8	66·2	—5·9	77·3
	Patna	Bankipore	29 844	30 036	—·016	WNW	75 8	82 3	24th ,,	46 8	21st ,,	80·2	52 1	66 2	—2·7	70·4
	South Bhagulpore / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29 843	30·016	—	WNW	Out of order.	84 4	26th ,,	45 9	21st ,,	80·9	49·2	65·1	—	72·4
	Sonthal Pergunnaas	Doomka	29 800	—	—	WNW	71 8	83·7	24th ,,	47·9	21st ,,	82·3	53·4	67·8	—	73·9
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 909	30·006	— 019	NW	189 7	82·9	23rd, 24th Feb.	39·9	26th ,,	78·7	54 1	66 4	—2·7	71 4
	Lohardugga / Manbhoom	Kanchee	27 843	30 015	—	—	—	82·5	24th, Feb,	47·4	21st ,,	78·3	54·8	66·6	—	70·5
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29 216	—	—	S	264·9	88·9	24th ,,	52·3	21st, 27th Feb	84·9	56·6	70 8	—	76 4

* Means for

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the week. The amount of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in each district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in each district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations from the districts (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district coming in returns divided by the number of stations. A [illegible]

for the week ending Friday, the 27th February 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
66	0·6	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
62	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·21	4·20	0·79	+3·50	54·05	58·67	—4·62	0·9	0·5	False Point ...		
66	2·1	0·01	Nil	0·13	3·49	0·70	+2·79	51·65	54·71	—3·06	0·0	0·3	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
64	2·6	—	0·04	0·20	2·64	0·93	+1·71	53·38	54·96	+3·98	0·2	0·7	Balasore ..	Balasore	
70	4·0	—	Nil	0·33	4·88	1·19	+3·69	74·47	63·2	+10·35	0·0	0·5	Saugor Island ..	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
														South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
48	1·7	Nil	0·03	0·25	1·77	1·06	+0·71	44·79	51·69	—6·90	0·3	0·8	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	
52	2·2	Nil	0·09	0·30	3·04	1·27	+1·77	53·23	53·50	—0·57	0·3	0·5	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
49	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·00	1·13	—0·13	36·98	47·79	—10·81	0·0	0·5	Burdwan ..	Burdwan	
													Bankoora .	Bankoora	
58	1·8	Nil	0·01	0·16	1·33	0·87	+0·46	40·35	52·37	—12·02	0·3	0·6	Raniganga ...	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
55	0·6	0·20	0·09	0·06	0·76	0·89	—0·13	36·29	51·10	—14·81	0·3	0·3	Berhampore ..	Moorshedabad	
			0·19	0·09	1·49	1·10	+0·39	38·00	51·00	—13·00	0·7	0·3	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
55	3·1	0·61	0·78	0·18	2·45	1·16	+1·29	55·57	54·69	+0·88	1·6	0·4	Jessore ...	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
66	3·1	Nil	0·04	0·13	0·87	0·76	+0·11	107·50	113·56	—6·06	0·5	0·3	Chittagong ..	Chittagong	
			0·29	0·21	2·94	1·16	+1·78	65·60	88·05	—22·45	1·0	0·5	Demagiri .	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	
			0·38	0·20	2·55	1·07	+1·48	85·46	78·54	+7·32	1·2	0·4	Barrisal .	Backergunge	
59	2·4	0·06	0·04	0·15	2·09	1·16	+0·93	97·53	113·70	—15·17	0·5	0·5	Noakholly ..	Noakholly	East Bengal.
59	1·6	0·43	0·46	0·23	2·30	1·27	+1·03	46·22	57·78	—11·56	7	0·4	Furreedpore .	Furreedpore	
66	2·0	0·25	0·62	0·18	2·74	1·22	+1·52	50·55	60·59	—10·04	1·7	0·5	Dacca .	Dacca	
61	1·1	0·13	0·23	0·14	1·34	1·03	+0·31	66·01	73·03	—7·02	1·3	0·6	Commillah .	Commillah ...	
—	3·4	Nil	0·42	0·96	0·87	1·11	—0·24	46·70	70·39	—23·69	0·8	0·3	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh	
45	0	Nil											Bogra ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	North Bengal.
47	0·2	Nil	0·04	0·03	0·77	1·05	—0·28	38·84	57·38	—18·54	0·2	0·2	Serajgunge .		
61	0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·23	0·84	—0·61	34·92	54·62	—19·70	0·0	0·2	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah .	Maldah	
51	0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·05	0·83	—0·57	38·92	57·53	—18·61	0·0	0·1	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore	
61	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·15	0·84	—0·69	50·54	76·47	—25·93	0·0	0·3	Rungpore ..	Rungpore	
51	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·64	—0·64	95·96	114·78	—18·82	0·0	0·3	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree .. .	
														Cooch Behar ..	
91	3·9	Nil	0·16	0·19	0·19	0·96	—0·77	114·78	154·12	—39·34	0·5	0·7	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
64	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·03	0·61	—0·58	46·61	59·89	—13·08	0·0	0·1	Purneah ..	Purneah . .	South Behar.
														North Bhaugulpore	
													Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	
49	0	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·49	—0·49	35·10	43·31	—8·21	0·0	0·2	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	
52	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·56	—0·56	42·20	46·21	—3·91	0·0	0·1	Motihari .	Chumparun	
43	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·01	0·50	—0·49	31·18	41·99	—10·81	0·0	0·2	Chupra ..	Sarun	
36	0	Nil											Deuree ...		
28	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·55	—0·55	29·67	40·39	—10·72	0·0	0·3	Buxar ..	Shahabad	
30	0	Nil											Arrah ..		
28	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·15	0·52	—0·37	28·77	40·82	—12·05	0·0	0·2	Gya ...	Gya	
41	0	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·51	—0·51	29·29	41·45	—12·16	0·0	0·3	Sasnipore ...	Patna	
36	0	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·01	0·63	—0·62	31·27	43·05	—11·78	0·0	0·2	Bhaugulpore ...	South Bhaugulpore ...	
														Monghyr	
55	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·06	0·52	+0·14	34·28	49·56	—15·28	0·0	0·2	Doomka .	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	
53	0	Nil	Nil	0·11	1·21	0·66	+0·55	36·47	47·69	—11·22	0·0	0·4	Hazaribagh ..	Hazaribagh	
46	0	Nil	Nil	0·14	1·14	0·76	+0·38	28·47	48·78	—10·31	0·0	0·6	Lohardugga .	Lohardugga	
														Manbhoom	
59	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·23	0·91	—0·68	43·48	56·27	—7·45	0·0	0·4	Chyebassa .	Singbhoom	

days.
ation for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater
·16. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observ-
mal readings for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received
the year for which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th February 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday 21st February	Sunday 22nd February.	Monday, 23rd February.	Tuesday, 24th February	Wednesday, 25th February.	Thursday, 26th February.	Friday, 27th February.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 27th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 27th February.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	5 07	6·63	64·39	53·73
		Khurdah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 48	6·19	51·25	39 84
		Banpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4 41	6·01	41·83	32 99
		False Point	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 91	0 64	35 30	26 38
		Hooghtola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 20	?	50·19	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 93	0 65	37·40	47·76
		Hankt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 19	?	47·39	?
		Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 46	0·63	54·45	57·79
		Kendrapara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 94	0 56	44 77	34 33
		Jajpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4 60	1 18	49·93	35·42
	Balasore	Chandbali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 31	0·97	61·57	55 60
		Bhuddruck	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 90	1 23	60 46	52·98
		Soran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 58	0·65	46 16	34 56
		Balasore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4 1	1 14	71 86	57 93
		Jellasore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 69	1 11	56 28	53·35
		Baripodah	..	..	0 22	..	..	..	..	1	0 22	2 23	0 39	57·06	54 12
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 23	1 24	70 08	64 60
		Saugor Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	7 78	0·73	69·62	60·48
		Tumlook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 60	1 24	47 60	34·69
		Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 07	0 93	47 24	40 19
		Ghattal	..	..	..	0 05	..	..	..	1	0 05	1 04	0 39	39 54	34 06
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 64	1 62	69 93	60 18
		Alipore Jail	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 98	1 60	60 56	54 48
		Barrackpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4 36	1 44	55 16	49 83
		Dum Dum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 22	1 05	49 ·8	43 86
		Barasat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	4 06	1 13	50 61	5· 47
		Buserhat	..	..	..	0 24	..	..	..	1	0 24	4 24	0 93	63 56	54 53
	Howrah	Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 21	1 18	48 00	43 97
		Mohesrohka (Oolaberiah)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 62	1 60	46 11	5· 35
	Hooghly	Serampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	3 81	1 23	60 56	50 76
		Hooghly	..	..	..	0 64	..	..	..	1	0 64	4 12	1·25	45 49	40 08
		Jehanabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 64	1 51	37 17	30·20
	Burdwan	Culna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 93	1·15	37·03	45 35
		Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 80	0 56	36 12	43 09
		Cutwa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1·27	1 26	37 20	43 01
		Ranegunge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 29	1 ·4	41 39	48 35
	Bankoora	Bankoora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 58	1 01	56 50	51 44
		Indus	..	..	0 02	..	..	..	..	1	0 02	1 55	?	?	?
		Buenpore	..	..	0 05	..	..	..	..	1	0 05	1 72	0 67	40 28	30 13
		Kotulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 93	?	?	?
		Mu ra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 78	0 53	36 31	40 03
		Onda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 70	?	?	?
		Khatra	..	..	..	0 04	..	..	..	1	0 04	1 74	0 40	48 04	50 55
		Gangajalghati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 84	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 70	1 07	42 51	55 11
		Helampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 52	1 13		53 81
	Nuddea	Bongong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 98	1 07	37 88	45 99
		Ranaghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 ··	0 98	39 81	48 18
		Kishnaghur	..	..	0 ·9	..	..	..	..	1	0 19	0 70	1 15	36 44	47 80
		Chooadanga	..	..	..	0 04	..	..	..	1	0 04	0 98	1 ·1	38 00	52·33
		Meherpore	..	..	0 76	..	..	..	..	1	0 76	2 12	1 06	37 ·6	48 53
		Koositea	..	..	0 17	..	..	..	..	1	0 17	2 14	1 06	43 97	54·68
	Chooina	Satkira	..	..	..	0 23	..	..	..	1	0 23	2 05	1 07	64 51	55 04
		Bagulhat	..	..	..	0 ·0	..	..	..	1	0 50	2 79	1 43	70 93	62 24
		Khoolna	..	..	..	0 71	..	..	..	1	0 71	2 81	1 13	67 35	56 47
	Jessore	Narail	..	..	0 03	0 10	..	..	..	2	0 73	2 00	1 13	38 91	49·96
		Jessore	..	..	0 25	0 ·8	..	..	..	2	0 61	1 76	1 15	43 51	50·07
		Jhenidah	..	..	0 45	0 40	..	..	..	2	0 92	2 07	1 18	50 92	55 23
		Magoorah	..	..	0 94	0 80	..	..	..	2	1 74	3 64	0·97	47 82	50 15
	Moorshedabad	Kandi	..	..	0 12	..	..	..	..	1	0 12	0 78	1 10	36 96	32 49
		Rampore Haut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 49	0 99	33 76	32 15
		Berhampore	..	..	0 20	..	..	..	..	1	0 29	1 36	1 07	34 24	35 07
		Lalbagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 50	0 07	33 55	49 14
		Azimunge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 12	0·72	46 21	31 39
		Jungipore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 50	0 86	32 72	44 33
		Lalgola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 63	0 68	40·90	50 56
East Bengal	Cox Bazar	Cox's Bazar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 36	0 49	129·34	132·97
		Chittagong	..	..	..	..	0 08	..	..	1	0 08	1 58	1 03	89·76	96 18
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramamati	..	..	..	0 29	..	..	..	1	0·29	2·94	1 16	88 60	89 06
		Kaptai	..	..	0 50	..	..	..	..	1	0 50	1 38	?	83 85	?
		Agartola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 83	1 05	56 41	65 67
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	..	..	..	..	0 70	..	..	1	0 70	2 90	1 15	97 19	90·06
		Perozepore	..	..	..	0 48	0 28	..	..	2	0 69	3 61	1 30	84 ·9	70·65
		Burrisal	..	..	..	0 ·4	0·09	..	..	2	0 13	1·78	1 03	81 70	86 14
		Bhola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	1 93	0 79	98 16	84 47
	Noakholly	Noakholly	..	..	..	..	0 07	..	..	1	0 07	2 01	0 89	90 65	121 90
		Feuny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	2 14	1·45	80 26	113·26
	Furreedpore	Madaripore	..	..	0·12	..	..	..	..	1	0·12	1·97	1·96	46 39	37·71
		Furreedpore	..	..	0 39	0 20	..	..	..	2	0 59	3 57	1 49	51 46	39 85
		Goalundo	..	..	0 ·0	0 48	..	..	..	2	0 98	1 36	1 36	39·23	35 94
	Dacca	Munsunguge	..	..	0 19	..	..	..	..	1	0 19	3 10	1·23	59·94	54·76
		Dacca	..	..	0 45	0 18	0·01	..	..	3	0 64	2 86	1·09	45·79	40 99
		Narsingunge	..	..	0 33	..	..	..	..	1	0·33	2 45	?	49·28	?
		Manicksunge	..	..	0 74	0·28	..	..	..	1	1 02	2·26	1·24	46 19	31·25
	Comilla	Comilla	..	..	0 12	..	..	..	..	1	0·12	1 81	0·86	76·83	77·59
		Chandpore	..	..	0 1·	0 35	..	..	..	2	0 45	2 35	0·83	85·68	85·97
		Brahmunberia	..	..	0 25	0 05	..	..	..	2	0 33	1 57	1 31	68 05	64·26
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	..	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	1	0·06	0·32	0·24	48·20	73·21
		Atia	..	..	1 57	..	..	..	..	2	1 57	2 53	1·12	31·34	29 31
		Mymensingh	..	..	0 07	..	..	..	..	2	0·07	0 72	1 16	62 46	76 16
		Jamalpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0·32	1·27	48 33	48 94
		Netrokona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0·28	?	60·39	?

tatement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th February 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 27th February 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 27th February.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 21st February.	Sunday, 22nd February.	Monday, 23rd February.	Tuesday, 24th February.	Wednesday, 25th February.	Thursday, 26th February.	Friday, 27th February.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in week.				
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna			0 26					1	0 26	0 74	1 18	43 17	38'61
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	0 78	1'06	40 91	34 04
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1'28	37 23	31'56
		Nowkhalla								Nil	Nil	0 22	1 15	38 32	33 33
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	0 10	1 01	38 28	32 79
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	1'09	0 51	41'39	34 30
	Rajshahye	Beauleah								Nil	Nil	0 70	0 94	34'72	28'05
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 01	36 16	27 36
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0 10	?	41'89	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0'59	33 85	31'66
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	0'21	0 68	34'19	29'84
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 49	44'08	30 48
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 .2	42 47	35 83
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 69	34 36	33 94
		Balooghat								Nil	Nil	0 84	?	38 66	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabands*)								Nil	Nil	0 37	0'53	48 74	43'81
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 48	47 21	78'48
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 45	50'08	75'17
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 09	50 16	91'89
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 83	102 82	116 82
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 53	84 97	100 06
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	119 65	119 30
		Mickligunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	85 43	111 25
		Matabhanga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	87 17	138 06
	Darjeeling Bill.	Buxa				0 27				1	0 27	0 27	0'09	112 70	122 49
		Siliguri								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	98 13	?
		Darjeeling								Nil	Nil	0 09	0 09	90 87	100 68
		Kalimpong								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	63 13	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 55	66 76	68'16
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 68	52 30	63'78
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 68	46 64	61'84
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 68	39 24	30 47
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	30 03	30 21
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	34 16	41 14
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	30 97	43 27
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	41 23	44 26
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	37 05	40'77
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 51	32 80	4 . 48
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	35 40	42 40
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	41 82	42 48
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	44 35	46 32
	Saran	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 68	39 96	41 01
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	0 0'	0 61	29 25	44 71
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	33 70	30 25
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	29 18	36 73
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	0 12	?	31 91	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 60	29 56	42 09
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 55	3. 46	41 26
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	24 71	39 48
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	0 2	0 31	39 67	41 18
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 27	0 61	25 10	42 18
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 3	2. 15	40 16
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	27 93	39 86
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 47	30 09	41'80
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 58	30'62	40 04
		Behar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	18 45	42 21
		Barra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	31 93	40 54
	Monghyr	Begoosera								Nil	Nil	Nil	0'61	25 46	39 77
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 60	31 50	47 21
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 70	35 .8	42 50
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 63	0 66	36 41	40 70
		Banka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61	20 02	44 63
	Sonthal Perguunehs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	32 49	40 02
		Gouda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 0	25 21	40 89
		Pasour								Nil	Nil	2 23	0 17	37 15	52 16
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 53	0 87	30 65	50 16
		Deogrur								Nil	Nil	0 50	0 76	31 50	42 97
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	0 97	0 51	48 31	46 10
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba								Nil	Nil	0 9'	0 72	29 75	46 0.
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	1 29	0 8.	3. 05	48 21
		Somagurah								Nil	Nil	1 79	0 .1	35 . .	46 58
		Manoo Bilas								Nil	Nil	1 52	0 65	34 09	40 12
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	0 67	?	41 42	?
		Kandi								Nil	Nil	1 32	1 27	51 80	53 85
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	1 02	0 51	31 21	45 31
	Singbhoom	Cayemasee								Nil	Nil	0 65	0 91	45 82	52 87
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	1 51	1 05	40 05	50'52
		Goomsapore								Nil	Nil	0'70	1 07	34 8.	46 12

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 2nd March* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

At the close of the preceding week, the conditions in Bengal were distinctly those of the north-east monsoon. During the first four days of the present week, however, pressure diminished rapidly at most of the Bengal stations. The decrease of pressure was particularly noticeable on the 21st in Chutia Nagpur, where it amounted to more than a tenth of an inch. This fall apparently accompanied the formation of a distinct area of low pressure over this district, and it appears to have drifted eastwards on the 22nd and 23rd, and it was still distinctly, though feebly, marked in Central Bengal on the 24th, and around it on that day winds showed a decided tendency to cyclonic circulation. These slightly disturbed conditions brought moderate rain to most of the Eastern Bengal stations on the 23rd and 24th, and to a few stations in that district on the 25th. Moderate rain was also received in some of the eastern districts of the South-West Bengal Division: the Jessore and Khoolna districts receiving the largest amounts, while less general rain fell in the Nuddea, Bankoora, and Moorshedabad districts After this the depression gradually drifted away and disappeared, and at the close of the week the meteorological conditions in Bengal appeared to be again fairly settled. The greater part of the Province, however, was not subject to the influence of this depression, and thus during the week, except in the districts above mentioned, rainfall has been practically absent.

Pressure, as has been previously stated, diminished for the first four days of the week. the largest decrease accompanying the advance of the area of depression before noticed, For the remaining three days of the week pressure increased Pressure has thus been distinctly below the normal in almost all districts, the average defect being equal to 0·014″. The extreme variations from the normal have been a defect of 0 022″ at Calcutta and the slight excess of 0 004″ at Dacca.

Temperature has again been below the normal at all stations, but the variations of temperature during the week have to a certain extent been the opposite of the variations of pressure, and during the early part of the week temperature generally increased and afterwards fell The average deficient temperature over the whole Province has been about 4°, and the extreme variations are from 5 9° at Gya to 2·7° at Saugor Island, Durbhunga and Hazaribagh Temperature has been below the normal both during the day and night, as will be seen from the table which gives the normal and actual mean maximum and minimum temperature at eight typical stations for the week .—

Names of Stations	Maximum day temperature			Minimum night temperature		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference	Normal average for week.	Actual average for week	Difference
Cuttack ..	92 6	86 8	—5 8	67·6	65 3	—2 3
Calcutta .	84 8	81 7	—3 1	64 2	61 1	—3 1
Burdwan	86 7	84 1	—2 6	61 9	58 9	—3·0
Jessore . .	87 9	82 8	—5 1	60 9	56·2	—4 7
Dacca ..	86·1	82 0	—4 1	61 5	57 2	—4 3
Patna	82 8	80 2	—2 6	56 1	52 1	—3 0
Purneah	83 5	80 5	—3 0	54 1	45 6	—8·5
Hazaribagh	81 3	78 7	—2 6	56·9	54 1	—2 8

The districts in which rain has fallen during the week have already been given, and thus while South-West and East Bengal have received amounts equal to, and about twice as much as the normal respectively, in all other districts rainfall has been practically absent during the week

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 27th February 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week.	Variation	Average.	Normal average.	Average	Normal average.
Orissa	90 4	54 5	82·9	64 7	73·8	—4 0	0·02	0·22	—0 20	0 1	0 5	—0 4	3 32	0 79	55 40	55·62
South-West Bengal ..	88 3	46 4	82·7	50 3	71·0	—3·7	0 18	0 16	+0 02	0·5	0 4	+0 1	2 06	1 01	46 63	53 86
East Bengal*	85 8	48 0	80 4	56 1	68 3	—4 3	0 34	0 16	+0 18	1 1	0 4	+0 7	2 00	1 11	67 55	71 54
North Bengal .. .	86 3	42 4	80 0	50 7	65 4	—	0 01	0·03	—0 02	0 1	0 2	—0 1	0 24	0 71	53·74	73 71
North Behar	82 6	40 7	79 2	48 1	63 7	—4 2	Nil	0 02	—0 02	0 0	0 1	—0 1	0 02	0 54	39 58	48 31
South Behar	89 3	43 1	81 4	51 1	66 3	—4·3	Nil	0·04	—0 04	0 0	0 2	—0 2	0 20	0 54	50·96	63·96
Chutia Nagpur	83 0†	47 4†	78 5†	53 5†	66 0†	—2 7†	Nil	0 11	—0 11	0 0	0 5	—0 5	1 11	0 84	37·91	48·76

* Burrisal not included
† Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 3rd March 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches	
Feb	22nd	141·3	11·1	29·913	70·3	82·4	21·8	59·6	65·1	0·561	62·2	76	SSW and S	191	Nil.	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	23rd	139·5	9·8	·902	73·7	83·3	16·1	67·2	69·5	·666	67·1	81	SW and S	199	Not measureable.	Partially cloudy, d, ⌓.
"	24th	136·5	11·0	·866	74·7	84·8	16·0	68·8	68·4	·614	64·8	73	S and variable	91	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.
"	25th	139·5	10·8	·890	72·4	84·6	17·9	66·7	63·4	·470	57·2	62	SW, N and W	93	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	26th	140·7	11·0	·945	68·6	82·8	25·5	57·3	59·1	·376	51·0	58	W by N and NNW	79	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	27th	144·2	9·8	·991	69·1	84·1	27·8	56·3	60·3	·409	53·4	62	NNW and SSW	59	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	28th	144·7	8·4	·959	71·0	85·0	22·1	62·9	68·4	·619	66·4	83	SW and SSW	101	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, = ⌓.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	..	29·924
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	.	29·907
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	71·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	81·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	. .	71·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	76·2
The extreme variation of temperature	..	28·7
The maximum temperature	...	85·0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	..	17
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	2
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ...		64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th February 1885 . ..	...	Not measureable
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .	.	0·11
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 28th February 1885 ...	...	2·44
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...	.	1·40

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o overcast, d drizzling rain, = fog, ⌓ dew.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th February 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
February ...	22nd ...	72·0	84·1	23·2	60·9	67·2	·603	64·3	77	Nil
„ ...	23rd ...	75·5	85·1	17·6	67·5	70·5	·681	67·8	77	„
„ .	24th ...	76·4	86·7	18·4	68·3	70·4	·664	67·0	73	„
„	25th ..	74·5	85·9	19·8	66·1	61·9	·387	51·9	45	„
„ ..	26th ...	71·1	83·9	24·0	58·9	60·0	·372	54·8	49	„
„	27th .	71·4	85·7	29·0	56·7	61·5	·416	53·8	54	„
„	28th ..	72·0	87·0	23·6	63·4	69·6	·698	68·1	88	„

The mean temperature of the seven days	°	73·3
The extreme variation of temperature		30·3
The maximum temperature		87·0
The mean relative humidity	%	66
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th February 1885	Ins.	Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1885.

W. L. Dallas,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 14th February 1885, the returns from the first class Municipalities in Bengal disclose the following results:—

1. That births and deaths were registered in these Municipalities in the proportions per 1,000 of population of 25·7 and 28·2, respectively, as opposed to 23·2 and 27·2 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 7th February, indicating an improvement in the record of both events, especially of births.

2. That these events were returned in the highest proportions by the following Municipalities.—

Births	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Comillah	38 5	Purneah	62·3
Monghyr . ..	37 1	Burdwan	58·0
Beauleah	36·8	Jessore	48·0
Jessore	36·7	Utterpara	47·2
Serampore	35 4	Poori	44·1
Bhagulpore ..	35·3	Midnapore	43 4
Patna	34·0	Suburbs of Calcutta	38·9
Burdwan ...	33 6	Gya	38 2
Howrah .	32 0	Howrah	33 5
		Serampore	31 4
		Chittagong	30 5
		Hughli	29·5

That the principal diseases (specified in the table appended to this memoranda) furnished the death-rates indicated below —

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	14th February 1885	7th February 1885
Cholera	3 2	3 0
Small-pox	5	7
Fever .	12 6	10 9
Bowel-complaints . .	4 2	5 0
Injury	3	2
Other causes	7 4	7 4

showing mainly that, in comparison with the preceding week, there was a noticeable increase of mortality from fever with a small decrease in that from bowel-complaints

4. That referring to the death-causes above indicated, while injury was not noticeably severe anywhere, the rest of them proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small-pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Utterpara .	28 3	Dacca .	5 2	Purneah ..	58 8	Serampore ...	13 7	Poori ...	25 2
Poori ..	12 6			Burdwan	44 2			Dacca ..	13·6
Midnapore ...	10 8			Jessore .	24 5			Gya	11·6
Howrah ..	8 4			Chittagong .	23 5			Suburbs of Calcutta ..	10·5
Suburbs of Calcutta	6·4							Howrah ..	10·3
Serampore .	5 9								
Kishnaghur ..	5 6								
Gya ..	4 8								
Hughli ...	4 0								

5 That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, were returned at the rates noted below —

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	28 9	Christians	... 17 4	Under 1 year ...	212·6
Females . ..	27 5	Hindus .	... 28 5	1 and under 5 years ..	34·1
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	118	Mahomedans	... 27 7	5 „ 10 „ ...	15·9
		Buddhists	. 24 2	10 „ 15 „ ..	8 1
		Other classes..	. 100 2	15 „ 20 „ ...	15 2
				20 „ 30 „ ...	22·1
				30 „ 40 „ ...	20·3
				40 „ 50 „ ...	21 1
				50 „ 60 „ ...	35 5
				60 years and upwards ...	65 2

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 2nd March 1885

Statement showing the results of the registration of births and deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 14th February 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7						8						9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																	
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Disease.													Sex.				
												Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum										
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population per annum the previous week	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
																											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,063	16,017	34,080	9	13	22	13·7	19·8	33·6	69			29	4		5	38			44·2	6·1		7·6	58·0	29·0	26	12	74·6	39·0	216
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,987	16,653	33,640	5	9	14	7·7	13·9	21·7	56	7		10	4	1	6	29	10·9		15·5	6·2	1·5	9·3	43·4	32·5	16	10	53·2	31·3	180
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	11	9	20	14·3	12·1	26·9	122	3	...	9	6	1	3	22	4·0		12·1	8·1	1·3	4·0	29·5	29·5	10	12	27·1	31·9	85
Serampore ...	Serampore	13,350	12,937	26,496	6	12	18	11·8	23·6	35·4	50	3		5	7		1	16	5·9		9·8	13·7		1·9	31·4	33·4	9	7	51·5	38·1	128
	Uttarpara	3,046	2,464	5,510	2	...	2	19·9		19·9	No female births.	3			1		1	5	29·3		...	9·4		9·4	47·2	37·5	4	1	66·6	21·1	400
Howrah	Howrah	60,969	44,639	105,608	41	24	65	20·2	11·8	32·0	170	17		17	11	2	21	68	5·4	...	5·4	5·4	1·0	10·3	33·5	25·6	54	34	29·9	20·6	160
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,205	104,234	251,439	48	60	108	9·9	13·6	23·5	80	31	3	73	30	...	51	188	6·4	6	15·1	6·2	...	10·5	38·9	42·4	105	84	36·7	41·9	125
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,363	14,214	27,477	7	4	11	13·2	7·5	20·8	175	3	...	2	2		2	9	5·6	...	3·3	3·3		3·3	17·0	28·5	7	2	27·5	7·3	300
	Ranaghat	4,028	4,655	8,683		3	3		19·0	18·0	No male births.	...		...		...		...	...							13·0	...	...	...	...	...
	Santipore	13,708	15,979	29,687	3	4	7	5·2	7·0	12·2	75			9	1		1	11			15·8	1·7		1·7	19·3	14·0	8	3	30·4	9·7	266
Jessore	Jessore ...	4,830	3,665	8,495	4	2	6	24·8	12·2	36·7	200	2		4	1		1	8	12·2		24·3	6·1		6·1	48·6	55·1	3	5	22·5	7·9	60
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah ...	10,796	9,025	19,791	6	8	14	13·9	21·9	35·8	75		1	7			8	...		2·6	18·4		...		21·0	13·1	4	4	19·2	23·9	100
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976	...	...															...					13·0	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	Dacca	42,782	37,379	80,161	13	10	23	8·1	6·5	14·9	130		3	7	2	1	21	39		5·2	4·5	1·3	·6	13·6	25·3	25·2	19	20	27·1	27·8	95
	Narayangange	7,005	4,956	12,561	...	2	2		8·3	8·3	No male births						1	1	...		...			4·1	4·1	12·4	...	1	...	10·5	No male deaths.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	7	3	10	11·4	7·0	21·5	233			10	1		3	15	...	...	23·5	2·3		4·7	30·5	16·4	7	6	27·3	25·5	116
Tipperah	Commillah ...	8,133	5,353	13,506	7	3	10	20·9	11·6	32·5	231			4	1			5			15·3	3·9			19·3	15·4	3	3	19·1	19·4	100
Patna	Patna City ...	79,702	81,475	160 257	33	52	105	17·2	16·5	34·0	101	1		35	10	...	26	73	1·3		11·7	3·2		8·5	25·7	27·2	30	44	19·1	23·1	65
Gya	Gya	39,290	37,831	76,121	17	22	39	11·6	13·0	24·6	77	7		26	4	2	17	56	4·5	...	7·5	2·7	1·3	11·6	34·2	28·0	23	23	44·6	31·6	145
Shahabad	Arrah	20,980	22,305	43,465	4	3	7	3·9	3·5	8·4	133			1	2			3			1·2	2·4	...	...	3·6	2·4	2	1	5·9	3·2	200
Monsherpore ...	Monsherpore	33,094	19,658	52,742	15	7	22	19·2	9·5	28·7	214			10	3	...	...	13		...	12·1	3·6	...	...	15·8	21·9	9	4	20·3	16·6	225
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,096	22	12	34	17·3	9·4	26·7	183			12	10		3	25			9·4	7·5	...	2·5	19·7	18·9	15	10	23·1	16·1	150
Saran	Chupra	28,044	27,396	55,240	9	7	16	6·6	6·6	15·6	129			2	1	...	3	6			1·9	1·9	...	2·9	5·8	11·7	4	2	8·0	5·8	200
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29 640	27,813	57,453	22	17	39	19·9	15·4	35·3	129	...	...	13	5	...	9	27	...		11·3	4·3	...	8·1	24·6	20·8	8	19	16·9	35·5	42
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,396	57,550	19	23	42	16·3	20·9	37·1	78		...	14	1	...	2	17		...	12·6	·9		1·8	15·3	22·5	7	19	15·9	17·7	70
Purneah	Purneah	8,463	8,553	15,016	4	2	6	13·8	6·9	20·8	200	...		17		...	1	19		...	58·1	...	...	3·5	62·3	17·3	12	6	73·8	47·6	200
Puri	Puri	13,247	11,537	24,784	6	3	9	12·6	6·3	18·9	200	6	...	3	...	...	12	21	12·6	...	6·3	...	...	23·2	42·1	32·5	15	6	56·7	27·0	250
	Total ...	762,200	619,081	1,385,281	239	314	653	13·3	13·3	26·7	107	83	12	339	157	7	188	718	3·2	·5	13·6	4·3	·3	7·4	28·3	27·2	280	325	25·3	27·5	113

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of the section of the community, taken on February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native population as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans, above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classifications.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		23	15	...		.	50 5	76·0			5	1	3	1	3	10	8	3	3	1	193·9	23·0	6·9	20·7	43·9	65·6	60·3	33·3	63·5	35·1
Midnapur	Midnapur	1	24	2	.	1	233·2	48·1	14·4		291·1	3	2		1	1	8	4	2	3	4	210·0	44·2		17·1	16·5	56·6	37·5	27·9	75·6	113·7
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		19	3			...	31·2	22·9		..	3	1	4	..	3	1	..	2	5	3	165·4	19·5	59·8		52·8	6·8		20·2	7·6	62·2
Serampore	Serampore		16		...	.	.	33·0	..	.		2	3				3	4		1	3	146·5	83·4		..		27·1	41·8		37·3	113·1
	Utterpara		5					48·8	..								2	1	2					..	..		90·4	49·0	148·4	..	..	..
Howrah	Howrah	1	50	15		2	2·0	31·9	35·7		344·4	13	8	3	1	6	12	11	6	3	5	278·3	63·6	21·2	6·7	36·0	24·0	25·9	23·8	23·9	58·0
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	1	129	67			12·8	41·6	36·1			34	19	7	4	7	32	20	18	18	21	371·0	61·1	18·4	11·6	29·2	28·6	26·3	27·8	55·2	84·0
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	...	7	2			.	19·5	12·5			1	..	3			2	1	1	..	1	104·8	.. ..	45·4	..	..	21·6	13·1	15·9	.. ..	39·1
	Ranaghat	...			..	...	...	.	..			.			..	..	..					.	.. ..	..	..					.....	.....
	Santipore		11	...	.		.	27·7	..			1	1		..			3	2	1	3	61·5	18·0					36·0	29·6	22·6	79·4
Jessore	Jessore	1	2	5	...	...	321·0	23·1	68·0	.		2	.		..	1	1			1	3	353·1	..			71·0	25·8			92·4	349·8
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	...	3	5	...	...	..	15·7	26·5			1	2	1	1	.	1				2	128·1	73·3	25·0	28·9	.	12·5	.. .	.	..	186·0
Darjiling	Darjiling	.	.	...		.	...	..		.		..						..				.	..	.						.....	.....
Dacca	Dacca	..	17	22	..	.	.	21·9	29·1			9	8	2	1		4	4	2	4	5	246·6	56·4	16·5	6·5		13·6	17·3	13·4	43·9	46·6
	Naraingunge	.		1	...	..	...	.	8·4			1										168·4	..	...	...	.. .	.	...	.. .	... ..	... ..
Chittagong	Chittagong		3	9	1	..		25·9	30·6	216·7	.	2	3	2	..		1	1	2	1	1	184·7	79·3	41·6	.. ..	..	11·3	15·6	46·1	47·9	65·3
Tipperah ...	Comillah	...	2	3	...		..	17·5	21·1				1	.		.	2	1		1			26·4	.. ..	.		37·7	26·1		.	76·7
Patna	Patna City	...	58	15		..	..	25·4	19·1			15	8	3	5	1	8	10	2	9	13	181·0	28·5	9·2	18·8	4·6	14·4	22·4	5·5	23·1	45·1
Gya	Gya	...	46	10	..		...	39·9	32·3			6	5	1	..	2	10	4	2	3	23	174·3	40·9	7·4	..	19·9	33·4	16·3	10·6	23·7	232·4
Shahabad	Arrah	...	2	1	..	..	.	3·4	4·2	.	..	.	.	.	1	...			1	...	1	..	.	..	11·8	..	..	..	11·1	.. ..	18·0
Monsherpore .	Monsherpore	...	11	2	...	...	.	19·0	8·3			..	.	.	1	1	3	5	1	2	...	.	.	.. ..	13·1	17·2	18·2	37·3	10·4	32·0	.. .
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	...	20	5	.	..	.	21·4	14·8	...		7	3	2	.	1	1	...	6	2	3	233·6	28·5	13·3	.	13·9	3·9		41·9	23·7	48·8
Saran	Chuprah	...	5	1	.	.	.	6·3	4·3	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	3	..		16·9	.....	...	...	8·3	.. .	.	44·3
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	...	18	9	..	.		23·3	27·2	...	..	7	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	4	304·9	9·6	26·6	8·3	12·4	4·8	16·8	16·2	46·8	57·7
Monghyr	Monghyr	...	18	5	.	.	..	14·0	20·7	..	..	5	5	1	..	2	.	..	3	1	...	175·1	14·3	7·6	.. ..	27·5	...	... ..	34·5	15·1	.....
Purneah	Purneah	...	6	13	..	...	.	34·0	110·1	...		2	1	..	1		7	3	1	4	...	267·5	43·0	.. ..	43·6	.....	110·6	38·5	23·9	230·0	.. ..
Puri	Puri	...	21	...	...	..	0	44·5			.	5	...	3	.	..	6	..	7			858·1	..	69·6	...	...	59·1	.. ..	100·5	...	...
	TOTAL ...	4	501	209	1	3	17·4	26·5	27·7	24·2	109·2	124	72	40	18	29	115	89	65	65	101	212·6	24·1	15·9	8·1	15·2	22·1	20·3	21·1	36·5	65·2

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 2nd March 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of January 1885.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.								RAINFALL 1884-85.		RAINFALL 1883-84.		REMARKS.
								Five years. All crops	Five years. Kharreef	ANNUAL LEASES										
										Khurreef.	Rubbee	Sugarcane	Bhadoi.	Hot weather	Total	Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month	During month.	Up to end of month.	
			C ft.	C ft	C ft	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	In.	In	In	In	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	341·34	292·89	25,194	18,397		21,771	21	..	52			73	21,844					
		Gobri	372·32	48·76	10·34	359	429	...	.	..	..			..							
		Pattamoondee	1,442	40·93	30·20	8,641	4,472		6,088							6,088					
		High Level, Section I.	676	130·32	130·32	12,908	15,498		12,879	..	..	1			1	12,879					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,312	69	1·17	3,206	1,230		1,309		..	17		..	17	1,326	..	56·84	0·79	54·39	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach	266	7	3·75																
		Matchgong	776	.....	..	7,542	7,005	.....	9,097	....		4	..	..	4	9,101					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	.....	..	356	214		2,270	..	..	116	.. ..		116	2,386					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	6·91	6·91	3,300	4,419	.. .		..	..										
		Total	...	.	.....	..	61,001	49,674	..	53,411	21	..	190	..		211	53,622		..	.. ..	.. ..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		.....	.....	. .		... ..	..	41,940	261	24	345	.....	... ..	630	42,570		..	.		
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,511	19	.....	89,238	85,149	.....	48,498	..	.	.	..	.	..	48,498	0·01	55·54	0·49	44·34	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	24	.....	4,984	10,320		3,444	.. ..	.. ..		....	.. ..	..	3,444	.. ..	47·00	0 39	51·05	Thirteen days discharging.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II.	. ..	.....	... ..	657	217	..	277	.. ..	. ..		..	.. ..	....	277	..				
		Total	...	..	.. .		94,777	95,736		52,179	....	..	.. ..	.. ..			52,179	..			..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	..	...		97,423			..	.....	.. ..	...		97,423	..	..	..		
Rohe	Shahabad	Western Main	4,343	1 379	303	25,192	29,004	11,226	...	5,684	4,636	437	..	....	10,757	21,993	0·65	32 13	.	28·54	
		Bazar	1,326	246	241	86,153	68,919	21,573	..	28,971	15,617	2,241	54	...	46,573	73,746					
		Arrah	1,669	731	426	15,061	147,212	65,593	... ..	43,744	13,578	1,446	75	..	58,800	124,781	0·54	25·76	.....	30·19	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,666	443	389	2,891	959	563		565	84	3	.	14	666	1,229	0 39	34 39		33·66	
		Patna				58,903	43,620	22,571	...	19,291	3,894	166	54	734	24,119	46,990					
		Total		.. ...	...	326,319	310,934	132,216		98,215	37,799	4,293	179	778	141,715	273,631	..		.	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	..	. .		... .	97,712		93,257	40,722	3,965	241	7,139	154,327	252,619	...	.. ..	.....	... ..	
	Grand Total		.. ..	.		452 ·97	456,934	132,216	115,890	98,236	37 799	4,493	179	778	141,484	369,223	..	..	..	.. ..	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year			...	.		....	97,712	139,363	93,498	40,746	4,213	241	7,139	154,337	292,913	....	.....	...	.....	

The 3rd March 1885.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, Jellinghee, and Brahmapootra for the month of January 1885.

Date.		River Ganges.														River Bhagirathee.		River Jellinghee.		River Brahmapootra.	
		Mirzapore.		Benares.		Buxar		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibgunge		Rampore Beauleah		Goalundo		Berhampore		Krishnaghur		Gowhatty.	
	Miles	86.		154.	48.	90.		177	87.	287.	110	381	94	471.	90.	691.	120.						
	Distance.	From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapore	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Beauleah						
		Height over zero on gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st		4·02	210·20	2·39	199·30	3 55	172 63	9·15	143 58	1 17	102·02	3 67	71 67	2·42	44 42	2·25	11 19	5·25	38·99	3 54	12·23	Below zero.	
2nd		3·92	210 14	2·43	199·22	3 50	172·55	9 20	143 53	1 08	102·93	3 58	71 58	2 33	44 33	2·33	11·27	5 17	38·91	3·71	12 30	1·65	147·11
3rd		3 85	210·05	2 37	199·17	3·42	172 47	9·25	143 48	1 00	102·85	3 50	71·50	2·25	44 25	2·25	11·36	5·05	38 76	3 71	12 30	1·70	147·06
4th		3·75	209·97	2 29	199·09	3 42	172 47	9·15	143 38	0 92	102 77	3 50	71 50	2 25	44 25	2 42	11 36	5 00	38 74	3 66	12·25	1 70	147·06
5th		3·75	209·97	2·21	199·01	3·33	172 38	9·10	143 33	0·83	102 68	3 42	71 42	2 17	44 17	2 42	11 36	5 00	38 74	3·29	12 08	1·78	147·01
6th		3·67	209·89	2·17	198·97	3 25	172·30	9·05	143·28	0·79	102·64	3 4.	71 42	2 09	44 09	2 25	11 19	4·91	38 62	3·04	11 83	1·75	147·01
7th		3 58	209·80	2·12	198·92	3·17	172 22	9·00	143 23	0·71	102 56	3 33	71 33	1 94	43 94	2 08	10 94	4 87	38 61	2 83	11 63	1 95	146·81
8th		3·42	209 64	2 06	198·84	3 17	172·22	8·90	143·13	0·67	102 52	3·33	71·33	1·83	43·83	1·92	10 86	4 83	38 57	2·67	11 44	2·20	146·56
9th		3·42	209 64	2·00	198·80	3·08	172 13	8 85	143·08	0 58	102 43	3 ·5	71 25	1 75	43 75	1 75	10 69	4 79	38 53	2 58	11·27	2·25	146·51
10th		3·42	209·64	1·96	198 76	3 00	172·05	8·75	142·98	0 54	102 39	3 17	71 17	1 67	43 67	1 42	10 36	4·75	38 49	2·50	11·20	2 20	146 46
11th		3·33	209·55	1 88	198 63	3·00	172·05	8·70	142·93	0·50	102 35	3 17	71 17	1 58	43 58	1 42	10 36	4 67	38 41	2 42	11 21	2 16	146 36
12th		3·25	209·47	1·75	198 55	2·92	171·97	8 65	142·88	0 42	102 27	3 58	71 58	1 50	43 50	1 42	10 36	4 62	38 36	2 33	11 13	2 45	146·31
13th		3·17	209·39	1 67	198 47	2 92	171 97	8·60	142 83	0·37	102 22	3 00	71 00	1 42	43 42	1 42	10 36	4 54	38 28	2·29	11·05	2 50	146·26
14th		3·08	209·30	1·62	198 48	2·83	171 88	8 55	142·78	0 33	102 18	3 00	71 00	1 33	43 33	1 50	10·44	4 50	38 24	2·25	11·04	2 50	146·26
15th		3·00	209·23	1·58	198 38	2·75	171·80	8·50	142·73	0·25	102 10	2·92	70·92	1 25	43 25	1 58	10 53	4 46	38 20	2·25	11·04	2 25	146·21
16th		3·92	209·14	1 54	198·34	2·67	171·72	8 45	142·68	0 21	102·06	2 92	70·92	1 25	43 25	1·67	10 61	4 42	38 16	2·25	11·04	2 25	146·21
17th		2·83	209·05	1 50	198 30	2 58	171 63	8 40	142 63	0 17	101·98	2 83	70 83	1 21	43 21	1 67	10 41	4 37	38·11	2 25	11 04	2 25	146 11
18th		2·75	208·97	1·44	198 24	2 58	171 63	8 35	142 58	0·12	101·97	2 83	70 83	1 17	41 17	1 58	10 53	4 29	38·03	2 21	11 00	2·20	146·06
19th		2·67	208 89	1·37	198 17	2·50	171 55	8 30	142 53	0·04	101·89	2 75	70 75	1 13	43 13	1 42	10 36	4 25	37·99	2 21	11 00	2·75	146·61
										Below zero													
20th		2·58	208 80	1 33	198·13	2·42	171 47	8 25	142·48	0·04	101 81	2 75	70 75	1 04	43·04	1 25	10 19	4·21	37·95	2 13	10·91	2·75	146·61
21st		2·50	208·72	1 33	198·13	2·33	171·38	8 25	142·48	0·08	101 77	2·67	70 67	1 00	43·00	1 17	10 11	4 13	37 86	2 08	10 87	2 20	146 06
22nd		2·42	208·64	1·33	198·13	2·33	171 38	8 25	142 48	0·10	101 75	2 58	70·58	0·94	42·94	1 25	10 19	4·03	37·82	1 92	10 71	2·25	146·11
23rd		2 33	208 55	1·33	198·13	2 25	171·30	8·25	142 49	0 13	101 73	2·58	70 58	0·87	42·87	1 25	10 19	4·04	37 78	1·83	10 62	2·20	146·06
24th		2·33	208 55	1 37	198 17	2 25	171 30	8·25	142·48	0·17	101 68	2 50	70 50	0 83	42 83	1 25	10 19	4·00	37·74	1·75	10·54	2·16	146·71
25th		2·42	208 64	1 42	198·22	2·25	171·30	8 20	142·43	0 21	101 64	2·50	70 50	0 79	42 79	1 17	10 11	3·96	37·70	1·67	10·46	2 10	146·66
26th		2·42	208·64	1 58	198·38	2 25	171 30	8·20	142·43	0 25	101 60	2 42	70·42	0·75	42·75	1 08	9 94	3·92	37 66	1 58	10 37	2 20	146·66
27th		2·50	208·72	1·67	198 47	2 25	171·30	8·15	142·38	0·27	101 58	2 42	70·42	0 71	42·71	0 92	9·86	3·87	37·61	1 50	10·29	2 20	146·66
28th		2 50	208 72	1·67	198 47	2·33	171·38	8 20	142·43	0 29	101 56	2 33	70 33	0 67	42·67	0 83	9·77	3 83	37 57	1 50	10 29	2·20	146 56
29th		2·42	208·64	1 77	198 57	2 50	171 55	8·20	142·43	0·33	101 52	2·33	70·33	0·62	42 62	0 83	9·77	3 83	37 57	1·46	10·25	2·25	146·61
30th		2·67	208·89	1·82	198 63	2 58	171·63	8 25	142·48	0·37	101 48	2 25	70 25	0 58	42 58	0·92	9 86	3·79	37·83	1 71	10·50	2·25	146·61
31st		2·67	208·89	1 87	198·67	2 67	171 72	8·30	142·43	0 42	101 43	2 25	70·25	0 54	42 54	1 42	10·03	3 75	37·99	1·83	10 62	2·20	146·56

Dated 3rd March 1885.

C. W. Odling,

Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of February 18 85.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,265	Rice and paddy	2,68,674	4,502
130	Jute	95,742	1,642
264	Firewood	1,29,571	1,920
1,888	Other articles	2,84,377	4,459
3,547	Total ...	7,78,364	12,523

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	246 008	3,77,251 8 0*	21,72,145 20	5,67,127 9 6	17,751 12 0	9,62,130 8 6	78,166½	1,01,996	180,164½
Or per mile of railway		249 14 8		375 11 4	11 12 2	637 8 2	. . .	. . .	. . .
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,480 424	18,63,071 8 0	1,38,68,291 0	36 79,986 9 9	1,12,979 8 0	56,56,646 6 9	455,644½	618,618½	1,081,466½
Total for 8 weeks	1,726,432	22,40 322 11 0	1,60,00,436 20	42,47,123 3 3	1,30,731 1 0	66,18,176 15 3	871,810½	720,614½	1,281,631
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	236,432½	2,98,265 14 7	27,26,101 30	7,05,945 14 9	17,940 9 5	10,20,152 6 9	62,640	136,291	198,931
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.	197 9 6	.	466 5 6	11 14 2	675 13 2		..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,735,815½	22 36,521 1 1	2,14,00,079 10	55,33,176 8 3	1,82,303 5 1	79,22,038 14 5	499,403	904,469	1,403,872

* Increase is due to the running of extra Troop Trains and Mule Specials for the Egyptian Expedition.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885.			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	10,20,152	676	1,509½	9,62,151	637	1,509½	4,53,39,244	30,036	1,509½	3,75,82,172	24,897	....	77,57,072

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds s	Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week .	14,184	8,034 9 0	40,845 30	2,924 8 0	57 11 0	11,016 12 0	1,767	1,199	2,966
Or per mile of railway	247	140 7 5	714 10	51 2 0	1 0 2	193 9 7	.	. .	... .
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	74,286	44,721 5 0	3,02,696 10	20,318 13 3	349 12 6	65,490 14 3	11,749	4,273	16,022
Total for 8 weeks ..	88 439	52 755 14 0	3,43,742 0	23,263 5 3	407 7 0	76,426 10 3	13,506	5,483	18,988
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,252½	6,115 4 7	25,803 30	1,963 10 0	78 2 0	8,147 0 7	1,848	846	2,694
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	197	106 14 7	452 10	34 2 6	1 5 10	143 6 11	..	.. .	... .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	82,336	43,804 8 8	3,00,346 30	20,917 13 0	525 5 0	65,337 9 8	13,781	5,511	19,292

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	8,147	142	57½	11,017	193	57½	4,06,078	7,060	57½	4,70,194	8,210	64,092	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	6,463	5,674 4 0	66,602 30	3,995 9 0	158 5 0	9,197 9 0	744	1,339½	2,083½
Or per mile of railway ..	.....	73 7 8	.	47 13 9	2 2 0	123 7 4	.	.. ..	.. ..
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	31,346	28,389 11 0	4,57,068 10	30,646 11 0	851 1 0	60,069 7 0	4,557½	8,344½	12,902½
Total for 8 weeks ...	37,811	34,063 15 8	5,22,670 30	34,213 11 0	1,009 6 0	69,267 0 0	5,301½	9,683½	14,985
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,668	4,730 4 4	57,929 10	3,856 7 0	145 4 0	8,231 13 4	496	966	1,471
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	63 7 11	. ...	44 0 10	1 15 2	110 7 11	.	.. .	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,351½	32,027 5 0	4,61 343 20	29,476 15 0	863 3 6	62,367 8 3	3 943	8,696	12,639

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 23rd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	8,832	110	74½	9,106	123	74½	3,14,265	4,219	74½	3,36,617	4,519	22,352	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	2,032	351 0 0	24,004 0	666 7 0	50 4 0	1,067 11 0	203	126	329
Or per mile of railway	.	29 4 0	.	55 8 7	4 3 0	88 15 7	... .	....	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	13,638	2,590 2 0	1,12,509 30	2 779 2 0	185 0 0	5,554 4 0	1,128	787	1,915
Total for 8 weeks .	15,670	2,941 2 0	1,36 513 30	3 445 9 0	215 4 0	6,601 15 0	1,331	913	2,244
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,361	435 10 2	16,209 30	326 11 0	31 15 0	796 4 2	178	151	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		36 4 10	....	27 0 3	2 10 7	66 5 8	...	. .	
Total to corresponding date of previous year . .	18,463½	3,389 5 0	1,57,209 0	3,784 7 0	298 4 9	7,402 1 3	1,230	1,363	2,592

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 23rd February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
12	796	66	12	1,068	89	12	42,268	3,522	12	46,719	3,560	451	... ...

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds S	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	17,726	5,084 14 0	5,867 0	197 1 0	5 0 0	5,286 15 0	1,212½	63½	1,276
Or per mile of railway	..	231 2 1	.. ..	8 15 4	0 3 3	240 5 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	126,670	34,383 15 0	38,225 10	1,161 7 0	75 0 0	35,560 6 0	8,446	1,889	7,335
Total for 6 weeks ..	144,396	39,468 13 0	34,093 10	1,288 8 0	80 0 0	40,847 5 0	7,658½	1,952½	9,612

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 1883.			Total receipts from 1st January to 21st February 1885.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1883.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.. ...		22	5,287	240	..	..	.	22	40,846	1,857	... ..	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds. S	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	62,550	42,442 0 0	2,43,018 0	26,530 0 0	4,693 0 0	83,465 0 0	11,910	6,291	18,201
Or per mile of railway	354	182 0 0	1,043 0	156 0 0		338 0 0	.	.	..
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	516,608	2,13,729 0 0	14,01,846 0	2,31,417 0 0	32,953 0 0	4,78,099 0 0*	64,142	36,190	100,332
Total for 6 weeks .	599,167	2,50,171 0 0	16,44,864 0	2,57,747 0 0	37,646 0 0	5,61,564 0 0	76,052	42,481	118,533
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	95,257	46,635 0 0	2,39,770 0	38,574 0 0	7,022 0 0	92,231 0 0	9,073	7,139	16,212
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	409	200 0 0	1,029 0	166 0 0		396 0 0	...	.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	632,959	2,91,311 0 0	16,49,195 0	2,41,202 0 0	46,653 0 0	5,79,255 0 0	61,238	48,450	109,697

* Audited up to 17th January

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885.			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	92,231	396	233	83,465	358	213	45,29,939	21,225	217	47,45,211	21,867	2,24,272	... ..

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th February 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	18,721	2,975 0 0	19,464 0	1,261 0 0	33 0 0	2,328 0 0	2,621	1,263	3,884
Or per mile of railway ..	149	24 0 0	154 0	10 0 0	..	74 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	114,545	19,946 0 0	98,999 0	7,725 0 0	126 0 0	48,797 0 0*	20,606	7,606	27,213
Total for 6 weeks ...	133,266	22,921 0 0	1,18,464 0	9,006 0 0	159 0 0	51,125 0 0	23,227	8,869	32,097
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,220	2,554 0 0	10,961 0	495 0 0	25 0 0	3,074 0 0	1,723	283	2,007
Per 61 miles of railway corresponding period of previous year	290	46 0 0	178 0	7 0 0	..	55 0 0	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	102,600	18,000 0 0	66,029 0	2,991 0 0	140 0 0	21,000 0 0	16,457	2,879	13,339

* Audited up to 17th January

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884.			Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 16th February 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
61	3,974	65	126	9,336	75	89	1,06,154	2,773	123	4,14,516	3,316	3,06,362	..

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th February 1885	7,060	0	0
Corresponding week last year	6,665	6	0
Increase	394	10	0
Receipts from 1st January to 14th February 1885 ..	35,343	1	9
From 1st January to 16th February 1884... . .	37,463	0	11
Decrease	2,119	15	2
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 14th February 1885	50¼		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	¼		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 14th February 1885	139	1	10
Corresponding week last year	133	4	11
Increase	5	12	11

Darjeeling, *the 23rd February* 1885.

W. Stevenson, *Secretary.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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LIBERALITY DISPLAYED BY MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co. IN PROVIDING A SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN CERTAIN BUSTEES IN SERAMPORE.

The following correspondence is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 725, dated Calcutta, the 10th March 1885.

From—COLMAN MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum No. 74, dated the 27th ultimo, with which you submit, for the information of Government, a copy of a letter from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Serampore, reporting that Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co, Agents for the Wellington Jute Mills, have, at considerable expense, made arrangements for the supply of good drinking water for the use of their workmen and the residents of the Mahesh and Rishra bustees, where a severe outbreak of cholera took place towards the close of the past year. The firm have furnished a similar supply of water for their operatives and for the residents generally of the Champdani bustee, and the result has been a marked improvement in the health of the locality.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that you will be good enough to convey to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. the acknowledgments of Government for the useful work done by them.

3. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 74, dated Burdwan, the 27th February 1885.
Memo by—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

COPY submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department, with the recommendation that the liberality of the Company may be suitably acknowledged.

No 108, dated Serampore, the 6th February 1885.
From—F. R. S COLLIER, Esq., Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore,
To—The Magistrate of Hooghly.

I HAVE the honour to report that Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, the Agents for the Wellington Jute Mills, have recently, at considerable expense, executed a most admirable sanitary work for the benefit of their labourers and the other residents of the Mahesh and Rishra bustees. The work is all the more important, as it was in these bustees that the recent severe outbreak of cholera took place.

2. At the request of Mr. Struth, the manager of the mills, I recently inspected the work in question. A large iron boiler, capable of holding 7,300 gallons of water, has been set up upon a masonry foundation, and is kept always full by water being pumped into it daily by steam-power. The water is taken from the boiler by means of a tap. The whole work, including the value of the boiler, cost approximately Rs. 5,000.

3. At present water is supplied direct from the river. On my suggestion, however, the boiled water from the mill cooling tanks will be supplied in future. As this water has been heated to at least 140° F, it must be tolerably free from organic matter.

4. The same Company have furnished a similar supply of water for their operatives and the other residents of the Champdani bustee, and since they have done so, a marked improvement in the health of the place has been the result. Cholera, formerly very prevalent there, has almost entirely disappeared.

5. The liberality of the Company, and their solicitude for the health and convenience of their operatives, is very creditable to them, and, I would venture to suggest, deserves the special recognition of Government. It is to be hoped that their example will be generally followed elsewhere.

No. 216, dated Hooghly, the 11th February 1885.
Memo by—The Magistrate of Hooghly.

COPY submitted to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for such orders as he may think proper.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 7th March 1885.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Southern Divn. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 7 '85	0·03	Weather—getting much warmer. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested and sugarcane is being pressed with good result. Health good.
	Culna ...	0·08	
	Cutwa	0·14	
	Raneegunge .	0·29	
2	Bankoora, „ 7 „	1·14	Weather—warm and sometimes cloudy *Rubbee* crops have been seriously damaged by hail-stone, and sugarcane has suffered to a certain extent from the late rain, in thana Sonamukhi, prospects elsewhere are good. Prices stationary Isolated cases of cholera are reported
	Bishenpore ...	0·52	
	Kotalpore ...	0 18	
	Sonamukhi ...	0·28	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 7 „	0 41	Weather—cloudy and getting hot. Prospects of cold weather crops moderately good. Sugarcane is being pressed. Ploughing for next paddy crop is going on. Prices stationary. A few cases of cholera are reported, otherwise general health good.
	Rampore Haut ..	0 29	
4	Midnapore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—still cool for the time of year. *Boro* paddy is doing well There is little of other crops on the ground A few cases of cholera are still reported.
5	Hooghly, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—dry and warmer. Prospects of all *rubbee* crops are satisfactory so far. Cholera prevails slightly here and there
	Howrah, „ 9 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergns Mar 9 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested with an average outturn of 12 annas Public health is generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Joynagore and Barripore thanas
7	Nuddea, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing winter crops good. Most of the crops have been harvested and yielded a good outturn. Land is being prepared for sowing of early paddy
	Kooshtea	0·09	
	Meherpore .	0 50	
	Chooadanga ..	0 14	
8	Khoolna, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of *boro* paddy and winter crops continue good. Public health fair.
9	Jessore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—days getting hot Gathering of winter crops continues, prospects of which are fair General health good
	Magurah .	0 25	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 7 „	0 39	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Prospects of standing crops are moderate, and there are complaints of want of water in some places. Health good
Rajshahye Divn. 11	Dinagepore, Mar. 6 '85	0 26	Weather—warm. Prospects of *rubbee* and sugarcane crops satisfactory. Ploughing is going on Prices of food grains stationary
12	Rajshahye, „ 7 „	0 20	Weather—warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is fairly proceeding generally A
	Nowgong	0 16	few cases of small-pox and cholera are reported, and fever is rather prevalent
13	Rungpore „ 7 „	0 08	Weather—dry with westerly winds. *Aus* crops are being sown Wheat is
	Gaibanda .	0 10	almost ripe for the sickle Tobacco is being cut Public health good.
	Nilphamari .	1 03	
14	Bogra, „ 7 „	0·01	Weather—getting warm Cold weather crops are in want of rain. Public health on the whole good
15	Pubna, „ 7 „	0·16	Weather—hot with variable winds Prospects of standing crops good throughout the district. Sowing operations for early crops are going on. Public health good.
16	Darjeeling, „ 7 „	0·29	Weather—very fine. No crops on ground in the Terai In the hills prospects continue fair
17	Julpigoree, „ 7 „	0 30	Weather—seasonable; west winds have commenced Preparation of lands for early paddy is progressing Standing crops, such as tobacco and sugarcane, are doing well. Prices stationary Public health good. Cattle-disease reported in Pallacotta tehsil
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn. 18	Dacca, Mar. 7 '85	Nil	Weather—hot. Pulses are being gathered. Ploughing for summer crops is going
	Mahickgunge ...	0·04	on. Molasses is being manufactured. Prospects of crops good Public health good, except a good many cases of small pox
19	Furreedpore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and fair. Winter crops are being gathered. Ploughing for *aus* and *aman* crops is in progress General health good
20	Backergunge, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—warm at noon, cold at night Prospects of crops fair. General health fair
21	Mymensingh, „ 6 „	0·24	Weather—getting very hot. The rain has done much good to standing crops,
	Jamalpore ...	1·10	prospects of which are generally good.
	Attia ...	0 12	

No.	District and date of return.			Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*					
	Eastern Districts.				
Chittagong Div. 22	Chittagong,	Mar	9 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Cholera still reported
23	Noakholly,	,,	6 ,,	Nil	Weather—getting warm State and prospects of winter crops fair. Lands for *aus* paddy are being prepared.
24	Tipperah,	,,	5 ,,	Nil	Weather—fine, but getting hot. State and propects of crops good. Public health good.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	3 ,,	Nil	Weather—seasonable. *Joom* cutting continues. Tobacco is doing well. Sugar-cane is being pressed
	Hill Tipperah,	,	4 ,,	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Reaping of tobacco continues. Chillies are doing well Early paddy is being sown Public health good
BEHAR.					
Patna Div. 26	Patna,	Mar	7 '85	0·25	Weather—seasonable *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Prospects of poppy crops owing to more favourable weather are at present good Small-pox still continues in the Behar sub division, otherwise public health good
	Behar			0 63	
27	Gya,	,,	7 ,,	0 50	Weather—fair and cool The late rain has done slight injury to *rubbee* and poppy crops. Cases of small pox continue.
	Nowada			0 65	
	Aurungabad			0·18	
	Jehanabad			0 49	
28	Shahabad,	,,	7 ,,	0·03	Weather—seasonable. The rain slightly injured *rubbee* crops which are being harvested Prospects of poppy fair, and the outturn of the season expected to be above the average.
	Buxar			0·17	
	Sasseram			0·17	
	Bhubah		..	0 20	
29	Durbhunga,	,,	7 ,,	0·09	Weather—cloudy for two days, now clear with dry west winds. The rainfall if general will facilitate sowing of *mug* paddy, and indigo, &c., but the blossoms of mango have been injured partially by the rain, wheat, barley, and tobacco are being harvested Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops. Prices are stationary General health good.
30	Mozufferpore,	,,	7 ,,	0 25	Weather—extraordinarily variable for the time of year The slight rain has not done much harm. Prospects continue favourable, and *rubbee* crops are being harvested Condition of poppy good
31	Sarun,	,,	7 ,,	0 73	Weather—bright and seasonable Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress; outturn fair. Opium is being extracted Public health good.
	Sewan		..	0 10	
32	Chumparun	,,	7 ,,	0 27	Weather—getting warm Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue good. Opium is being collected Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr,	Mar	7 '85	0 54	Weather—cloudy during the greater part of the week, high west winds set in to-day. Prospects of *rubbee* crops continue good Some damage has been done to certain crops by caterpillars and cloudy weather The late rain was on the whole beneficial The collection of opium is nearly over. The juice is said not to be so plentiful as usual Prices steady.
	Begusarai			0 41	
	Jamui			0 18	
34	Bhagulpore,	,,	7 ,,	0 53	The rain has done good wherever it has fallen Harvesting of *rubbee* crops has commenced, with the exception of peas, mustard, linseed and gram in the Sudder and Banka sub divisions, where the crops have suffered from insects, elsewhere prospects of the crops are good Price of rice almost stationary.
35	Purneah,	,,	7 ,,	0 13	The rain will do good Tobacco is good in most places; wheat is not generally very good, being thin and short
36	Maldah,	,,	7 ,,	0 20	Weather—cloudy with east winds and a few slight showers during three days, since then fine and warm with westerly winds *Rubbee* crops are ripening and doing fairly well. *Boro* paddy is thriving Common rice is selling on an average at 16 seers per rupee. Public health good
37	Sonthal Perghs	,,	7 ,,	0 42	Weather—variable, cloudy with occasional storms and a little rain. *Rubbee* crops
	Godda			0 18	are being reaped with varied result and the storms and the rain have somewhat
	Rajmehal			0 02	damaged prospects of *mohua* and mango crops. Ploughing is going on here
	Pakour			0 22	and there for spring crops
ORISSA					
Orissa Dist. 38	Cuttack,	Mar	6 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and warm *Dalua* is in ear, cotton is growing well Common rice is selling at from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town and 24 to 28 seers in the interior. Ploughing is in progress everywhere Public health generally good with the exception of sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox.
39	Pooree,	,,	5 ,,	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Lands are being prepared for ensuing *sarad* crops. *Dalua* is being harvested in some places. Miscellaneous crops are doing well. Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers 9 chittacks in the Sudder station and 23 seers 7 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cholera is prevalent throughout the district
40	Balasore	,,	6 ,,	Nil	Weather—seasonable Threshing of late paddy still continues. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered Ploughing for next crop is in progress. Some sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE					
South West Frontier Agency					
41	Hazaribagh	Mar	6 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable; cloudy since the last two days. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress. Opium is being collected, the yield is not good owing to dry west winds. Small pox continues in the interior; health otherwise good
42	Lohardugga,	,	7 ,,	0 94	Weather—stormy and cold and very threatening throughout the week with heavy rain. No injury has been done to *rubbee* crops which are reported to be good. Prices stationary. General health good.
43	Singbhoom,	,,	6 ,,	0 37	Weather—seasonable. Cold-weather crops are being gathered with good outturn. General health good.
44	Manbhoom,	,,	7 ,,	0 39	Weather—gradually getting warmer, and rain fell in parts of the district. Manufacture of sugar continues Wheat and other spring crops are being gathered; the late rain has started ploughing. Coarse rice sold on the 7th instant in the Purulia market at 20½ seers per rupee. Cholera reported from Purulia, Oona, and Cherkoonda (Grand Trunk Road).

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.;
the 10th March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY 1865.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGURR MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S.Ch.
1	Burdwan ..	16 4	17 0	18 0		.	..	13 14	14 0	14 4	17 8	18 0	17 12				.	.	-
2	Bankoora .	16 8	16 8	15 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	19 0		.		.	...	...
3	Beerbhoom .	16 0	16 0	15 0	..	..		12 12	13 4	14 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	.	.				-
4	Midnapore ..	16 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0			...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0	.	..		10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0		.		.	..	-
	Howrah ..	16 0	15 12	13 12	.	.		11 4	11 0	12 4	14 8	14 8	15 0				.	...	..
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta ..	16 8	16 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	11 10	11 10	19 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ...	16 0	15 4	13 5	17 8	17 12	17 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 12	17 12	14 8				.	..	..
7	Nuddea ...	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 18	24 8	12 5	12 13	12 13	13 14½	13 14½	13 15	.	.			..	...
8	Khoolna ...		.	..	.		...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0				.	..	..
9	Jessore ..	14 4	14 4	15 0				13 8	13 4	12 13	16 0	16 8	16 0					.	-
10	Moorshedabad .	16 0	18 0	19 0		.		12 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0				.	.	-
11	Dinagepore ..	13 12	17 8	14 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	15 9½	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0				.	..	-
12	Rajahahye ..	{12 0 to 16 8}	14 4	{16 8 to 17 4}	10 0		21 0	{12 0 to 14 4}	14 1	{9 0 to 10 8}	16 0	15 6	14 4						-
13	Rungpore ..	13 12	13 12	10 0	.			9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 8					.	-
14	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	.			2 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	15 12					...	...
15	Pubna ..	18 12	18 12	18 12				8 4	8 4	8 0	15 12	15 0	14 4					.	-
16	Darjeeling ..	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	.	.			...	...
17	Julpigoree .	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0			..		..	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0			...		...	...
19	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0				.	...	...
20	Backergunge							13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	.			.	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4				13 8	13 4	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	.		-	.	...	-

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12½ seers, and Ranegunge 18 seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ to 13⅝ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers, Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 13 seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 13¾ seers, and Dum-Dum 13½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Kumarkhali 11½ seers.
H The retail price of salt in the sub division of Satkhira was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenaida and Narail 12 seers, Bongaon 13 seers, Magoora 10½ seers.
J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 28th February 1885

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
																					BENGAL.
																					Western Districts.
..	..	..	.	.		20 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 12	13 8	13 8	2 13 6	2 14-6	2 14 6	Burdwan.
...	...		30 0	26 0	39 0	18 8	19 0	17 8	24 0	310 0	280 0	B 12 12	13 0	12 8	3 2	3 0	3 2	Bankoora.
...	.	.		.		17 12	17 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	1-2 6	3 2 6	Beerbhoom.
...	.	.	.		.	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	145 0	155 0	D 12 12	12 12	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 14	Midnapore.
.	.	.		.		16 0	16 0		120 0	120 0	120 0	E 13 9	13 9	3 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	..				.	17 13	17 12	17 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	2 14	3 0	3 0	Howrah.
																					Central Districts.
...	..	...	21 8	36 0	19 8	18 8	19 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.
...	...	..	20 0	22 14	17 10	17 8	17 12	17 10	90 0	100 0	100 0	F 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	..	...		.		21 5½	22 15	18 13				G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 2	2 14	3 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...		16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	320 0	2 0 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
...	..	..	.			16 0	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 8	11 8	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
...	.				.	24 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 0	3-1 3	3 0	Moorshedabad.
...	..		.		.	17 8	17 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	110 0	K 12 8	12 8	12 0	3 0	3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	.	.		...		20 10 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240	240 0	L 13 5	13 5	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 2 6	Rajshahye.
...	.	..	..			16 5	16 5	13 5	100 0	100 0	110 0	M 12 13	12 13	11 14	3 1-9	3-1 9	3 5	Rungpore.
..	..	.		.		15 0	15 0	9 12	90 0	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	3-5 3	3-2 8	Bogra.
.	.	.				17 12	17 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	N 12 6	12 6	12 6	3-1 6	3 1	3 2 6	Pubna.
13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.
..	..	.	.			16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128	128	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																					Eastern Districts.
...	..		...	..	.	18 8	18 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	P 13 2	13 5	12 8	3 0	3 0	3 1	Dacca.
...	..		...	..	..	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 2 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Furreedpore.
...		.	..	...	.	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 13 6	13 0	13 0	..		2 11	Backergunge.
...	.	.	..	.		15 0	12 0	15 0				S 12 8	12 12	12 4	3 4	3 2	3 4	Mymensingh.

K The retail price of salt at Sangarore was 10½ seers per rupee, and at Nilpore 10 seers.
L The retail price of salt at the Nowgong sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 14 seers, and Gaibandha 11 seers.
N The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
O The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Siliguri 11 seers.
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Munshigunge 14 seers, Narainguage 14½ seers, and Moonshiguage 14½ seers.
Q The retail price of salt at the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madaripur was 12 seers per rupee.
R The retail price of salt at the sub-division of Perozepore was 11 seers per rupee.
S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 13 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrekona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—Concluded	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
22	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	15 0				13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0		..	...	..	...	...
23	Noakholly							16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0		...	.		...	...
24	Tipperah	13 9	13 5	13 5			.	15 0	16 0	13 5½	18 4	21 8	16 6½			.	.	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts				.	.		11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5			..	..	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0				12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	.		.	.	...	...
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	18 0			..	.	..	...
27	Gya	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0		...	..	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	19 0	21 0	17 8 to 18 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 to 9 8	14 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0		...	22 0	24 0	24 0	...
29	Durbhunga ..	17 9	19 14	15 6	24 2	27 8		11 8	11 0	9 12	14 6	14 8	14 4		.	...	..	...	...
30	Mozufferpore .	18 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 8	.	..	...	.	...	...
31	Sarun	17 0	19 8	17 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	..	...	32 0	31 0	25 0
32	Chumparun ..	16 8	16 0		21 0	22 0		11 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	.	..	..	..	...	...
33	Monghyr .	19 15	17 13	18 9	21 0	14 11	21 0	10 8	9 7	10 8	13 10	14 11	12 9	.	.	.	.	...	...
34	Bhagulpore .	18 15	18 15	16 6		20 8	20 8	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 4	13 4	13 14	.	...	..	...	...	...
35	Purneah .	18 0	18 0	14 0	.			15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	..	..	..	...	...
36	Maldah	18 0	18 0	21 0	..		.	16 0	12 0	13 4	17 0	16 0	14 0	..	..	...	...	...	..
37	Sonthal Perus	15 0	16 0	17 0				12 0	11 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	.	..	.	..	..	...
	ORISSA																		
38	Cuttack .	19 11	22 5	14 7	.		.	13 2	13 2	11 13	19 11[a]	19 11	18 6	..	.	..	...	...	...
39	Pooree .	17 1	18 6	11 13	.	..	.	15 12	15 12	13 2	13 6	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh .	14 8	15 0	14 8		18 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	..	...	..	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga .	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	..	15 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ..	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom .	16 0	16 0	14 0	.	..	..	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	..	...	...	...

[a] In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26½ seers per rupee.
T The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
U The retail price of salt at Chandpore was 12½ seers and Brahmunberiah 13 seers.
V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers and Bhubbuah 12½ seers.
W In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Tajpore and Madhubani 12 seers.
X The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Y The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 28th February 1885.—(Conold.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Kagi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs. A	Rs A.	Rs. A	
...	.		..		.	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	2 12	2 12	3 4	Chittagong.
.												T 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakholly.
..	.	.			..	16 0	16 0	14 8	..		.	U 12 8	12 8	12 0	3 1 6	3 2	3 4	Tipperah.
.	.	..		.		..	.		320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	10 10	8 0	4 8	3 12	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	.	.				14 0	14 0	14 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
.	.		30 0	30 0	22 0	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	3 0	3 0	3 1	Patna.
.	.	.				23 0	23 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
.	..	23 0	38 0	28 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	21 0 to 22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	V 13 0	13 0	12 8	3 2	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
24 2	20 10	9 12	26 6	27 8	19 2	19 14	20 15	19 13	176 0	220 0	160 0	W 12 15	12 15		3 0 6	3 0 6	.	Durbhunga.
	.		28 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	X 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Mozufferpore.
24 0	24 0	25 0	31 8	31 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 2-0	3 3	3 5	Saran.
.			33 0	35 0	22 0	17 0	17 0			..		Y 12 0	12 8	11 8	3 4	3 3	3 6	Chumparun
			25 3	26 4	31 0	25 3	25 3	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	Z 13 2	13 2	12 1	2 14 6	2 14 6	3-2 5	Monghyr.
			27 12	6 8	18 4	22 11	24 0		164 0	151 8	151 8	Z1 12 10	12 10	12 10	3 1	2 15	2 15 6	Bhagulpore.
.						17 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z2 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah.
						17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	3 5	3 3	3 4	Maldah.
..			29 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z3 12 4	12 4	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Southal Pergns.
																		ORISSA.
18 6	18 6	14 7			.	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack.
		.	.	.	.	18 6	18 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 7	2 7	2 6	Pooree.
						15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	Z4 10 12	10 12	9 0	3 6	3 6	3 14	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE, *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	Z5 10 8	11 0	10 8	3 7-9	3 6	3-7 9	Hazareebagh.
40 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Lohardugga.
.					.	..	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	Singhbhoom.
..	..	..	..			.	17 8	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	11 10	10 10	10 8	3 5	3 5	3 8	Manbhoom.

Z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Hanka 12 seers, Madhupura 1½ seers and Nowgola 11 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah 11 seers.
Z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 12 seers.
Z4 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
Z5 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CHEENOO BAJRA.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
1	Calcutta	2 7 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0
2	Serajgunge	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0				4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 15 0		..	...
3	Dacca	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 7 0	.	...	...
4	Narsingunge	.			.	..	.	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	.	...	.
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	.		.	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	.	...	...
6	Patna	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 6 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	.	..	...
7	Balasore	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	..	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree .	...		...	...	.		.	.		2 0 0	1 15 0	1 12	..	...	...
9	Cuttack .	1 14 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	...	.	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	..	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1885.

The undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 28th February 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			PITEWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	..	...	.	1 14 0	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
...	...		...	...		.	.	..	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 10 0		.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	.	...	..	.	..	..	.	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Dacca.
...	...	..	...	.		..	...	...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Narainguage.
...	...	..	..	.	.	...	.	..	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	.	...	.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna.
...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
...	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...		..	.	.	.	..	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	..	2 3 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	...		.	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province o

Meteorological Divisions	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Height at 10 A.M. last entered sea of month	Lowest 10 A.M. barometer read ing of month	Mean, 10 A.M., for month	Mean reduced to sea level	Variation from normal mean.	Temperature. Highest of month	Lowest of month	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Humidity. Mean, 10 A.M. humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Cloud. Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
Orissa.	Pooree ...	Gopalpore(a)	30 0 7	29 888	29 974	30 024	—	83 0	63 9	79 6	66 1	73 9	—	73	—	2·9	—	3·26
		False Point .	30 00	29 929	30 014	30 036	— 023	85 4	65 5	80·5	64 6	72 6	—1 6	69	—3	3·5	+3·1	3·31
	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ..	30 032	29 863	29 945	30 029	— 018	94 8	60 8	585 8	566 0	575·9	—1 5	65	+2	4·3	+3·7	2·28
	Balasore	Balasore	30 003	29 895	29 956	30 047	—	89 4	54 0	80 4	61 4	70 9	—	63	—	6·1	—	4·44
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore and South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	?	?	?	?	?	82 2	63 3	78 2	64 3	71 3	—2 1	76	—3	5 4	+3·3	7·71
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 994	29 825	29 895	30 050	—	86 3	51 2	81 9	59·6	70 8	—	51	—	2·7	—	1·18
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	Calcutta	30 120	29 930	30 025	30 017	— 013	84 6	51 8	78 8	59 9	69 4	—2 2	61	—8	4 5	+2 6	2·01
	Burdwan	Burdwan	30 0 7	29 859	29 940	30 050	— 013	87 1	40 3	79 8	58 3	69·1	—1 8	48	—11	3·3	+1·9	0·26
	Bankoorah	Bankoorah	Observatory not started															
	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom	Raniguni	29 794	29 630	29 712	—	—	85 7	50 2	78 6	56 7	67 7	—	49	—	4 0	—	1·26
	Moorshedabad .	Berhampore	30 071	29 878	29 975	30 044	— 001	84 6	47 9	78 1	55 8	66 9	—3 3	56	—7	3·6	+1 6	1·36
	Nuddea .	Krishnagar	Observatory not started															
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore .	30 101	29 941	30 010	30 044	— 001	85 2	46 4	79 0	56 6	67 8	—3 0	59	—4	4 4	+2 6	1·75
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30 035	29 894	29 967	30 050	+ 002	83 1	50 2	78 6	57 5	68 1	—2 6	69	—1	3 5	+1 9	1·31
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Dumagri	Observations not received															
	Backergunj ..	Barrisal	30 050	29 909	29 984	—	—	Observation not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	?	?	?	?	—	82 5	59 0	78 3	57 0	67 8	—	56	—	1·8	—	1·96
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30 062	29 950	29 980	-	—	83 5	48 0	76 6	54 8	65 7	—	63	—	2 8	—	2·63
	Dacca .	Dacca	30 108	29 952	30 016	30 039	+ 009	85 8	50 1	78 7	56 4	67 5	—3 3	66	+1	3·6	+1·7	3 09
	Commillah	Commillah	30 091	29 919	30 003	30 039	—	83 4	49 1	78 3	55 8	67 0	—	61	—	1 6	—	1 78
	Mymonsingh	Mymonsingh(c)	30 046	29 891	29 979	—	—	83 4	49 1	80 5	52 1	66 3	—	?	—	4 8	—	0 70
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra .	30 041	29 897	29 965	—	—	84 6	43 9	78 4	59 1	68 8	—	49	—	2·5	—	0·30
		Serajgunj	30 081	29 908	29 995	30 043	—	84 7	43 1	78 0	55 3	66 6	—	54	—	2·9	—	0 84
	Rajshahye ..	Rampore Beauleah	30 050	29 848	29 944	30 029	—	80 3	39 7	75 9	49 0	63 9	—	51	—	0·7	—	0·37
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started															
	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore(b)	29 991	29 824	29 904	30 030	—	82 6	39 9	77 8	47 7	62 8	—	54	—	1 1	—	0·01
	Rungpore	Rungpore	30 004	29 841	29 910	30 051	—	81 1	39 4	76 1	46 8	61 5	—	60	—	2·2	—	0·05
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	Julpigoree(b) .	29 957	29 607	29 751	30 051	—	77 9	41 1	74 3	47 4	60 9	—	53	—	0 8	—	Nil
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	25 048	22 451	22 947	-	—	48	26 2	44 0	31 4	38 0	—	80	—	8·3	—	0·10
North Behar.	Purneah and North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 990	29 841	29 908	30 041	— 004	82 7	39 7	77 8	50 1	63 0	—3 8	57	—4	2 3	+1 1	0 04
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Observations not recorded															
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 980	29 786	29 885	30 058	+ 022	79 6	45 8	74 6	50 7	62 7	—2 1	59	—4	1·8	—0 4	Nil
	Chumparum	Motihari	29 891	29 707	29 800	30 038	—	81 0	37 5	75 9	45 2	60 6	—	59	—	4·0	—	Nil
	Sarun	Chupra	29 976	29 780	29 880	—	—	82 5	45 2	72 2	47 6	59 9	—	68	—	3·1	—	0 08
South Behar.	Shahabad .	Dehree .	29 ,80	29 567	29 679	30 050	—	85 9	48 0	75 0	53 5	64 6	—	44	—	1·9	—	0·12
		Buxar	29 993	29 675	29 808	30 061	—	84 4	42 1	76 1	49 4	62 8	—	40	—	2·3	—	0·24
		Arrah	30 021	29 743	29 859	30 045	—	89 3	43·9	75 7	48 9	62 3	—	49	—	1·5	—	Nil
	Gya	Gya	29 759	29 517	29 643	30 035	?	87 6	43 1	78 7	48 0	63 4	—5 4	40	—6	3 1	+0·3	0·27
	Patna ..	Bankipore	29 984	29 775	29 875	30 009	+ 000	84 9	44 8	75 0	50 .	63 1	—2 4	52	—7	2·5	+0 1	0·01
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29 959	29 744	29 873	30 042	—	84 6	45	76 8	49 8	63 3	—	45	—	1·4	—	0·04
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	Naya Doomka	29 613	29 445	29 5.8	—	—	85 7	46 2	78 .	54 0	66 0	—	65	—	1·0	—	0·23
Chutia Nag. Pur.	Hazaribagh . .	Hazaribagh	28 963	27 868	27 975	30 044	— 010	82 9	46 6	74 2	5. 4	63 3	—2·9	38	—6	2·8	+0·6	1·20
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	Ranchee(b) ..	27 934	27 639	27 853	30 039	—	83 5	43·7	73 5	51 6	62 8	—	53	—	1·5	—	1·35
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa .	29 338	29 148	29 236	—	—	85 9	49 1	80 8	57 4	69·0	—	49	—	2·1	—	0·03

a Means for .6 days.
b ,, ,, 22 ,,
c ,, ,, 22 ,,

...engal for the month of February 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May 1884.							
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore False Point	Pooree	Orissa.
6·19	9·70	+3·49	6·9	1·6	54·94	58·65	−4·61	60·9	63·1	Cuttack	Cuttack	
5·48	9·70	+3·78	5·3	1·3	51·05	53·69	−2·64	54·9	73·7	Balasore	Balasore	
2·96	9·05	+1·46	7·3	2·1	58·90	54·99	+3·91	67·9	79·3	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	
4·38	1·19	+3·69	3·0	2·1	76·47	63·53	+10·94	66·9	67·5			
1·77	1·05	+0·72	5·0	1·9	44·79	51·67	−6·88	71·3	73·6	Midnapore	Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
3·04	1·28	+1·76	6·9	2·6	52·38	52·83	−0·00	90·3	94·2	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	
1·00	1·19	−0·19	3·0	2·4	36·98	47·87	−10·89	73·6	78·1	Burdwan Bankoorah	Burdwan Bankoorah	
1·33	0·58	+0·65	4·6	2·0	40·38	53·36	−13·03	56·9	64·2	Raniganj	West Burdwan, and Beerbhoom.	
0·75	0·91	−0·16	2·0	1·9	36·28	51·13	−14·84	75·5	79·6	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
1·20	1·16	+0·04	4·5	1·9	36·01	51·06	−15·05	70·6	78·1	Krishnagar	Krishnagar	
2·45	1·17	+1·28	5·7	2·3	66·37	54·89	+9·68	86·6	92·2	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna	
0·27	0·76	+0·11	3·0	1·5	107·51	113·57	−6·06	112·0	109·3	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
2·96	1·16	+1·79	7·0	2·5	65·60	88·04	−22·44	121·5	117·5	Domagri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
2·66	1·08	+1·48	6·5	2·0	95·67	78·33	+7·34	104·6	109·3	Barrisal	Backergunj	
2·05	1·15	+0·90	3·5	2·5	97·53	112·75	−15·22	104·0	115·1	Noakholly	Noakholly	
2·30	1·30	+1·00	6·0	2·3	46·22	57·82	−11·60	80·3	91·9	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
2·74	1·26	+1·48	6·7	2·6	50·55	60·64	−10·09	96·6	91·6	Dacca	Dacca	
1·84	1·08	+0·76	5·0	2·7	65·99	73·05	−7·06	90·7	102·3	Commillah	Commillah	
0·57	1·13	−0·56	3·3	2·1	46·68	70·61	−23·93	84·8	95·2	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
0·99	1·09	−0·10	2·8	1·8	38·77	57·41	−18·64	65·2	73·5	Bogra Serajgunj	Bogra and Pubna	North Bengal.
0·22	0·85	−0·63	0·7	1·9	34·92	54·62	−19·70	77·0	81·3	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
										Maldah	Maldah	
0·06	0·64	−0·58	0·5	1·9	38·92	57·53	−18·61	75·5	73·5	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
0·14	0·54	−0·40	0·5	1·7	50·54	70·49	−25·95	71·0	78·1	Rungpore	Rungpore	
Nil	0·43	−0·43	0·0	1·9	95·96	114·78	−14·82	84·8	100·9	Julpigoree	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	
0·18	0·98	−0·80	1·5	3·7	114·78	154·15	−39·37	105·0	125·0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	
0·66	0·56	−0·50	0·4	1·6	46·79	58·71	−11·92	65·3	70·2	Purneah	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	North Bengal.
										Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
Nil	0·51	−0·51	0·0	1·7	35·10	43·53	−8·43	51·3	58·9	Durbhunga	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	
Nil	0·56	−0·56	0·0	1·6	42·20	45·50	−3·30	49·7	55·1	Motihari	Chumparun	
0·01	0·51	−0·50	0·5	1·6	31·18	42·00	−10·82	56·0	59·1	Chupra	Sarun	
										Dehree		
Nil	0·36	−0·36	0·0	1·5	29·68	40·36	−10·68	51·9	63·7	Buxar	Shahabad	South Bengal.
										Arrah		
0·15	0·52	−0·37	1·5	1·6	28·77	40·90	−12·03	55·9	57·0	Gya	Gya	
Nil	0·51	−0·51	0·0	1·7	29·20	41·45	−12·25	50·9	61·6	Bankipore	Patna	
0·01	0·36	−0·35	0·5	1·8	31·26	43·06	−11·80	56·2	63·9	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	
0·65	0·32	+0·13	1·8	1·5	34·26	49·53	−15·27	70·9	74·2	Naya Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
1·23	0·39	+0·84	3·0	1·9	35·47	47·69	−12·22	62·5	64·5	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nag-pur.
1·14	0·38	+0·76	4·5	2·4	39·47	49·74	−10·27	59·5	63·9	Ranchee	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	
0·63	0·91	−0·28	7·0	3·0	45·23	52·70	−7·47	90·0	90·2	Chaibassa	Singbhoom	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division	District.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree		1 60						0 07					0·23	0 61	1 10		0·86	6·41		
		Khurdah		0 45							1 25				0 24		0 80	0 03	0 20	0 52		
		Banpur										1 05			0 10	0 48	0 98		0 55	1 25		
		False Point							0 21	0 02				0 03	0 23		1 40		0 62	1 25		
		Hookitola															1 48	0·33		0 98		
	Cuttack	Jaintsingpore								0·11					0 01		0 30		1 00	0·50		
		Banki		0 55				0 06			0 03			0 06		0 02	0 50		0 03	0 34		
		Cuttack						0 72	0 21								1 49		0 02	1 05		
		Kendrapara						0 13							0 16	0 33	2 10		0·56	0 70		
		Jajpore		0 40											0 44	0 03	1 45			1 08		
	Balasore	Chandbali		0 07					0 15					0 04	0 05		0 80		1 25	0 85		
		Bhuddruck		0 22					0 11								1·22			0 45		
		Soorah		0 03					0 12					0 31		0 15	0 40			0 71		
		Balasore		0 20					0 18	0 10			1 38	0 55			0 85			0 77		
		Jellasore	0 30			0 22		0 10	0 50		0 03	0 03	0 10	0 10		0 06		0 03				
		Bampodah	0 23				0 28	0 05			0 12	0 32	0 16			0 25		0 09				
SOUTH WEST BENGAL	Midnapore	Contai		1 40			0 17	0 28	0 40			0 13	0 05	0 22			0 10			0 58		
		Saugor Island	0 07	1 02			1 95	1 05	1 77			0 08		1 21			0 25			0 78		
		Tumlook		0 80			1 50		0 80					0 20						0·20		
		Midnapore		0 06					0 75					0 10						0 19		
		Ghatal					0 20		0 98				0 20	0 00						0 18		
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour		1 36				0 51	0 08	0 30				0 10						0 21		
		Alipore Jail		0 11				1 10	0 61			0 09	0 04	0 07						0 06		
		Barrackpore	0 0				0 97	2 50	0 12				0 16	0 11								
		Dum Dum	0 17	0 21				2 15	0 10			0 06	0 08	0 09						0 08		
		Barasat	0 58				2 60	0 07				0 11	0 14	0 08								
		Bussorhat	1 38	0 79				1 01	0 51				0 51									
	Howrah	Howrah	0 04	0 10				0 75	0 06			0 03	0 11	0 06						0·06		
		Mohesrika (*Odhertah*)	0 21	0 09					1 70				0 10	0 29						0 17		
	Hooghly	Serampore	0 51	0 05			1 85	1 05	0 10			0 05	0 06	0 11						0 04		
		Hooghly	0 10	0 04			1 62	1 41	0 09			0 07	0 04	0 05								
		Johanabad						0 10				0 15	0 20						0 10			
	Burdwan	Culna	0 09					0 68					0 16									
		Burdwan					0 08	0·86					0 28									
		Cutwa					0 05	0 54					0 85									
		Raneegunge					0 02	0 04					1 14			0 02	0 08					
	Bankoora	Bankoora						0 13				0 07	0 27	0 03			0 66					
		Indus*					0 33	1 09														
		Bishenpore							0 07			0 06	1 48							0 06		
		Kotulpore						0 10				0 14	0 58								0 11	
		Mahara					0 62	0 29	0 10				0 76			0 08						
		Onda										0 80	0 90									
		Khatra							0 20			0 03	1 22				0 11			0·05	0 09	
		Gangajalghati										0 08	0 70				0 04					
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory					0 07	0 07					0 56									
		Hetampore					0 65						0 87									
	Nuddea	Bongong	1 05	0 15				0 52					0 26									
		Ranaghat	0 20				0 20						0 48									
		Kishnaghur					0 91						0 10									
		Chooadanga	0 00				0 04						0 80									
		Meherpore					0 45	0 08					0 71									
		Koositea	0 18	1 03			0 06	0 37					0 23				0 10					
	Khoolna	Satkira	0 14	0 75			0 05	0 27	0 58											0·03		
		Bagirhat	1 59	0 70																		
		Khoolna	0 60	0 39	0 25			0 86														
	Jessore	Narail	0 65	0 38				0 11					0 13									
		Jessore		0 69			0 12	0 10					0 24									
		Jhenidah					0 02	0 36					0 36	0 11								
		Magoorah	0 10	0 70				0 53					0 40	0 17								
	Moorshedabad	Kandi					0 11						0 15									
		Rampore Haut					0 02	0 07					0 40									
		Berhampore					0 04	0 77					0 24									
		Lalbagh						0 12					0 28				0 10					
		Azimgunge						0 02					0 15				0 05					
		Jungipore					0 10						0 11									
		Lalgola					1 50						0·18									
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Cox's Pas																		0 25		
		Chittagong		0 26				0 76		0 11										0·20		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati		0 33	0 10			0 32	0 29	1 38										0 10		
		Rauha			0 14			0 40											0·20	0·13		
		Agartola		0 85				0 78														
	Backergunge	Patuakhally		1 10				0 70												0 40		
		Tirtolepore	1 30	0 50				0 72	0 27											0·15		
		Burrisal	0 20	0 70	0 15			0 36	0 10	0 05										0 09		
		Bhola		0 59	0 27			0 81	0 03	0 04										0 15		
	Noakholly	Noakholly		0 33	0 10			1 44												0·07		
		Feeny		0 82				1 32														
	Furreedpore	Madaripore		0 24	0 31			0 50					0 60									
		Furreedpore	0·75	1 31				0 28					0 36	0·08								
		Goalundo	0 15	0 15				0·20					0 18									
													0 18									
	Dacca	Munshigunge	0 57	1 04				1 83												0·07		
		Dacca	0 60	0 70	0 03			0 75					0 15									
		Narsingunge	0 02	0·81				1 14					0 13	0·03								
		Manickgunge	0 24	0 05				0 87					0 05									
	Comilla	Comilla	0·04	0·94				0 61					0·03							0·05	0·03	
		Chandpore		1·05	0 10			0 65												0 10		
		Brahmunberia	0 40	0 35				0 40														
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge						0·28														
		Atia		0 07				0 32														
		Mymensingh	0 01				0·03	0·80					0·01								0·01	
		Jamalpore						0·95														
		Netrokona						0 68														

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is

* Not recorded from

in Bengal in February 1885.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 28th February 1885.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 28th February 1885.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
								7	1·4	8·07	1·15	1·69	8·07	1·76	Puoree	Puoree ...	Orissa.
								7	2·0	3·48	0·24	1·25	3·48	1·11	Khurdah.		
								6	1·6	4·41	1·38	1·75	4·41	1·37	Ranpur		
								7	1·5	3·41	0·145	1·40	3·41	1·37	False Point.		
								8	?	2·66	?	1·66	2·66		Hookitola		
								5	0·7	1·92	0·64	1·00	2·72	0·90	Jagatsingpore	Cuttack	
								8	?	2·19	?	0·65	2·19	?	Banki		
								8	2·0	3·40	0·18	1·40	3·40	2·95	Cuttack		
								8	0·9	1·98	0·70	1·10	2·94	1·08	Kendrapara.		
								5	1·6	4·60	1·46	1·68	4·60	1·84	Jajpore		
								7	1·7	3·31	1·16	1·35	3·31	1·43	Chandbali	Balasore.	
								4	2·3	2·00	1·50	1·22	2·00	1·70	Bhuddruck.		
								7	1·7	2·8	0·84	0·89	2·68	1·09	Soroh		
								8	1·9	4·01	1·27	1·82	4·18	1·90	Balasore		
								10	1·5	1·69	1·1	0·50	1·62	1·05	Jellasore		
								9	2·3	2·23	0·96	0·80	2·23	0·89	Bartpoodah		
		0·22						9	1·3	1·98	1·12	1·40	3·13	1·75	Contai	Midnapore .	South-West Bengal.
								9	1·9	2·78	1·20	1·95	2·78	1·48	Sangor Island		
								5	1·6	2·00	1·13	1·50	2·66	1·00	Tumlook		
								4	2·1	1·07	0·85	0·74	1·08	1·54	Midnapore.		
				0·05				6	1·9	1·64	1·07	0·98	1·66	1·65	Ghatal		
								6	3·1	3·64	1·75	1·36	3·64	2·17	Diamond Harbour	24-Pergunnahs	
								7	3·2	2·09	1·05	1·10	2·09	2·22	Alipore Jail		
								8	2·1	4·56	1·44	2·50	4·56	1·81	Barrackpore.		
								8	2·6	3·72	1·23	2·13	3·70	1·65	Dum Dum.		
								6	2·6	4·05	1·34	2·50	4·28	1·77	Barasat		
								6	2·1	4·24	1·16	1·38	4·24	1·56	Busserhat.		
				0·24				8	2·7	1·71	1·10	0·75	1·37	1·91	Howrah	Howrah.	
								6	2·6	2·03	1·71	1·76	2·62	2·07	Mohureka (Culbertah)		
								9	2·8	3·81	1·41	1·85	3·81	1·79	Serampore	Hooghly.	
								9	3·2	4·12	1·51	1·61	4·16	1·54	Hooghly		
				0·64				4	2·6	0·65	1·67	0·20	0·75	1·81	Jehanabad		
								3	2·0	0·93	1·23	0·68	0·93	1·55	Culna ..	Burdwan.	
								5	2·6	0·80	0·82	0·46	0·81	1·10	Burdwan		
								5	2·6	1·47	1·34	0·84	1·31	1·76	Cutwa		
								5	2·1	1·29	1·36	1·13	1·29	1·64	Ranegunge.		
								3	2·5	0·66	1·18	0·27	0·64	1·47	Bankoora .	Bankoora.	
								3	?	1·33	?	1·00	1·35	?	Indus		
								5	1·4	1·72	0·84	1·48	1·80	1·02	Bishenpore		
								4	?	0·93	?	0·58	0·93	?	Kotulpore		
								5	1·8	1·78	0·78	0·78	1·78	0·84	Mulnara		
								3	?	1·70	?	0·90	1·70	?	Onda		
								7	1·8	1·74	0·67	1·22	1·79	1·04	Khatra		
				0·04				3	?	0·84	?	0·70	0·84	?	Gangajalghati		
								3	2·4	0·70	1·02	0·56	0·82	1·45	Bh Soory	Beerbhoom.	
								2	2·2	1·52	1·17	0·87		1·04	Hetampore		
								4	1·5	1·99	1·23	1·08	1·66	1·52	Bongong	Nuddea.	
								3	1·7	0·84	1·02	0·46	1·08	1·44	Kanaghat		
								3	2·5	0·70	1·12	0·31	0·88	1·54	Kishnaghur		
								5	1·9	0·96	1·25	0·80	0·70	1·56	Chowdanga		
				0·04				5	1·7	2·32	1·14	0·76	1·16	1·47	Mohurpore.		
								7	2·1	2·14	1·23	1·03	2·64	1·58	Koushtea		
								7	2·3	2·05	1·11	0·75	2·16	1·43	Satkira	Khoolna.	
				0·23				2	1·5	2·79	1·59	1·59	2·05	2·05	Baanhat.		
				0·50				5	2·3	2·81	1·30	0·96	2·79	1·06	Khoolna.		
				0·71									2·81				
								6	2·6	2·00	1·31	0·65	2·00	1·99	Narail .	Jessore	
			0·63	0·10				6	2·9	1·76	0·89	0·60	1·76	1·34	Jessore		
			0·25	0·36				6	2·5	2·07	1·27	0·66	2·12	1·38	Jhenidah.		
			0·43	0·49				7	2·2	3·06	1·21	0·94		1·51	Magoorah.		
			0·94	0·80									3·64				
								3	1·8	0·79	1·05	0·35	0·80	1·35	Kandi	Moorshedabad	
			0·33					3	1·5	0·49	0·99	0·40	0·63	1·44	Rampore Haut		
								4	2·0	1·16	1·00	0·27	1·47	1·41	Berhampore		
			0·29					5	1·8	0·50	0·77	0·29	0·66	1·22	Lalbagh		
								3	2·4	0·22	0·87	0·15	0·29	1·56	Azimgunge		
								3	2·0	0·30	0·84	0·19	0·90	1·25	Jungipore		
								2	1·8	1·63	0·76	1·50	1·64	1·39	Lalgola		
								2	1·2	0·36	0·48	0·25	0·36	0·49	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ..	East Bengal.
					0·03			4	1·8	1·38	1·25	0·76	1·38	1·67	Chittagong		
								7	2·3	2·96	1·30	1·34	2·94	1·70	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
					0·29			5	2·0	1·36	0·57	0·50	1·96	0·99	Ranchi		
				0·50				2	2·4	1·63	1·27	0·85	1·03	2·06	Agartola		
								4	1·8	2·90	1·30	1·10	2·90	1·80	Patuakhally	Backergunge.	
					0·70			7	2·1	1·61	1·47	1·30	5·61	1·93	Perozepore		
				0·43	0·26			9	2·5	1·78	1·02	0·70	1·78	1·54	Barrisal		
				0·04	0·09			6	1·6	1·95	0·98	0·81	1·95	1·25	Bhola.		
								5	2·1	2·01	0·90	1·44	2·01	1·34	Noakholly .	Noakholly	
					0·07			2	2·8	2·14	1·53	1·52	2·14	2·09	Feuny		
								6	2·1	1·97	1·14	0·60	2·06	1·73	Madaripore	Furreedpore.	
			0·12					7	2·7	2·57	1·41	1·01	2·57	1·71	Furreedpore		
			0·38	0 0				6	2·3	1·56	1·36	0·69	1·36	1·77	Goalundo		
			0·20	0·49													
								6	2·4	3·10	1·49	1·05	3·10	2·02	Munshigunge	Dacca.	
			0·19					8	2·9	2·86	1·05	0·75	2·86	1·83	Dacca		
			0·46	0·18	0·01			8	?	2·45	?	1·15	2·45	?	Narainguny.		
			0·35					6	2·4	2·26	1·55	0·87	2·26	1·79	Manickgunge		
			0·74	0·26													
			0·12					7	3·3	1·81	0·94	0·94	1·81	1·53	Comilla	Comilla	
			0·10	0·35				6	2·2	2·25	1·46	1·05	2·25	1·37	Chandpore		
			0·28	0·03				5	2·0	1·57	1·47	0·49	1·57	2·25	Brahmunberia		
			0·05					2	2·5	0·81	0·96	0·29	0·33	1·56	Kishoregunge,	Mymensingh.	
			1·67					6	2·1	2·53	1·35	1·57	3·03	1·79	Atia.		
			0·07					6	2·2	0·72	1·81	0·60	1·03	1·67	Mymensingh		
								11	1·6	0·95	1·25	0·95	1·22	1·70	Jamalpore.		
								1	?	0·88	?	0·88	0·66	?	Metcheoom.		

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.
28th February 1885.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal	Pubna ...	Pubna		0 05			0 10	0 24					0·09									
		Serajgunge						0 09					0 09									
	Bogra .	Sherpore																				
		Nowkhilla		0 05			0 15						0 02									
		Bogra		0 03			0 11	0 01					0 15									
		Panchbibi		0 10			0 58	0 08					0 02									
	Rajshahye ...	Beauleah						0 04					0·06									
		Nattore																				
		Nowgong						0 07						0 06								
	Maldah .	Maldah																				
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore					0 21															
		Chumamon																				
		Raigunge																				
		Dinagepore					0 03															
		Haloorghat					0 50	0 34														
	Rungpore ...	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*).					0 37															
		Rungpore						0 04														
		Kurigram																				
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)						0 14														
	Julpigoree .	Julpigoree																				
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta																				
		Cooch Behar .																				
		Mekhigunge																				
		Matabhanga																				
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa																				
		Silliguri																				
		Darjeeling					0·05													0·03		
		Kalimpong																				
North Behar	Purneah ..	Kissengunge						0 11														
		Arraresh																				
		Purneah						0 04														
	North Bhagulpore.	Maldapore .																				
		Soopool																				
	Durbhunga	Tajpore .																				
		Durbhunga																				
		Madhubani																				
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi																				
		Mozufferpore																				
		Hajipore																				
	Chumparun	Motihari																				
		Bettiah																				
	Sarun .	Gopalgunge																				
		Newan																				
		Chupra					0 02															
South Behar	Shahabad ..	Buxar																				
		Dehree																				
		Bhuboosh .											0 12									
		Sasseram																				
		Arrah																				
	Gya ...	Aurungabad						0 13					0 12									
		Gya						0 0.					0 22									
		Nowadah						0 04					0 03									
		Jehanabad																				
	Patna .	Patna							0 01													
		Dinapore .																				
		Behar																				
		Barrh																				
	Monghyr ..	Begoosorai																				
		Monghyr						0 01														
		Jamui .																				
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore .						0 03														
		Banka .																				
	Sonthal Perguunahs.	Rajmehal																				
		Godda																				
		Pakour					2 00	0 09					0 05					0 11				
		Nya Doomka					0 08						0 27									
		Deoghur											0 28				0 11					
		Jamtara					0 26	0 15					0 56									
Chutia Nagpur	Hazaribagh .	Lachamba					0 25						0·82			0 05						
		Hazaribagh										0 13	0 74			0 35						
		Seuntagurah											0 70	0 42		0·27						
		Mahudi Hills										0 89	0 45			0 29						
		Jhoomrah Hills					0 10					0 50	0 10			0 30	0 10					
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga					0·02					0·40	0 08			0 17						
		Ranchi						0 15				0 41	0 23			0 48	0 06					
		Palamow .										0 40	0·83									
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa .							0 02				0·03	0 06		0·22	0 06	0 21		0 03		
	Manbhoom {	Purulia ..					0·01	0·20				0·46	0 42	0 03		0 31	0·06					
		Gobindpore .					0 11	0 08					0·40				0 11					

January

	Jagatsingpore	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Mowdie Hills	.	.				.	...	..		...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	.	...	...

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th March 1885.

In Bengal in February 1885—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January to 28th February 1885.	Average rainfall from 1st January to 28th February 1885.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
		0·26						3	2·3	0·74	1·20	0·26	0·74	1·77	Pubna	Pubna	North Bengal.
								2	1·7	0·74	1·08	0·69	0·74	1·50	Serajgunge.		
								0	1·5	Nil	1·05	—	Nil	1·65	Sherpore	Bogra.	
								2	1·9	0·22	1·06	0·15	0·22	1·11	Nowkhilla		
								2	1·9	0·30	1·06	0·13	0·30	1·48	Bogra		
								4	1·1	1·68	0·94	0·66	1·65	1·34	Panchbibi.		
								2	2·3	0·70	0·98	0·64	0·78	1·26	Beanbah	Rajshahye	
								1	1·4	Nil	0·74	—	Nil	1·53	Nattore		
								0	?	0·10	?	0·07	0·10	?	Nowgong.		
								0	2·1	Nil	0·77	—	0·64	1·42	Maldah	Maldah.	
								1	2·0	0·21	0·61	0·21	0·21	0·76	Mohadebpore	Dinagepore.	
								1	1·8	Nil	0·41	—	0·07	0·60	Churaman		
								1	1·6	Nil	0·65	—	0·18	1·13	Calcutta		
								2	2·1	0·03	0·63	0·03	0·23	0·70	Dinagepore		
								1	1·7	0·26	0·28	0·20	0·26	0·61	Baliaghat		
								1	1·1	0·57	0·33	0·37	0·37	0·36	Bhawanigunge (Syabanda)	Rungpore.	
								2	2·0	0·04	0·42	0·04	0·04	0·80	(Rungpore.		
								1	1·7	Nil	0·40	—	1·18	0·91	Averigram		
								1	1·8	0·16	0·63	0·14	1·17	0·90	Ilandigera (Nilphamari)		
								0	1·6	Nil	0·34	—	0·26	0·89	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
								0	2·3	Nil	0·63	—	0·59	0·91	Dhubsta	Cooch Behar.	
								0	1·5	Nil	0·3	—	0·07	0·4	Cooch Behar.		
								0	2·0	Nil	0·35	—	0·08	0·40	Mekligange		
								0	2·8	Nil	0·37	—	0·04	0·04	Mecalhanga		
				0·27				1	3·4	0·27	1·01	0·27	1·21	1·00	Buxa	Darjeeling Hill.	
								0	?	Nil	?	—	0·04	?	Silliguri		
								1	3·0	0·08	1·90	0·08	0·06	1·89	Darjeeli R.		
								0	?	Nil	?	—	0·48	?	Kalimpong		
								1	1·6	0·11	0·69	0·11	1·41	1·05	Kasengunge	Purneah	North Bihar.
								0	1·5	Nil	0·03	—	0·04	0·91	Arraria		
								1	2·1	0·04	0·64	0·04	0·25	0·90	Purneah.		
								0	1·6	Nil	0·65	—	0·38	1·04	Maddapore	North Bhagulpore	
								0	1·2	Nil	0·46	—	0·76	0·85	Soopool		
								0	1·4	Nil	0·45	—	0·39	1·06	Tajpore	Durbhunga	
								0	1·8	Nil	0·51	—	0·06	0·98	Durbhunga		
								0	1·4	Nil	0·50	—	0·61	1·10	Sudrubani		
								0	1·7	Nil	0·36	—	0·13	0·60	Sitamarhi	Muzufferpore	
								0	1·7	Nil	0·18	—	0·37	1·12	Muzufferpore		
								0	2·3	Nil	0·55	—	0·34	1·14	Hajipore		
								0	1·3	Nil	0·31	—	0·41	0·77	Motihari	Chumparun	
								0	1·4	Nil	0·50	—	0·13	1·21	Bettiah		
								0	2·0	Nil	0·52	—	0·60	1·08	Segowlie	Saran.	
								1	1·8	0·02	0·47	0·02	0·50	1·27	Sewan		
								0	1·3	Nil	0·47	—	0·52	1·15	Chapra		
								0	1·9	Nil	0·37	—	0·10	1·11	Buxar	Shahabad	South Bihar.
								1	?	0·12	?	0·12	0·65	?	Sohsra		
								0	1·4	Nil	0·47	—	0·60	1·22	Bhaluoah		
								0	1·8	Nil	0·58	—	0·53	1·03	Sasseram		
								0	1·9	Nil	0·59	—	0·50	1·45	Arrah		
								2	1·7	0·62	0·62	0·13	1·39	0·93	Aurungabad	Gya.	
								2	2·0	0·27	0·56	0·22	1·14	1·21	Gya		
								2	1·1	0·07	0·55	0·05	0·81	1·13	Nowadah		
								0	1·4	Nil	0·45	—	0·75	1·11	Jehanabad		
								1	2·2	0·01	0·51	0·01	0·25	1·20	Patna	Patna.	
								0	1·9	Nil	0·36	—	0·17	0·95	Dinapore.		
								0	1·9	Nil	0·61	—	0·40	1·12	Patna		
								0	1·6	Nil	0·51	—	Nil	0·95	Barh		
								0	1·1	Nil	0·59	—	0·15	1·04	Jegonserai	Monghyr	
								0	1·8	0·01	0·68	0·01	0·17	1·08	Monghyr.		
								0	1·6	Nil	0·71	—	0·28	1·32	Jamui		
								1	1·9	0·03	0·68	0·03	0·13	1·14	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
								0	1·5	Nil	0·57	—	0·31	1·13	Banka.		
								0	1·9	Nil	0·2	—	0·82	0·61	Rajmehal	Sonthal Parganuahs.	
								0	1·6	Nil	0·65	—	0·10	0·91	Sahibganj		
								4	2·2	0·91	2·00	2·21	1·08	Pakaur			
								2	2·4	0·76	0·27	0·74	1·24	Nya Dumka.			
								2	1·8	0·57	0·28	0·69	1·14	Deoghur			
								2	1·9	0·57	0·66	1·16	0·82	Jamtara.			
								3	2·0	0·92	0·80	0·62	1·20	1·14	Pachamba	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
								3	2·9	1·29	0·81	0·74	1·50	1·26	Hazaribagh		
								2	1·2	1·30	0·65	0·70	1·39	0·86	Ramgurah		
								2	1·3	1·32	0·79	0·28	1·05	1·15	Mahudi Hills.		
								3	2·0	1·10	0·28	0·50	1·10	0·56	Jhoomerabills		
								4	?	0·67	?	0·49	0·76	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga.	
								3	2·0	1·38	1·10	0·66	1·77	1·85	Nawarri		
								2	1·9	1·02	0·55	0·52	1·44	1·08	Palamow.		
								7	2·0	0·63	0·89	0·35	1·05	1·50	Chyebasa	Singbhoom.	
								7	2·5	1·51	1·01	0·46	1·73	1·30	Purulia	Manbhoom	
								4	2·1	0·70	1·04	0·44	0·70	1·15	Gobindapore.		

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31										
										0·20	2	0·2	0·20	0·27	0·20	0·20	0·26	0·27	Jaintaipore.	
																			Mowdia Hills.	

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

THE normal meteorological conditions obtaining in the Province of Bengal during the month of February are those of the commencement of the transition from the cold to the hot season. The most important feature is undoubtedly the rapid increase of temperature which usually commences this month, and which is continued during the following two or three months. The rapid increase of temperature is due to the rapidly increasing elevation of the sun, and from well known principles, this heating effect is much more pronounced and clearly marked over the land area than over the sea. Temperature therefore not only increases rapidly, but also at different rates in different parts of the country, determined mainly by their position with reference to the sea and with reference to neighbouring ranges of hills.

The seat of maximum temperature in the actual cold-weather months is generally in Southern India, but with the rapidly increasing elevation of the sun, the seat of maximum temperature passes northwards until at the close of the month the hottest parts of India are the western and northern parts of the Deccan. As pointed out previously, a land area is very much more rapidly heated than a sea area, and consequently in Bengal the air over the land surface becomes hotter than that over the sea, and the dry northerly winds of the north-east monsoon are gradually replaced by southerly moist winds. The change usually commences on the coast of Orissa and South-West Bengal, where the winds are at first very local, but the southerly winds, produced of course by similar causes acting over the whole of Northern India, gradually extend their influence seaward and landward, until they finally replace the north-east monsoon winds by the south west monsoon current. The establishment of the southerly moist winds in Bengal is not, however, a steady and continuous process, but usually a series of oscillations takes place before the southerly winds become thoroughly established, the number and extent of which probably depend on the strength of the previous north east monsoon, and on the strength of the southerly winds produced by the unequal heating effect of the sun's rays over the land and sea area.

The normal conditions of February in Bengal are therefore comparatively simple Temperature increases steadily and rapidly; winds are light and in some cases very variable, usually alternating between north-west and south-west along the sea-coast. In the interior the air is dry, but near the coast it is subject to sudden changes according as the wind shifts from north to south. The sky is generally clear and little or no rain falls, unless the normal meteorological conditions are reversed by occasional disturbances The disturbances which may occur are of two or three kinds The first are those which have been termed in previous reports north-east monsoon storms, which commence as barometric depressions over Northern India, and drift eastwards and southwards, generally reaching as far as Behar, and in some cases entering Bengal. A second kind of disturbance appears to be due to the interaction of the northerly and southerly wind currents, which apparently results in ascensional motion of the air, and with the rising of the moist winds cloud is formed, and such actions are frequently attendetd by the precipitation of rain In certain cases, too, from causes difficult to explain and still more difficult to foresee, though probably connected with vertical ascending air motion, the barometer falls locally over Bengal, the sky clouds over and rain falls. The last class of disturbances which generally occur only towards the end of the month or the commencement of March are more local in character, and are probably also due to interaction between the dry land winds and the southerly moist winds These storms are known as nor'westers, and they bring strong winds, and in many cases heavy rain, and those occurring in February are frequently noticeable from being accompanied by hail

The average normal rainfall for the month over the Province is small, though somewhat larger than in January. It averages half an inch in Behar, about three quarters of an inch in North Bengal, Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, and a little over an inch in East and South-West Bengal.

The chief features in the meteorology of the past month are—

1. Slightly deficient pressure in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South-West Bengal, with slight excess pressure in other districts.
2. Diminished temperature in all districts.
3. Comparative dryness of the air.
4. Frequence of slight disturbances in Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur.
5. Largely increased cloud proportion in all districts.
6. Excess of rainfall in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, slight excess in Chutia Nagpur, and defect in North Bengal and North and South Behar.

Pressure was during the first week of the month decidedly below the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, but in other districts it was slightly in excess; the same features of low pressure in Orissa and South-West Bengal were again noticeable in the second week of the month, being influenced by low pressure in the Deccan and Central Provinces. In the third week pressure was slightly below the normal in all districts and particularly so in Orissa, and again in the fourth week it was below the normal in all districts. The variations from the normal were, however, in no case large, and the greatest defect was in Orissa, where it equalled 0·02"; in South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur the defect was about 0·01," and the excess pressure in the other districts was generally less than 0·01".

Temperature at the commencement of the month was slightly below the normal in all districts except Orissa and North Behar. In the second week of the month all districts except Orissa showed a reduced temperature, and in the third week all districts were below the normal, and this continued to be the case till the end of the month. The extreme variation from the normal has been a defect of 5·4° at Gya, but the average defect over the whole Province was only equal to 3·7°. The humidity of the air has also been lower than usual, the average defect equalling about five per cent.

The variation in the other three features of the meteorology of the month has been caused by the comparative frequence of slight disturbances of the kinds noted above. At the close of the previous month, southerly winds had set in over the coast area, and interaction with the northerly winds ensued, causing clouded skies and light rain during the first two days over the greater part of Orissa, South-West Bengal and East Bengal. A few days later a large barometric depression was formed over Northern India, and it advanced and its area extended till on the 5th and 6th it brought general and in some cases heavy rain to South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and to some parts of Chutia Nagpur, North Bengal and Behar. In the second week of the month a very prominent feature was again the low pressure in the Deccan and Central Provinces, and this extended to Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and some parts of South-West Bengal. In consequence of these disturbed conditions rain again fell on the 10th, 11th and 12th in Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal and Orissa, besides showers in other districts. The disturbed conditions continued in Orissa and some parts of Bengal during the third week of the month, and rain showers were frequent in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, while during the last few days of the month a small and very feeble area of barometric depression drifted to the east from the Central Provinces and Chutia Nagpur, and gave light general rain to East Bengal and some parts of South-West Bengal. Slight disturbances have therefore been frequent during the month, and, as may be expected, the sky has been much more clouded than usual, and the number of rainy days has been large, and rain has fallen in more than normal quantity in the southern and western districts of the Province.

The comparative frequence of storms during February is shown by the fact that in Orissa the average number of rainy days in the month has been 6·6 against the normal average of 1·7, and the average fall of rain has been 8·32 inches against the normal 0·81 inch. In South-West Bengal there have been 5·1 rainy days against the normal 2·2, and 2·04 inches of rain against the normal fall of 1·10 inches. In East Bengal there was an average of five rainy days against the normal 2·4 days, and 2·00 inches of rain against the normal fall of 1·13 inches. In Chutia Nagpur again there were 4·1 rainy days against the normal number 2·1, and 1·11 inches of rain against the normal amount 0·84 inch. On the other hand, as previously explained, in North Bengal and Behar the number of rainy days was smaller than usual, and the rainfall also much below the normal. In North Behar in particular there was practically no rain during the month.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of February 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Average for month. Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month. Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Rainy days. Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	94·8	54·0	81·6	63·0	72·3	−1·7	8·32	0·81	+7·51	6·6	1·7	+4·9	55·46	59·26
South-West Bengal	88·3	46·4	79·2	55·7	69·0	−2·5	2·04	1·10	+0·94	5·1	2·2	+2·9	46·63	51·87
East Bengal*	88·3	48·0	78·6	55·5	67·1	−3·0	2·00	1·13	+0·87	5·0	2·4	+2·6	67·31	71·27
North Bengal	86·3	39·4	77·3	50·9	64·1	—	0·24	0·71	−0·47	1·1	1·8	−0·7	58·74	73·71
North Behar	88·7	37·8	78·1	47·4	61·3	−3·0	0·01	0·85	−0·84	0·2	1·6	−1·4	39·60	48·21
South Behar	89·3	48·4	78·6	59·6	63·6	−3·9	0·20	0·55	−0·35	0·9	1·6	−0·7	39·96	48·64
Chutia Nagpur	82·91	43·91	74·01	55·01	63·01	−2·91	1·11	0·84	+0·27	4·1	2·1	+2·0	57·80	46·78

* Hurrisal not included.
† Chybassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th March 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District.	Representative station	Station Observations — Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure: Variation from Mean.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Lowest during week	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily temperature for week.	Temperature: Variation from normal means of week.	Temperature: Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29·994	30·045	—	S	350	84·6	5th, 6th March	60·9	3rd, 4th 4th March	83·7	66·2	74·9	—	82·
		False Point	30·035	30·087	+ 041	SW	192	84·4	6th ,,	62·5	2nd ,,	83·9	64·4	73·9	—4·8	80·
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·961	30·044	+ 053	S	62	93·9	6 h ,,	56·8	1st, ,,	91·2	69·1	80·2	—1·2	81·
	Balasore	Balasore	30·004	30·064	—	SW	126·7	88·4	6th ,,	63·5	2nd ,,	85·6	67·0	76·3	—	79·
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore	Saugor Island	?	?	?	SW	209	83·2	4th 6th March	64·9	2nd ,,	81·8	70·5	76·2	—2·9	78·
	South 24 Pergunnahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·890?	30·04?	—	S	116·1	94·3	6th ,,	63·2	28th Feb	90·2	66·3	78·3	—	83·
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	30·023	30·055	+ 060	SW	89	89·0	5th ,,	62·7	28th ,,	86·1	66·2	76·2	- 0·4	77·
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·950	30·052	+ 064	S	53·1	91·0	6th ,,	65·3	28th ,,	87·7	67·1	77·4	+0·6	78·
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom	Rampore Hat	29·710	—	—	ENE	89·3	89·4	5th ,,	56·1	28th ,,	86·4	63·4	74·9	—	76·
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29·980	30·054	+ 003	Variable	80·5	89·6	5th ,,	54·2	28th ,,	83·2	63·1	74·2	—0·8	76·
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore	Jessore	30·014	30·048	+ 060	W	55	91·2	5th 6th March	57·5	24th ,,	88·0	64·4	76·2	—0·8	71·
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·973	30·063	+ 060	NE	69	89·6	6th ,,	54·9	28th ,,	86·6	60·4	73·4	—0·8	71·
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	30·017	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	Calm	62·6	83·0	4th, 6th March	56·5	28th ,,	85·8	60·8	73·3	—	71·
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29·988	—	—	N	4·5	89·5	6th ,,	55·0	28th ,,	84·5	62·4	73·7	—	74·
	Dacca	Dacca	30·031	30·054	+ 078	SW	41	89·8	6th ,,	56·0	28th ,,	86·0	61·6	73·5	—0·7	71·
	Commillah	Commillah	30·023	30·060	—	NW	27·3	90·4	6th ,,	62·1	1s March	86·4	55·3	70·9	—	8
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·987	—	—	ESE	42	86·4	5th 6th March	49·1	9th Feb & 1st Mar	84·0	55·8	69·9	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29·968	—	—	NE	207·1?	85·0	5th Mar	?		87·3	?	?	—	(
		Serajgunge	30·001	30·048	—	SW	60·8	89·4	5th ,,	47·9	28th ,,	87·4	58·3	73·0	—	7
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29·930	30·002	—	SSE	36·5	94·3	4th ,,	40·7	28th ,,	89·9	56·8	73·4	—	7
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29·907	30·031	—	ESE	65·8	85·6	5th ,,	46·3	8th ,,	83·2	54·0	68·6	—	7
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29·916	30·015	—	E	59	85·0	5th ,,	45·1	28th ,,	81·9	54·6	68·3	—	7
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29·881	30·079	—	E	47·9	85·9	6th ,,	53·1	24th Feb. & 1st Mar.	81·6	45·5	63·5	—	7
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23·046	—	—	W	107·9	65·4	5th ,,	34·3	28th Feb	51·9	37·1	44·5	—	4
North Bihar.	Purneah	Purneah	29·920	30·051	+ 083	Calm	20·0	84·2	2nd & 3rd	45·9	8th ,,	80·1	54·5	70·5	—0·5	7
	North Bhagulpore															
	Monufferpore	Monufferpore	Observations not recorded.													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29·896	30·008	+ 111	ESE	61	84·6	2nd Mar	51·9	28th ,,	83·1	57·9	7·0	—0·5	1
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·898	30·043	—	NNE	123·5	85·5	2nd ,,	44·0	24th ,,	84·0	55·7	69·2	—	1
	Sarun	Chupra	29·833	—	—	E	35·7	87·5	3r ,,	49·2	28th ,,	81·9	57·3	69·6	—	
South Bihar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29·869	30·035	—	SE	173·3	87·5	1st ,,	55·0	24th ,,	79·1	61·2	70·2	—	
		Buxar	29·787	30·036	—	ESE	145·3	89·4	1st & 2nd	53·9	24th ,,	3	60·5	72·4	—	1
		Arrah	29·818	30·022	—	ENE	93·6	89·9	2nd Mar.	50·0	28th ,,	83·2	54·8	70·1	—	1
	Gya	Gya	29·840	30·028	?	Calm	61·9	91·4	2nd ,,	39·2	28th ,,	87·6	50·4	74·0	—0·5	1
	Patna	Bankipore	29·878	30·069	+ 077	N & N	60·1	89·6	2nd ,,	52·4	24th ,,	84·3	58·1	69·6	—1·7	1
	South Bhagulpore	Bhaugulpore	29·875	30·063	—	Variable	10·	87·9	2nd ,,	49·0	28th ,,	82·6	50·9	66·7	—	1
	Monghyr															
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghar	29·8·8	—	—	SW	116·2	87·6	2nd ,,	53·6	28th ,,	85·6	62·5	75·0	—	1
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·999	30·020	+ 047	SW	161·3	84·4	6th ,,	55·8	24th ,,	82·8	61·8	71·9	+1·0	1
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	27·875	30·037	—	—	—	83·5	1st ,,	54·0	28th ,,	80·9	59·3	70·1	—	1
	Manbhoom															
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	28·248	—	—	SSW	220·7	88·2	6th ,,	55·5	28th ,,	85·7	64·3	75·0	—	1

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages of entries for the previous thirty-one years. The Amount of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A dash may be understood to mean that the [illegible] rainfall, the normal means are the [illegible]

...r the week ending Friday, the 6th March 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of February. Mean for district.	Since 1st of February. Normal mean.	Since 1st of February. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
80	0·0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	False Point ...		
82	4·6	Nil	Nil	0 24	4·20	0·94	+3 26	54 03	58 91	—4 88	0·0	0 6	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
83	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·25	42	0 96	+2·54	61 65	53 96	—2 31	0 0	0 4	Balasore ..	Balasore	
83	0·1	Nil	Nil	0 24	2 64	1 17	+1 47	58·90	55 19	+3 71	0·0	0 5	Sangor Island ...	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
81	5·4	Nil	Nil	0·33	4·88	1 88	+3·36	76 47	63 85	+10 62	0 0	0 6		South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
80	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 88	1·77	1 64	+0 13	44·79	56·27	—7·48	0·0	0 8	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
80	2 8	Nil	Nil	0·83	3 04	1 80	+1 24	58·23	53 33	—1 10	0·0	0 7	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
80	2 6	Nil	Nil	0·65	1 08	1 60	—0 52	37 06	48 27	—11 21	1 0	0 8	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
													Bankoora ..	Bankoora	
85	3·6	0·06	0·06	0·65	1 08	1 60	—0 52	37 06	48 27	—11 21	1 0	0 8	Ranigunge ...	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
85	3·1	0·29	0 46	0 18	1 79	1 05	+0 74	40 81	52 55	—11 74	1 6	0 5	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
81	1 1	0 39	0 22	0 16	0 96	1·07	—0 00	36 51	51 28	—14 77	0 9	0 7	Krishnaghur ..	Nuddea	
			0·12	0 52	1 61	1 62	—0 01	36 12	51 52	—13 40	0 5	0 8	Jessore ..	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
82	1·6	Nil	0·04	0 64	2 49	1 80	+0 69	55 61	55 53	+0 08	0 1	0 8	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	
84	0·0	Nil	Nil	0 77	0 87	1 58	—0 66	107 50	114 33	—6 83	0 0	0 9	Demagiri .	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	
			Nil	0 77	2 94	1 93	+1 01	65 60	88 82	—23 22	0 0	1 0	Barrisal .	Backergunge	East Bengal.
			Nil	0 80	2 55	1 87	+0 68	85 66	79 14	+6 52	0 0	1 0	Noakholly ..	Noakholly	
			Nil	1 00	2 09	2 16	—0 07	97 53	113 70	—16 17	0·0	1 2	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	
86	0·0	Nil	Nil	0 68	2 30	1 93	+0 35	40 22	53 46	—13 24	0 0	1 1	Dacca ...	Dacca	
76	2 3	Nil	Nil	0 66	2 75	1 83	+0 87	50 56	61 25	—10 69	0 3	1 1	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	
85	1·6	Nil	0·01	0 66	1 84	1 72	+0 12	66 01	73 72	—7 71	0 0	1 0			
80	0 7	Nil	Nil	0 69									Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	
—	1·7	0 30	0·34	0 32	0 91	1 43	—0·53	47 22	70 71	—23 49	1 3	0 8	Hogra ...	Hogra and Pubna ...	
80	1 3	0 01										0·3	Serajgunge		
87	1·7	Nil	0 09	0 83	1 08	1 38	—0 30	58 86	57 71	—18 85	0 7	0 8	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
85	0·7	0 16	0 15	0 23	0 36	1 07	—0 71	35 05	54 85	—19 80	1 7		Maldah .	Maldah	
												0 5	Dinagepore ..	Dinagepore	
						0·77	—0 51	29·13	57 67	—18 53	2 0	0 4	Rungpore ..	Rungpore	North Bengal.
46	1·7	0 23	0 20	0 14	0 26	0 79	—0 35	50 54	76 73	—25 88	1 3			Julpigoree	
86	2·7	0 07	0 30	0·25	0 44	0 69	—0 26	96 30	114 94	—18 64	1 0	0 3	Julpigoree ...	Cooch Behar	
61	1·7	0·27	0·34	0·16	0 34	1 13			154 29			0 6	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
70	3·7	0 29		0 16										Purneah	
68	4·1	0 16	0 30	0 08	0 35	0 69	—0 36	47 09	58 77	—11 68	1 0	0 2	Purneah ..	North Bhagulpore ...	
													Monufferpore ...	Monufferpore	
												0 3	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	
						0 60	—0 35	35 37	43 42	—8 05	1 7	0 3	Motihari ...	Chumparun	
68	1 9	0·10	0·27	0 11	0 27	0 61	—0 42	43 40	46 27	—2 87	1 3	0 3	Chupra ..	Sarun	
88	3·9	0 56	0 20	0 06	0 20	0 57	—0 16	31 56	43 46	—10 48	2 0		Dehree ...		
87	4·1	0·73	0 40	0·07	0 41							0 5	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
83	4·1	0 85				0·62	—0·23	30 06	40 46	—10 40	1 8		Arrah ...		
82	4·3	0·50	0 39	0·07	0 59							0 4	Gya ...	Gya	
89	3·8	0 58				0·60	+0 06	29·28	40 90	—11 62	2 5	0 4	Bankipore ...	Patna	
84	3·7	0·44	0·51	0·08	0 66	0 55	—0 16	29 39	41 49	—11·99	2 0			South Bhagulpore ...	South Bihar.
84	3·8	0·21	0·39	0 04	0 39							0 3	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	
						0 78	—0·23	31 70	43 14	—11 44	1 8			Sontnal Pergunnahs .	
85	2·4	0 12	0·43	0·09	0·44							0·4	Doomka ..		
						0·67	+0 33	24·39	40·71	—15·12	1 8	0·3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
88	3·3	0·41	0·35	0·15	0·99	0·81	+1 41	26·47	47 82	—11 35	1 8			Lohardugga	
46	3·0	0·31	1·09	0·13	2·21							0·7	Manbhoom ...	Manbhoom	Chota Nagpore.
						1 17	+0·38	35·96	46 97	—10·11	2·3			Singhboom	
82	1 4	0·77	0·39	0·19	1·58							0·7	Chyebassa ..		
85	1·9	0·37	0·35	0·37	1·01	1 15	—0·17	45·69	53 14	—7 34	3·0				

period for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater, by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 6th March 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 28th February	Sunday, 1st March.	Monday, 2nd March.	Tuesday, 3rd March	Wednesday, 4th March.	Thursday, 5th March	Friday, 6th March	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st February to 6th March 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st February to 6th March	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date.
864	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	5·97	6·93	54·38	54·38
		Khurdah								Nil	Nil	3 48	6·71	53·25	53·25
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	4·61	1 12	41 82	52 30
		False Point								Nil	Nil	3·61	0·95	53 50	53·50
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	2 60	?	39·43	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore													
		Banki								Nil	Nil	1 92	0·84	57 49	49·08
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	2 19	?	47·92	?
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	3 49	0·95	54·45	52·26
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil	3 62	0·93	44 77	54·70
	Balasore	Chandbali								Nil	Nil	4 60	1 45	49·95	50·81
		Bhuddruck													
		Soorah								Nil	Nil	3·31	1 26	63 57	53·69
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	2 69	1 56	60·34	55·70
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	2 58	0 89	48·16	49·13
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil	4 41	1 29	71 95	59 13
										Nil	Nil	1 69	1 35	52·23	53·65
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	2 23	0 59	57·05	54·23
		Saugor Island								Nil	Nil	2 23	1 45	70·06	54·21
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	7 78	0 95	53·44	56·74
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	2 60	2·19	47·60	52·28
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	1 07	1 15	47 28	49·72
										Nil	Nil	1 66	1 15	39 51	54 39
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	3 64	2 15	69·93	69 71
		Allpore Jail													
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	2·08	2 34	61 86	57·22
		Dum Dum								Nil	Nil	4 35	1 95	53 16	50 54
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	3 28	1 93	59 ·8	53·07
		Husserhat								Nil	Nil	4 ··	1 7·	50 6·	51 10
										Nil	Nil	4 24	1 89	53 36	55·20
	Howrah	Howrah													
		Mohesreka (*Golobertah.*)								Nil	Nil	1 21	1·89	48·00	53 63
										Nil	Nil	1 63	1 78	4· 11	51·43
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	3 81	1 43	60 36	56·97
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	4 13	1 62	43 ·9	49 47
		Johanabad								Nil	Nil	0 64	1 78	37 17	50·67
	Burdwan	Culna		0 08						1	0 08	1 01	1 62	37 71	46 58
		Burdwan		0 04						1	0 04	0 58	1 54	36 14	49 65
		Cutwa				0 14				1	0 14	1 41	1 ·7	37 34	49 45
		Ranegunge			0 08	0 21				2	0 23	1 55	1 ·1	41·08	48 66
	Bankoora	Bankoora		0 03	1 11					2	1 14	1·70	1 42	56 64	51·27
		Indas			0 20					1	0 20	1 5[illegible]	?	?	?
		Bishenpore		0 08	0 44					2	0 52	2 24	0 85	40 80	50·31
		Kotulpur			0 13					1	0 13	1 0[illegible]	?	?	?
		Mairra				0 15				1	0 15	1 03	0 35	30 46	49·04
		Onda		0 75						1	0 75	2 ··	?	?	?
		Khatra		0 25	0 14					2	0 39	2 13	0 57	48 43	47·03
		Gangajalghati			0 25	0 05				2	0 28	1 12	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory				0 41				1	0 41	1 11	1 28	42 93	56 82
		Hetampore			0 33					1	0 33	1 85	1 16		53 84
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	1 96	1 68	37 86	53·01
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	0 86	1 37	39 51	48 51
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	0 70	1 56	39 ·1	48 21
		Chooadanga				0 14				1	0·15	1 10	1 67	35··	53·29
		Meherpure				0 50				1	0 50	2 32	1 69	37 86	49·16
		Koositea				0 09				1	0 09	2 ·3	1 69	44·00	46 31
	Khoolna	Satkira													
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	2 05	2 02	64 84	55·99
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	2 79	1 84	70 93	62·45
										Nil	Nil	2 81	1 89	67 35	57 15
	Jessore	Narail													
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	2 00	1 58	58·91	50·28
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	1 76	1 71	53 51	55 55
		Magoorah			0 25					Nil	Nil	2 ·7	2 15	50 54	56·11
										1	0 25	3 89	1 36	45·47	50 54
	Moorshedabad	Kandi													
		Rampore Haut				0 52				1	0 52	1 30	1 17	37·05	39·58
		Berhampore				0 29				1	0 29	0 78	1 1·	34 05	52 27
		Lalbagh				0 39				1	0 39	1 75	1 36	34 64	53 36
		Asimaunge								Nil	Nil	0 5·	0 85	35 58	49·23
		Jungipore				0 03				1	0 03	0 25	1 17	40 26	51 54
		Lalgola			0 18					1	0 18	0 ·5	1 01	33·90	46·16
						0 10				1	0 10	1·73	0 39	41·0·	51·09
East Bengal.	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar													
		Chittagong								Nil	Nil	0 36	1 49	139·24	139·97
										Nil	Nil	1 38	1 67	55·76	54·66
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati													
		Raicha								Nil	Nil	2·94	1·93	65 60	59·98
		Agartola								Nil	Nil	1 36	?	53·95	?
										Nil	Nil	1 63	1 60	54 61	55 48
	Backergunge	Patuakhally													
		Perozepore								Nil	Nil	2 50	1 67	67 10	60 56
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	3 61	1 ·3	64 49	7··
		Bhola								Nil	Nil	1 75	2 01	51 79	59 13
										Nil	Nil	1·93	1 92	56·93	58·91
	Noakholly	Noakholly													
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	2 01	2 16	99 65	115·28
										Nil	Nil	2 14	2 17	56·2·	114 05
	Furreedpore	Madaripore													
		Furreedpore								Nil	Nil	1·97	2·06	46·39	56 68
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	2 57	2 04	64 93	60 57
										Nil	Nil	1 36	1 78	39·23	58·99
	Dacca	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	2 19	2 54	59·44	73·25
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	2 84	1 88	46·7·	61 46
		Naraingunge								Nil	Nil	2 48	?	49·29	?
		Maniengunge		0 01						1	0 04	2 30	1·52	46 14	51·46
	Comilla	Comilla								Nil	Nil	1·91	1 7·	70·13	76·28
		Chandpore								Nil	Nil	2 36	1 46	66 66	68 49
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	1 57	2·18	65 66	69·13
	Mymensingh	Kisnoregunge													
		Atia		0·09		0·03				Nil	Nil	0·32	1 35	41·29	73 ·9
		Mymensingh		0 10	0 14					2	0 24	2 65	1 32	31·65	49·35
		Jamalpore		0·09	0 10					2	0·19	0·26	1 13	62 66	77 39
		Netrokona			1·49	0·03				2	1·52	2·10	1·05	44·48	68·41
												2·11	?	71 ··	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 6th March 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 28th February.	Sunday, 1st March.	Monday, 2nd March.	Tuesday, 3rd March.	Wednesday, 4th March.	Thursday, 5th March.	Friday, 6th March.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st February to 6th March 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st February to 6th March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna	...	..	...	0 16	.	..	.	1	0 16	0 60	1 80	48 23	56 05
		Serajgunge	.....	..	.....	..	.	. .	..	Nil	Nil	0 78	1 62	40 91	54 40
	Bogra	Sherpore	.	.	. ...	..	..	. ..		Nil	Nil	Nil	1 46	37 33	43 72
		Nowakhilla	.	.	. ...	..	..	. ..		Nil	Nil	0 22	1 30	34 22	39 27
		Bogra	...			..				1	0 41	0 41	1 28	34 29	43 01
		Panchbibi	. ..	. .	0 01	..	..	0 28		1	0 24	1 30	0 81	46 16	54 68
	Rajshahye	Beauleah	..	.	0 01	0 19		.		3	0 30	0 60	1 17	34 96	38 20
		Nattore	..	.			. .			Nil	Nil	Nil	1 31	34 16	37 62
		Nowgong	..	... .	.. ..	..	0 11	... .	0 05	2	0 16	0 36	?	46 14	?
	Maldah	Maldah	...	... ..	..	0 10	0 06	.	0 04	3	0 20	0 30	0 75	34 05	41 94
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore				0 14				1	0 14	0 36	0 72	34 33	39 34
		Churamon		.		0 07	0 15		0 06	3	0 28	0 63	0 91	41 91	50 75
		Rangunge				0 11				1	0 11	0 77	0 77	42 50	58 05
		Dinagepore				0 18	0 06		0 06	3	0 26	0 30	0 99	34 62	44 21
		Balooghat		.	.		0 11			1	0 11	0 95	?	38 67	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	...		.	0 10	..	.	.. ..	1	0 10	0 47	0 94	43 84	64 14
		Rungpore			0 03	.		0 05	.	2	0 08	0 12	0 80	57 20	72 74
		Kurigram		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0 80	50 03	73 84
		Begdogra (Nilphamari.)			0 99			0 23		2	1 03	1 17	0 95	51 19	91 75
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	.		0 12	.	..	0 18	.	2	0 30	0 30	0 89	102 82	117 06
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta		..	.			0 15	.	1	0 15	0 75	86 13	160 89
		Cooch Behar			0 05	. ..	. ..	0 51	.	2	0 56	0 41	120 27	119 21
		Mekligunge						0 30		1	0 30	0 60	85 65	111 35
		Mainbhanga			0 02	... .	..	0 26	. .	2	0 28	0 93	87 45	120 05
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa										1 19			109 09
		Silliguri			.	.		0 18	.	1	0 18	0 18	?	84 29	?
		Darjeeling										1 04			109 79
		Kalimpoug ..		..	.. .	.		0 21		1	0 21	0 21	?	65 84	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge		.				0 36		1	0 47	0 47	0 64	47 12	60 19
		Arrareah				... .		0 23		1	0 3	0 23	0 77	53 53	68 97
		Purneah ..					..	0 18		1	0 17	0 17	0 75	46 77	61 91
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddepore		.		..		0 53		1	0 53	0 53	0 75	34 77	50 84
		Soopool	..					0 24		1	0 24	0 24	0 54	30 37	50 27
	Durbhunga .	Tajpore						0 19		2	0 39	0'39	0'49	34 53	41 15
		Durbhunga			0'00	0 20		0 01		2	0 10	0 10	0 35	31 07	46 38
		Madhubani		..	. .		..	0 36		1	0 36	0 36	0 57	41 59	44 81
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi						0 12		1	0 12	0'12	0'56	37 37	41 06
		Mozufferpore		..	...			0 10		2	0 23	0 22	0 38	33'03	46 09
		Hajipore			0 13	. .		0 15	..	2	0 34	0 18	0 66	34 79	46 47
					0 23		.....								
	Chumparun .	Motihari			0 06			0 11		2	0 27	0 27	0 54	42 09	46 69
		Bettiah		.				0 20	.. .	1	0 15	0 25	0 64	45 10	46 98
	Saran ...	Gopalgunge			..			0 09		1	0 09	0 09	0'58	40 05	44 91
		Sewan		.	0 19			0'06		2	0 17	0 15	0 66	39 36	44 76
		Chuprah .		..	0 53	..		0 10		2	0 08	0 08	0 46	33 78	39 85
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar		...	0 17			0 19	.	2	0 36	0 36	0 81	39'84	46 96
		Dehree			0 80		0 05			2	0 85	0 97	?	45 76	?
		Bhuboosh			0 20			0'20		2	0 40	0 40	0'70	39 05	46 19
		Sasseram		.	0 17								0 60		41'36
		Arrah	...	.	0 40	. .	..	0 23	.	2	0 63	0 63	0 60	25'34	39 51
			..												
	Gya ..	Aurungabad	..	0'10	0 08					2	0 18	0 45	0 67	39 85	41'36
		Gya		0 02	0 22	0 13	0 11	.	.	4	0 50	0 77	0 66	25 60	41'16
		Nowadah			0 45					1	0 05	0 72	0 60	24'96	40 27
		Jehanabad .	... .		0 40	.	. ..	0 20	.	2	0 60	0 60	0 57	28 65	39 97
	Patna ...	Patna ...	.	.. ..	0 07	. ..	. .	0 18	.	2	0 25	0'25	0 49	30 34	41'02
		Dinapore ..	..	. ...	0 27	.				1	0 27	0 27	0 59	36 69	40 0.
		Behar ...		..	0 51	. ...	0 03	0 09	.	3	0 63	0'72	1'0 06	43 47
		Barrh ..			0'30			0 10	...	2	0 40	0 40	0 56	35 23	40 60
	Monghyr ...	Begoosarai .	.....	. .	0 41			0 14		2	0 55	0'55	0'85	26 00	39 79
		Monghyr ..	..	.. ..	0 47	. .		0 07	.	2	0 54	0 55	0 66	35 19	42 27
		Jamui ..	.. ..	...	0 18	... ..	.....			1	0 18	0 18	0 91	36 18	43'04
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore .	.. ..	..	0 53			0 13	.	2	0 65	0 66	0 68	36'98	40 79
		Banka .		... ..	0 12	0 10	.. .		.. ..	2	0 22	0 22	0'76	26 86	40 06
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal .	.. ..	.....	.. ..	0'20	.	0'05	.....	2	0'25	0 25	0 47	34 74	40'17
		Gouda ..	... ..	0 18	... .	..			... .	1	0 18	0 77	25 30	46 96
		Pakour .	..	0 09	.	0 13	.	.		3	0 22	2 45	0 27	37 47	52 05
		Nya Doomka	. ..	.	0 01	0 41		.		2	0 42	0 75	0 97	31 05	45 25
		Deoghur .	. ..	0 12	0 06	0'23			. .	3	0 43	0 53	0 96	32 53	39 09
		Jamtara ..	. .	. ..	.	0 46	... .	.. .	.	1	0 46	1 43	0 59	40'77	46 26
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba ...	.. ..	0 16	0'07	0 47	.. .		. .	3	0 69	1 61	0 67	30 48	47 10
		Hazaribagh ...	..	. ..	0 16	0 05	.		.	2	0 21	2 01	0 97	40 75	46 16
		Bantagarah	..	.....	2 50	.	.	.	..	1	2 50	5 89	0 60	37 00	46 45
		Mahudi Mills	..	.....	. .	.	.	.	..	...	.	.	0'76	.	40'25
	Lohardugga ..	Lohardugga ...	...	0'16	..	...		0'02	0'04	3	0 22	0 93	?	41 41	
		Manchi ...	.	0'06	0'50	... .	0'20	0 12	0'07	5	0 94	2 20	1'58	38 76	43 19
		Palamow ...	.	.....	...	..	.....	.. ..		Nil	Nil	1 02	0 64	31 21	43 54
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	.....	0'05	0'21	. . .	..	...	1'01	3	0'28	1 91	1 15	45 80	55 14
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	.. . .	0'09	0'25	.	0'05	.	. ..	3	0'30	1'20	1'36	40 45	51 19
		Dubmajpore ...	... ..	.. ..	.....	0'53	... ..	..	..	1	0 25	0'93	1 13	31 08	46 19

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th March* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH OF MARCH 1885.

At the commencement of the week, southerly and south-westerly moist winds were blowing over South Bengal, and the weather was fine and appeared settled. A rather rapid decrease of pressure, however, took place on that day, which continued on the following day. This resulted in the formation of a distinct area of low pressure over Behar, South-West Bengal, and a part of Orissa. The sky rapidly clouded over in many parts of the Province, and rain was reported on the 1st and 2nd, and in some cases on the 3rd. The area over which rain was received was generally the Bankoora, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad districts in South-West Bengal; Mymensingh in East Bengal; and most of the districts in Chutia Nagpur, North Bengal and South Behar, together with parts of North Behar. On the 3rd pressure generally increased, but only to be followed by a further fall on the 4th, when a distinct area of low pressure was developed in Chutia Nagpur. This was followed on the 5th by rain in Chutia Nagpur, Behar, and North Bengal. Again, therefore, except in Orissa, light rain has been fairly general over the Province, and the largest amounts have been received in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar; North Behar and North Bengal receiving rather smaller amounts, while South-West and East Bengal have received comparatively very small amounts of rain. Southerly winds have become decidedly more general during the week than has previously been the case, and from by far the greater number of the Bengal stations, both near the coast and inland, southerly winds are now reported.

Notwithstanding the falls of pressure during the week which have been previously noted, the mean pressure has been very decidedly above the normal The excess pressure has varied between 0·111″ at Durbhunga to 0·047″ at Hazaribagh, the average excess over the whole Province being equal to about 0·07″.

Temperature on the other hand has been in most instances below the normal, but usually by small amounts only. The average defect over the whole Province is about equal to 1°, and an examination of the temperature data shows that, while the night temperatures have been generally rather in excess, the days have been comparatively cool. This is seen in the following table, where the normal and actual average maximum and minimum temperatures for the week are given for eight selected stations.

Names of Stations.	Maximum day temperature.			Minimum night temperature.		
	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference	Normal average for week	Actual average for week	Difference.
Cuttack	93·9	91·2	−2·7	68·8	69·1	+0·3
Calcutta	87·3	86·1	−1·2	65·9	66·2	+0·3
Burdwan	89·4	87·7	−1·7	64·1	67·1	+3·0
Jessore	89·6	88·0	−1·6	63·1	64·4	+1·3
Dacca	87·1	86·0	−1·1	63·8	63·6	−0·2
Patna	85·7	81·3	−4·4	57·3	58·2	+0·9
Purneah	85·9	86·1	+0·2	56·6	54·8	−1·8
Hazaribagh	83·4	82·6	−0·8	58·4	61·2	+2·8

The rainfall for the week has been dealt with previously, and it may be summed up by saying that Chutia Nagpur and Behar have received about four times the normal fall for the week, North Bengal has received just the normal fall, South-West and East Bengal report from a quarter to a fifth of the usual quantity, while no rain at all fell in Orissa.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 6th March 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of February.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average	Normal average.	Variation	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation	Average	Normal average.	Average.	Norm average.
Orissa	93·9	62 5	86 0	67 2	76·6	—2 8	Nil	0 24	—0·24	0 0	0 5	—0 5	5·32	1 03	55 44	55 86
South-West Bengal	94 3	54 2	86 6	66 9	76 3	—0 6	0 13	0 45	—0 31	0 5	0 7	—0 2	2 17	1 51	46 76	53 29
East Bengal*	90 4	49 1	85 6	59 7	72 7	—0 6	0 13	0 70	—0 57	0 4	1 0	—0 6	2 13	1 81	67 04	78 24
North Bengal†	94 3	45 1	84 8	55 5	70·2	—	0 21	0 21	0	1 3	0 5	+0 8	0 45	0·92	53 95	73 03
North Behar	88 2	44 9	83·2	55 9	69 6	—0 6	0 29	0 08	+0 20	1 4	0 3	+1 1	0 39	0 62	39 85	48 39
South Behar	91 4	49 0	83·2	59 6	71 4	—1 0	0 43	0 09	+0 34	2 0	0 4	+1 6	0 63	0·93	31 38	43·73
Chutia Nagpur‡	84 4‡	54 0‡	81 8‡	60 2‡	71 0‡	+1 0‡	0 69	0 17	+0 52	2 5	0·7	+1·8	1 80	1 01	38 60	48 98

* Burrisal not included.
† Bogra not included
‡ Chyebassa not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal; Alexander Pedler,

The 10th March 1885. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th March 1885.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature. Mean	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°				Inches.	
March	1st	115·7	8·5	29·940	73·7	81·0	18·8	61·2	69·6	0·673	67·4	81	SSW and variable	76	Not measureable	Chiefly cloudy, d, ≏.
"	2nd	148·5	9·1	·975	75·1	87·3	21·6	64·7	67·4	·569	62·6	69	S and variable	97	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.
"	3rd	142·6	10·8	·978	75·8	86·2	20·1	66·1	69·1	·625	65·3	71	SW and variable	80	"	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	145·6	11·2	·933	76·8	89·0	19·3	69·7	69·1	·613	64·7	69	S S and SSW	143	"	Partially cloudy, ≏
"	5th	144·5	11·0	·955	76·2	85·0	21·9	66·7	70·0	·607	66·7	75	SSE and variable .	47	"	Clear, ≏, ≡.
"	6th	145·5	9·5	·964	77·2	91·7	22·7	69·0	69·0	·603	64·2	65	WNW and N by W	83	"	Chiefly clear
"	7th	144·9	10·8	·961	77·8	89·2	21·5	67·7	68·0	·552	61·8	58	WSW and NNW ...	47	"	Chiefly clear.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·958
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	29·852
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	63·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	82·0
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	..	76·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	77·8
The extreme variation of temperature	..	27·5
The maximum temperature	...	91·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	13
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	2
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th March 1885 . ..	...	Not measureable.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .	..	0·70
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 7th March 1885	...	2·44
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .	..	2·10

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 15h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

d drizzling rain, ≏ dew, ≡ fog.

W. L. DALLAS,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA; *Calcutta, the 9th March* 1885.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of February 1885

	Inches	Date	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	29 951		
The average pressure of February from 24 years' registers	29 948		
The highest pressure in the month	30 126	20th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29 809	24th	16h.
The range of pressure	0 317		
	Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	245 6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	318 0		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	68 3		
The average temperature of February from 24 years' registers	73 0		
The highest temperature in the month	85 0	28th	
The lowest temperature in the month	51 7	21st	
The range of temperature during the month	33 3		
The mean daily range of temperature	19·1		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27 8	27th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	72		
The average humidity of February from 24 years' registers	67		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 492		
The average vapour tension of February from 9 years' registers	0 538		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3 68		
The average cloud proportion of February from 8 years' registers	2 20		
The total rainfall of the month	2 02		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	1 90		
The average fall of February from 48 years' registers	0 87		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1 53	6th	
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month	8		
The average number of rainy days in February from 24 years' registers	3		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	136·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57 3		
The greatest sun temperature	144 7	28th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	64 2	12th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	50 9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	9 0		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	12 5	27th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	96 5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	206 0	23rd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	16 0	5th, 10 to 11 P.M., and 6th, noon to 1 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 137, NE. 94, E. 68, SE. 41, S. 76, SW. 109, W. 46, NW. 75, Calm 26

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2°·1 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th March 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th March 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
March	1st	71·4	84·0	17·2	67·7	71·4	·730	69·8	86	Nil
,,	2nd	75·0	88·8	23·9	64·9	67·0	·556	62·0	64	,,
,,	3rd	76·5	88·0	21·1	66·9	70·1	·651	66·4	71	,,
,,	4th	78·1	90·8	21·9	68·9	71·2	·663	67·2	69	,,
,,	5th	77·5	90·5	23·1	67·4	72·5	·733	69·9	78	,,
,,	6th	78·0	93·0	24·1	68·9	71·4	·682	67·8	71	,,
,,	7th	79·0	90·5	21·4	68·1	69·2	·584	63·3	66	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	° 77·0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	..	...	28·1
The maximum temperature	...	..	...	93·0
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 72
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th March 1885			...	Ins Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th March 1885.

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of February 1885.

				Date
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	° 69·4	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	87·0	28th.
The lowest temperature during the month	..	...	52·7	4th
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	34·3	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month		...	21·1	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month		...	29·0	27th
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	% 71	
The mean vapour tension during the month	..	...	Inches 512	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	2·42	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	1·91	6th
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	Days. 6	

W. L. DALLAS,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th March 1885.

MEMORANDA.

DURING the week ending 21st February 1885, the birth and death-rates of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, (excepting Hughli and Chinsurah, from which no return was received up to date), containing a population of 1,283,863, stood at 24·1 and 29·8 per 1,000, respectively, as opposed to 25·6 and 28·2 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 14th February, indicating a decrease in the registration of births with an increase in that of deaths.

2. The highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the following Municipalities :—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Beauleah	42·0	Jessore	55·1
Serampore	41·3	Burdwan	47·3
Durbhanga	33·8	Suburbs of Calcutta	44·9
Patna	32·0	Purneah	38·0
Gya	31·5	Poori	35·7
Chapra	31·2	Gya	34·9
Jessore	30·6	Serampore	34·4
		Durbhanga	32·3
		Beauliah	31·6

3. The mortality from the several death-causes was as follows, in comparison with that in the preceding week :—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	21st February 1885.	14th February 1885.
Cholera	2·1	3·2
Small-pox	·6	·5
Fever	13·9	12·6
Bowel-complaints	4·4	4·1
Injury	·4	·2
Other causes	8·4	7·5

The above figures indicate a sensible decline of mortality from cholera, with an increase in that from fever and the diseases recorded under the head of "other causes."

4. While the casualties from bowel-complaints and violence were nowhere severe, the undermentioned Municipalities have returned the highest death-rates from the rest of the diseases :—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small-pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille.	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Jessore ...	18·3	Dacca ..	5·2	Purneah	38·0	Poori	21·0
Howrah .	6·4			Burdwan	36·6	Gya	14·3
Suburbs of Calcutta	4·8			Jessore	30·6	Dacc .	13·0
Midnapore ...	4·6			Beauliah	23·8	Suburbs of Calcutta	12·2
Gya ...	4·1			Chittagong ..	21·1	Howrah ..	9·8
				Santipore .	21·0		

5. In relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the week is found to have been distributed as follows :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	30·3	Christians	8·9	Under 1 year ...	258·4
Females	29·2	Hindus	30·1	1 and under 5 years ..	40·3
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	118	Mahomedans ..	29·7	5 „ 10 „ ...	19·2
		Budhists .	24·2	10 „ 15 „ ..	15·3
		Other classes... ...	36·8	15 „ 20 „ ...	16·2
				20 „ 30 „ ...	16·4
				30 „ 40 „ ...	24·0
				40 „ 50 „ ...	22·8
				50 „ 60 „ ..	28·3
				60 years and upwards ..	62·7

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 9th March 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 21st February 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.														Sex				
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.							DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Males	Females	Males	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,863	18,917	34,080	11	7	18	16·9	10·7	27·5	157			24	2		5	31	..	..	36·8	3·1	..	7·6	47·3	58·0	17	14	48·9	45·5	121
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	9	3	12	13·9	4·6	18·6	300	3		2	2	..	6	13	4·6		3·1	3·1		9·3	20·1	43·4	6	7	18·4	21·9	85
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah											Return not received up to date.																		
Serampore ...	Serampore	13,859	12,937	26,496	12	9	21	23·6	17·7	41·3	133	1		10	5		1	17	2·0		19·6	9·8		2·0	33·4	31·4	11	6	43·2	24·1	183
	Uttarpara ...	3,046	2,464	5,510	2	1	3	16·9	9·4	26·3	200				2			2	..	..		19·9			19·9	47·2	1	1	17·0	21·1	100
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105,628	25	26	51	12·3	12·8	25·1	96	15		11	12	2	20	56	6·4		5·4	5·9	1·0	9·8	28·5	33·5	33	23	28·1	29·1	143
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,205	104,254	251,459	55	36	91	11·4	7·4	18·8	152	23	1	88	42	4	59	217	4·8	2	18·2	5·7	8	12·3	44·9	38·9	134	83	47·3	41·4	161
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	7	4	11	13·2	7·5	20·8	175	1		6	1		3	11	1·9	..	11·3	1·9		5·6	20·8	17·0	8	3	31·4	11·0	266
	Ranaghat	4,928	4,655	8,583	1	.	1	6·0		6·0	No female births.			1	..	..		1			6·0				6·0			1	.	11·2	No male deaths.
	Santipore	15,705	13,979	29,687	9	7	16	15·8	12·2	28·0	128			12		1	1	14			21·0		1·7	1·7	24·3	19·3	8	6	30·4	19·5	133
Jessore	Jessore	4,540	3,685	8,495	4	1	5	24·5	6·1	30·6	400	3		5			1	9	19·3		30·6		..	6·1	55·1	49·0	3	6	33·3	35·1	50
Rajshahye	Rampore Bonaleah .	10,766	9 025	19,791	7	9	16	19·4	23·6	42·9	77		1	9	1		1	12	-	2·6	23·6	2·6	..	2·6	31·6	2·0	4	8	19·3	46·0	50
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,629	2,347	7,976	..			..		.								..								..	.	..	..	.. ..
Dacca	Dacca	42,762	37,379	80,141	22	17	39	14·3	11·9	25·3	129		8	11	2		20	41		5·2	7·1	1·3		13·0	26·6	25·3	21	20	23·3	27·8	105
	Narayangunge	7,895	4,956	12,851	..			..						1			1	2		..	4·1			4·1	8·3	4·1	2	..	13·6	..	No female deaths.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,540	8,790	22,130	4		4	9·4		9·4	No female births			9	1		2	12		..	21·1	2·3		4·7	28·2	30·5	4	8	15·6	47·3	50
Tipperah	Commillah	8,133	5,383	13,506	3		3	11·6		11·6	No female births			1	..		2	3			3·8	..		7·7	11·6	19·3	2	1	13·8	9·7	200
Patna	Patna City	78,762	81,475	160,237	55	44	99	17·8	15·2	32·9	125		5	45	9		26	85		1·6	14·6	2·9		8·5	27·6	23·7	40	45	26·4	28·7	88
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	27	19	46	18·4	13·0	31·5	142	6		19	5	...	21	51	4·1	...	13·0	3·4	..	14·3	34·9	33·2	25	26	34·0	33·7	96
Shahabad	Arrah	20,900	22,505	43,405	2	5	7	2·4	6·0	8·4	40			...	1	1	2	5		..		1·3	1·3	3·6	6·0	3·6	1	4	2·5	9·2	25
Muzaffarpore ...	Muzaffarpore	23,084	19,658	42,742	9	5	14	10·9	6·1	17·0	180			13	4	1		19			15·8	4·8	1·3	..	21·9	15·6	9	9	20·3	22·6	100
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,096	21	22	43	16·5	17·3	33·8	95			22	9		10	41			17·3	7·1	...	7·6	32·2	19·7	27	14	41·6	23·5	193
Saran	Chapra	26,044	27,205	53,249	19	13	33	18·5	12·7	31·2	146			16	1		3	16		..	9·3	·9	...	2·9	13·7	8·6	8	6	16·0	11·5	133
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,649	27,813	57,462	13	13	25	10·9	11·8	22·6	92		...	11	5	.	8	24			9·9	4·5	...	7·3	21·7	24·4	7	17	13·3	31·5	41
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,266	57,420	13	12	25	11·9	10·9	22·6	108		.	19	4	...	4	27		..	1·7	3·6	..	3·6	24·4	15·3	11	16	20·3	23·2	68
Purneah	Purneah	8,468	6,858	15,616	4	3	7	13·2	10·4	24·2	133	...	..	11		...	...	11			38·0	...	..	..	38·0	68·2	5	5	49·2	23·6	200
Pooree	Pooree	12,347	11,557	24,704	4	1	5	8·4	2·1	10·5	400	2		4	.	1	10	17	4·2	...	8·4	..	2·1	21·0	35·7	44·1	9	8	25·3	26·1	113
	Total ...	668,711	600,183	1,268,894	327	257	584	13·6	10·4	24·1	131	83	15	344	168	10	207	736	2·1	·6	13·9	4·4	·4	8·4	29·8	28·2	289	257	29·3	29·3	113

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native inmates as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "*Age*," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the European classes adopted in contact has enumerated all a basis of calculation omitted in the census under this head, and having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

34	13	14	15	16

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Class.					Age.																					
		Deaths among—					Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.					Deaths.										Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.							
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		26	5				37·1	25·3			6		1	1	1	6	7	5	2	3	472·7		22·3	20·7	16·6	39·4	35·3	35·9	46·4	70·2
Midnapur	Midnapur		10	3				20·1	21·6			1		2	1	1	2	2	1		3	70·0		27·7	17·1	16·3	14·2	18·7	14·0	—	55·3
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	Return not received up to date																												
Serampore	Serampore	1	13	3			163·9	26·3	166·3			2	3	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	166·5	66·4	20·7	23·4	23·5	23·6	20·9	15·4	27·2	57·4
	Uttarpara		2					13·5	—								1				1										200·0
Howrah	Howrah		44	13		1	—	23·1	21·0	—	173·2	17	7	4	2	3	5	6	6	5	2	364·5	83·7	23·3	13·4	12·0	10·0	14·1	29·4	29·3	23·3
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	1	146	70			13·5	50·6	37·7			40	29	11	4	13	37	33	20	12	13	454·5	93·3	28·9	11·6	27·5	23·1	23·5	20·6	26·6	69·7
Nuddea	Kishnaghur		10	1				27·9	6·3	—		1			5		1		2	1	1	104·5	.....		22·6	—	10·3		21·9	24·7	30·1
	Ranaghat		1					7·1	—						1							—	—	—	29·9	—	—	—	—	—	.....
	Santipore		6	6				30·1	34·9			3	2	3	—		2	—	3	3		122·1	33·9	27·5	—	—		24·0	—	67·9	70·6
Jessore	Jessore		7	2				30·7	27·2	—		—		3	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	151·1	—	—	23·5	23·9	149·6	26·4	113·5
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		8	7				26·2	27·1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	3	306·3	—	—	27·7	21·3	23·9	16·4	21·3	.....	102·3
Darjiling	Darjiling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	Dacca		15	23				23·2	29·4	—	—	8	6	3	5		3	3	3	3	6	219·2	86·6	16·7	23·7	—	19·2	17·4	19·6	23·0	26·0
	Naraingunge		2					—	16·9			—	1				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45·6	—	—	—	19·5	—	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	Chittagong		11	1				—	37·6	216·7	—	1	4		1	—	3	—	2	1	—	97·4	166·7	—	29·2	—	23·7	—	46·1	47·9	.....
Tipperah	Comillah		2					—	21·1		—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330·2	.....	21·9	—	—	—	—	.....	.....	.....
Patna	Patna City		68	19				29·9	24·2			25	12	6	—	2	5	12	6	2	15	261·6	43·8	18·5	—	9·3	9·0	28·2	15·6	7·6	50·5
Gya	Gya		44	7				26·1	22·6			11	2	3	3	—	1	6	3	7	15	319·6	16·4	27·3	23·2	—	8·3	26·3	16·9	26·4	126·5
Shahabad	Arrah		4	1				6·7	4·2			2	—	—	—	—	—		1	—	2	89·7	—	.....	—	.....	.....	—	11·1	.....	20·1
Monghyr	Monghyr		20	7				25·3	29·0	—	—	6	5	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	210·1	16·5	7·4	9·1	13·5	14·1	8·5	24·5	29·2	72·5
Purneah	Purneah		3	2				17·0	73·5	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	139·1	65·3	49·5	.....	.....	28·5	26·1	25·5	.....	.....
Puri	Puri		17	—	—	—		36·9				3	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	514·9	—	49·4	.....	.....	.....	77·0	.....	139·5	.....
	TOTAL	2	512	220	1	1	8·9	30·1	29·7	24·2	26·5	146	93	47	33	30	83	102	68	50	96	236·4	49·3	19·2	15·3	16·2	16·4	24·9	22·5	39·3	69·7

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 9th March 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of March 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,105	Rice and paddy	2,25,244	4,268
106	Jute	67,626	1,121
175	Firewood	83,883	1,233
1,865	Other articles	2,80,383	4,710
3,251	Total ...	6,57,136	11,332

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of February 1885, *as compared with the corresponding period of February* 1884.

Staples	1884. Up	1884. Down	1885 Up	1885 Down	1884 Total	1885 Total	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
XXII 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware	6	6	11	3	12	14	2	
VI Coal	224	..	281	.	224	281	57	
XIV 2. Edible grain	30	127	34		157	38		119
VII Cotton	56		12		56	12		44
VIII 4. Piece goods ..	53		44		53	44		9
XXV 1 & 2 Silk and silk cloth		27	1	34	27	35	8	
XXVII Salt	30		12		30	12		18
XXXVIII Sundries	157	80	109	31	237	140		97
XXXVIII Revenue stores		12	23	1	12	24	12	
XXIX 1 & 2 Seeds of all sorts .	39	38	40		77	40		37
Total	611	290	585	73	901	658	81	324

INCREASE. Tons

Coal 57

This increase is due to one of the silk merchants having arranged to lay in stock

Revenue stores . . . 12

This increase is due to revenue stores being carried by ordinary trains

DECREASE

Cotton 44

This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted.

Edible grains 119

This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crops for want of rain, as well as that of pulse (*kalai*) which was damaged by sudden rise of the Ganges.

Salt 18

This decrease is due to carriage of salt this year by river.

Sundries 97

This decrease is due to carriage by boat this year

Seeds of all sorts 37

This decrease is due to carriage by boat this year

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Nalhati, the 5th March 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	251,842	3,25,905 3 0	22,78,448 20	6,10,620 2 0	17,519 10 8	9,54,038 15 8	66,150½	1,02,939½	169,490
Do per mile of railway	... ...	215 14 5		404 8 3	11 9 8	632 0 4	. .	.	
Total for previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,754,416	22,36,512 11 0	1,63,66,149 10	43,31,388 11 3	1,20,093 8 10	66,17,993 15 1	509,709	724,099	1,233,801
Total for 9 weeks .	2,006,258	25,62,417 14 0	1,86,44,598 0	49,42,008 13 3	1 37,613 2 10	75,71,943 14 1	575,859½	826,361½	1,402,221
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	262,443½	2,84,754 2 1	27,24,655 10	6,65,575 12 3	16,727 6 6	9,87,057 4 10	62,216	133,203	195,419
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		188 10 3		454 2 9	11 1 4	653 14 4		. ...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,978,958	23,21,275 3 2	2,41,24,734 20	62,18,760 4 6	1 69 120 11 7	89,09,146 3 3	861,619	1,127,672	1,989,291

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	9,97,057	654	1,509½	9 54,039	632	1,509½	4,63,26,501	30 690	1,509½	3,85 37 938	25,529	..	77,80,563

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	15,091	9,740 7 0	44,347 20	3 448 7 0	64 2 0	13 251 0 0	1,708	686	2,394
Per mile of railway	279	170 4 7	775 0	60 4 7	1 2 0	231 11 2			
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	*88,628	*51,580 14 0	†3 01,597 20	†22 754 5 3	‡412 4 3	74,777 7 6	13 506	5,482	18,988
Total for 9 weeks	104,604	61,321 5 0	3,45,945 0	26 202 13 3	506 6 3	88 030 7 0	15 214	6 166	21,382
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,445½	6,272 12 9	24,668 20	1,905 4 6	59 3 0	8,237 4 5	1,840	554	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200	109 10 7	431 20	34 5 9	1 0 7	145 0 11			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	93,781½	50,107 5 5	3,36,915 10	22 893 0 6	584 6 0	73 674 13 11	15,021	6,066	21,086

* Added number of passengers 146 and deducted Rs 1,175 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st January 1885.
† Deducted maunds 46,144-20 and Rs. 509 on account of ditto ditto ditto to ditto
‡ Added Rs. 34-13-3 on account of ditto ditto ditto to ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 1st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
57½	8,397	146	57½	13,233	232	57½	4,14,276	7,244	57½	4,81 708	8,421	67,233	..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weights carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	6 975	5,163 2 0	77 157 20	4,380 9 0	171 12 6	9,734 7 6	678½	1,399½	2,077½
Or per mile of railway		69 4 10		58 14 9	2 4 11	130 8 6	..	..	..
For previous 8 weeks of half year	*37 6 7	*13, 14 15 0	†5,09,362 30	†33,378 10 3	‡1,191 5 0	87,984 14 3	5,701½	9,005½	14,807
Total for 9 weeks	44,610	38,478 1 0	6,46 520 10	37,748 3 3	1,363 1 9	77,609 5 3	5,980	11,404½	16,984½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4 612	3,703 15 7	63.026 20	3,936 13 0	68 8 0	7 729 4 7	463	1,139	1,602
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		49 11 6		53 1 9	0 14 9	103 13 0	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,967½	*5,731 5 4	5,24 769 0	33,433 12 0	931 11 6	70 096 12 10	4,427	9,935	14,362

* Deducted number of passengers 156 and Rs 749 on account of difference between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st January 1885.
† Added maunds 30 803 and deducted Rs 8.5 0-9 on account of ditto ditto to ditto ditto.
‡ Added Rs 181-15-0 on account of ditto ditto to ditto ditto.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1885			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 1st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
74½	7,729	104	74½	9 724	131	74½	3 21,906	4,322	74½	3 44,939	4 630	23 945	

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 *on* 13 *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weights carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,345	417 12 0	21,223 10	691 0 0	55 4 0	1,170 0 0	209	129	339
Or per mile of railway		36 7 8		58 14 8	4 9 8	99 0 0			
For previous 8 weeks of half year	16,415*	2 846 2 0*	1,61 271 0†	3 428 9 0†	398 7 3‡	6,633 2 3	1 331	913	2,244
Total for 9 weeks	18 960	3,263 14 0	1,82,494 10	4 119 9 0	453 11 3	7 809 2 3	1 531	1,042	2,573
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,309	425 15 3	18,367 0	412 15 0	21 8 0	870 6 3	180	149	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		30 5 3		34 6 7	1 13 8	72 8 6	..	..	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	20,882½	3,825 4 9	1,75 306 0	4,197 6 0	309 12 9	8,332 7 6	1,419	1,512	2,931

* Added number of passengers 71 and deducted Rs 95 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st January 1885.
† Deducted maunds 24 30 and Rs 17 on account of ditto ditto to ditto to ditto.
‡ Added Rs 143 3 3 on account of ditto ditto.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1885			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 1st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13	870	75	12	1 176	98	13	43,128	3,194	13	43,926	3,661	781	.....

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,808	5,429 8 0	6,501 10	215 8 6	5 0 0	6,079 13 6	943	155	1,100
Or per mile of railway		266 5 5		9 12 7	0 3 5	276 5 5	... .	... .	... ..
For previous 8 weeks of half year . . .	*153,294	*41,403 13 0	†75,884 30	†1,702 1 0	‡48 0 6	43,273 14 6	7,658	1,181	8,819
Total for 9 weeks	174,102	47,293 5 9	82,105 0	2,017 0 0	53 0 6	49,353 11 6	8,601	1,336	9,919

* Added number of passengers 8,810 and Rs. 1,965 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st January 1885.
† Added maunds 41,71[illegible] and Rs. 493-9-6 on account of ditto ditto ditto ditto to ditto ditto.
‡ Deducted Rs. 31-15-6

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 1885			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 1884			Total receipts from 1st January to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
			22	6,060	276				22	43,353	2,243		.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	94,432*	42,216 0 0	2,61,120 0	31,010 0 0	5,183 0 0	8,709 0 0	11,909	6,100	18,009
Or per mile of railway	405	185 0 0	1,121 0	145 0 0		330 0 0			
For previous 6 weeks of half year .	509,167	2,46,783 0 0	16,14,964 0	2,78,160 0 0	36,980 0 0	5,61,878 0 0*	70,072	48,461	118,533
Total for 7 weeks	603,599	2,89,000 0 0	18,76,090 0	3,09,170 0 0	42,163 0 0	6,70,591 0 0	87,959	54,561	136,539
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,790	47,743 0 0	2,61,057 0	40,276 0 0	5,379 0 0	93,400 0 0	9,586	6,776	16,362
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	424	205 0 0	1,1[illegible] 0	173 0 0		378 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	731,756	3[illegible],054 0 0	19,11,253 0	2,81,579 0 0	38,131 0 0	6,72,655 0 0	71,096	55,235	126,331

* Audited up to 24th January

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 28th February 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	93,400	401	233	82,028	352	214	46,[illegible]5,739	[illegible],302	217	45,27,669	22,247	2,13,269	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st February 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,870	8,649 0 0	23,690 0	2,126 0 0	24 0 0	10,799 0 0	3,962	1,329	5,294
Or per mile of railway	174	69 0 0	228 0	17 0 0	.	86 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half year	132,956	49,083 0 0	1,16,364 0	9,016 0 0	169 0 0	*58,208 0 0	24,367	8,530	32,897
Total for 7 weeks	154,830	57,732 0 0	1,44,054 0	11,142 0 0	193 0 0	69,007 0 0	28,329	9,753	37,961
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,887	5,244 0 0	12,164 0	709 0 0	43 0 0	6,001 0 0	2,980	367	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	174	46 0 0	107 0	6 0 0	..	52 0 0	.. .	. ...	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	124,926	23 244 0 0	1,00,193 0	3,000 0 0	196 0 0	27,040 0 0	12,817	2,759	15,576

* Audited up to 24th January

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 23rd February 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 23rd February 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
114	6,061	53	126	10,799	86	40	1,14,155	2,854	125	4,25,318	3,403	3,11,163	.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 21st February 1885	6,576	0	0
Corresponding week last year	5,248	9	3
Increase	1,327	6	9
Receipts from 1st January to 21st February 1885	41,862	11	0
From 1st January to 23rd February 1884	42,711	10	2
Decrease	848	15	2
		Miles.	
Miles open week ending 21st February 1885		50¾	
Corresponding week last year		50	
Increase		¾	
	Rs	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 21st February 1885	129	9	2
Corresponding week last year	104	15	7
Increase	24	9	7

Darjeeling, *the 28th February* 1885

W Stevenson, *Secretary*

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REGISTERED No. 30.]

No. 11 of 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th March 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
	Burdwan. Mar 14 '85	0·01	Weather—warm. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly over; outturn is
	Ranegunge	0·03	good.
	Bankoora. „ 14 „	0·02	Weather—generally warm; nights cool Except in the Sonamookhi thana prospects of *rubbee* crops, and of sugarcane which is being cut and pressed, are good. Prices stationary. Health good.
	Beerbhoom. „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer. Sugarcane is being pressed Other *rubbee* crops are being gathered, outturn moderate. Prices almost stationary General health good, but there are a few cases of cholera
	Midnapore. „ 14 „	0·45	Weather—seasonable There are little or no crops on the ground Fever very prevalent in the Ghatal sub-division, and sporadic cases of cholera, small pox and cattle-disease are reported from different parts of the district.
	Hooghly. „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Standing crops are generally doing well Rain is required for ploughing operations. Public health generally good, but there are some cases of cholera at Hooghly, Pandooah, and Balagurh
	Howrah. „ 16 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Minor vegetable crops still on the ground are doing well.

Burdwan Div.

No	District and date of return		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL —*concld*				
	Central Districts			
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergns	Mar 16 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable. There are no crops on the ground Public health is generally good.
Presidency Divn. 7	Nuddea,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of winter crops is still going on; a good outturn is expected Ploughing for early paddy is going on
Presidency Divn. 8	Khoolna,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm Sugarcane and *boro* paddy are doing well. Public health satisfactory
Presidency Divn. 9	Jessore,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—hot Gathering of *rubbee* crops is nearly finished; a fair outturn is expected. Deaths from fever and cholera are reported from the Bongong subdivision.
Presidency Divn. 10	Moorshedabad,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm Prospects of crops fair. Health good
Rajshahye Divn 11	Dinagepore,	Mar. 13 '85	Nil	Weather—warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is progressing. Lands are being ploughed
Rajshahye Divn 12	Rajshahye,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is still going on A few cases of cholera and small pox are reported and fever is somewhat prevalent
Rajshahye Divn 13	Rungpore	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable *Aus* paddy is being sown in some places. Pulses continue to be gathered Cutting of tobacco has commenced Price of rice shows a tendency to fall. Public health good.
Rajshahye Divn 14	Bogra,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer Rain is wanted specially for cold-weather crops. Public health fair
Rajshahye Divn 15	Pubna,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer with variable winds. Prospects of crops good. Public health good
Rajshahye Divn 16	Darjeeling,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—fine. Prospects of crops in the hills continue fair No crops in the Terai
Rajshahye Divn 17	Julpigoree,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer rapidly, light showers of rain fell in places. Mustard and sugarcane are generally doing well. Prospects of tobacco fair. Cultivation for *bhadoi* crops is going on
	Eastern Districts			
Dacca Divn. 18	Dacca,	Mar. 14 '85	Nil	Weather—days warm and nights cool Pulses are being gathered Ploughing for summer crops continues *Boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving, prospects good There are still a good many cases of small pox in Dacca.
Dacca Divn. 19	Furreedpore,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain is wanted. Prospects of crops good
Dacca Divn. 20	Backergunge,	„ 12 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily Prospects of crops fair. Health satisfactory, cholera has appeared at Bhola.
Dacca Divn. 21	Mymensingh,	„ 13 „	Nil	Weather—hot Land is being ploughed for next paddy crop. Prospects of standing crops generally good.
	Eastern Districts.			
Chittagong Divn. 22	Chittagong,	Mar. 16 '85	3·00	Weather—cloudy The rain has done much good to winter crops, prospects good. Prices of food grains steady General health good notwithstanding a few cases of cholera
Chittagong Divn. 23	Noakholly,	„ 13 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm Pulses are being gathered, prospects good Land is being prepared for *aus* crops Cholera is reported from thanas Feuny and Chhagulnaya.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Tipperah,	„ 12 „	Nil	Weather—clear and hot. Standing crops are doing well A few cases of cholera and small pox are reported Cattle disease prevails in thana Chowdagram.
Chittagong Divn. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 10 „	Nil	Weather—days hot, nights cool *Joom* cutting continues. Tobacco is doing well Sugarcane is still being pressed
	Hill Tipperah,	„ 11 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm Tobacco is yet being cut, outturn is expected to be fair. No other important crops on the field Public health good.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn. 26	Patna,	Mar 13 '85	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues, prospects of opium good. Small pox is still reported from the Behar sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Patna Divn. 27	Gya,	„ 14 „	0·03	Weather—seasonable. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Sugarcane is being planted and opium is collected Small-pox and fever prevail in a few stations. Cholera is still reported from the Govindpore outpost.
	Aurangabad		0·11	
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad,	„ 13 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. The rain which fell on the night of the 4th has slightly damaged opium
	Sasseram		0·16	
	Buxar		0·19	
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights cool *Rubbee* crops, with the exception of *rahar*, are being harvested; outturn moderate. Opium is being collected. Mango-blossoms are coming on well. Prices stationary Public health good.
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore,	„ 14 „	Not given.	Weather—dry, windy and dusty Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is progressing favourably. Opium is being collected. Public health good.
Patna Divn. 31	Sarun,	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—bright and warm during the day, mornings and evenings still cool. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress. About three-fourths of poppy crop has been collected with fair outturn. Sowing of indigo is going on. Public health good.
	Sewan		0·03	
Patna Divn. 32	Chumparun	„ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting hot with westerly winds. Prospects of *rubbee* and poppy crops continue good *Rubbee* crops are being harvested. Public health fair.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BEHAR—*concld.*		
Rajmahal Dvn. 33	Monghyr, Begusarai Mar. 14 '85	Nil 0 14	Weather—getting very hot in the day with high winds. Reaping of *rubbee* crops is proceeding Opium collections are nearly completed, the flow of juice has not been very free Public health good.
Rajmahal Dvn. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm *Rubbee* crops are being cut, outturn from 4 to 10 annas is expected Wheat is doing very well in the Sudder station Prices stationary Public health good
Rajmahal Dvn. 35	Purneah, „ 7 „	0 13	Weather—hot Prospects of tobacco fair and those of wheat are not generally very good, the crop being thin and short.
Rajmahal Dvn. 36	Maldah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—warm and fine, with westerly breeze. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops has begun; outturn varies from 8 to 12 annas. *Boro* paddy is doing well. Lands are being ploughed for *aus* crops. Price of common rice is from 15 to 18 seers per rupee A few cases of cholera are reported from the centre and south of the district, otherwise public health generally good
Rajmahal Dvn. 37	Sonthal Pergns. „ 14 „	Nil	Weather - getting warm Wheat and barley are being cut; outturn good. Prospects of *mohua* good Prices have an upward tendency General health good.
	ORISSA.		
Orissa Dvn. 38	Cuttack, Mar 13 '85	0·96	Weather—warm, occasionally cloudy, mornings foggy. *Dalua* in ear Wheat, sugarcane, and castor seed are being harvested. Ploughing operations have been greatly facilitated by the recent rain Common rice is selling at from 18 to 20 seers per ruppee in the town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Cases of cholera and small pox are reported from all parts of the district
Orissa Dvn. 39	Pooree, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Lands are being ploughed for ensuing *cold* crops. *Dalua* and *moong* are being harvested Common rice is selling on an average at 22 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station, and 20 seers 8 chittacks in the Khoorda sub division Cholera is still reported.
Orissa Dvn. 40	Balasore „ 13 „	0 36	Weather—seasonable Threshing of late paddy is nearly completed Sugarcane is being pressed Wheat is being gathered Ploughing for next crops is going on Cattle disease has appeared in some part of the Basudebpore chakla. Some sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior; otherwise public health good
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South West Frontier Agency*		
41	Hazaribagh, Mar 13 '85	0·32	Weather—seasonable Cutting of *rubbee* crops continues Prospects of *mohua* crop gloomy, the early crop has been nearly destroyed by the cloudy and rainy weather which prevailed for the last two weeks. Considerable damage was done to poppy by hail storms which passed over the northern portions of the district. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, „ 13 „		Weather—cool for the time of year *Rubbee* crops in Palamow have been damaged by hail-storms, elsewhere prospects satisfactory Price of coarse rice has risen in Palamow, and varies in head quarters from 16 to 31 seers per rupee Small-pox of a mild type prevails in the eastern part of Palamow, and in Chainpore
43	Singbhoom, „ 13 „	0 69	Weather—getting hot Gram, wheat, pulses, &c., are doing well and nearly ready for cutting Mango has failed *Mohua* promises well Cattle disease is reported from some villages. Public health good
44	Manbhoom, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—getting decidedly warmer Slight rain fell at Purulia, Jhalda, and Baghmundi. Sugar manufacture nearly finished. Wheat, barley, and other spring crops are being reaped with fair outturn Coarse rice sold on the 14th instant in the Purulia market at 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease is reported from Purulia, and cholera from Raghunathpore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 17th March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of March 1884	1st week of April 1884	1st week of May 1884	1st week of June 1884	1st week of July 1884	1st week of August 1884	1st week of Sept 1884	2nd week of Oct 1884.	1st week of Nov 1884.	1st week of Dec 1884	1st week of Jan 1885	1st week of Feb 1885	1st week of Mar 1885.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Balighatta	10 18,000	10,12,000	9,23,000	8 03,000	8,06,000	5 20 500	5 61 900	4,30 000	3,45 500	3,43 000	3 75 000	4,69 000	6 29,000
Coltudanga	98,200	86,900	79,200	68 900	68,400	60 600	64,900	64.150	48 250	48 900	52 200	54 400	58,300
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpe Ghât	8,06 750	7,76,800	7,28,300	7,95,100	8,32,100	7 70,300	8,02,400	7 42 200	6,89 000	7 09 900	7 04 600	6,53,500	7 83,400
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	10,400	6 400	5 700	6 500	7,000	7,000	6,000	7 000	4,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	5,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah Kidderpore and Moochuguuge.	1,39,900	1,47,150	1 31 950	1,29 250	1,26 200	1,34 500	1,16 050	1,02 300	81 050	77,350	88,300	1,01,550	1,21,100
21 Minor Bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40 000	2 40 0 0	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddreswar, and Chandernagore.	7,712	34,097	13 350	19,105	19,683	32 0-7	24,642	3,753	23,1c0	1,059	13,964	12,212	9,961
Total .	26,50,962	25,53,337	23,71,500	23,08 855	23,43,583	20 14,907	20,06,892	18,40,903	18 80,900	16,73,109	17,29,064	17,85,662	20,65,761
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	5 116 (on 3rd March 84.)	1 560 (on 3rd April 84.)	1 904 (on 3rd May 84.)	820 (on 4th June 84.)	589 (on 3rd July 84.)	2 902 (on 4th August 84.)	176 (on 4th Sept 84.)	422 (on 1st Oct 84.)	844 (on 3rd Nov 1884.)	964 (on 4th Dec 1884.)	260 (on 3rd Jan 85.)	562 (on 4th Feb 85.)	1 767 (on 4th Mar 85.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	33 411 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	25 528 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	8 251 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	6 718 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	13,255 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	99 958 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	15 631 (1st to 3rd Sept 84.)	19,459 (8th to 10th Oct 84.)	21 331 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	38 501 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884.)	53,158 (1st to 3rd Jan 85.)	51,934 (1st to 3rd Feb 85.)	45,939 (1st to 3rd Mar. 85.)
By Canal returns	1,00,858 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	40,734 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	23 674 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	13,046 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	24,658 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	25 475 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	65,924 (1st to 3rd Sept, 84.)	48 235 (1st to 3rd Oct 84.)	42,963 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	17 441 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884.)	87,511 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85.)	98,486 (1st to 3rd Feb 85.)	77,366 (1st to 3rd Mar. 85.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	27,90,347	26,21,179	24,06,329	23,31 161	23,82,076	21,43,242	20,87,623	19,07,019	17,45,998	17,30,015	18,69,013	19,31,974	21,90,993
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	17½ lakhs.	15¾ lakhs	13½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs	13½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7 lacks.	6¾ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	8¾ lakhs.	11¾ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th March 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	"		Inches.	
March	8th	142·5	10·6	29 956	75 8	88·9	28 1	66 8	64·6	0·464	56 3	56	NW by W and NNW	73	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	9th	144·0	10·8	·931	74·5	87·6	25 2	62 4	63 7	·449	56 0	56	SSW, calm and variable.	55	"	Clear, ≏.
"	10th	143 5	3 4	893	76 0	87 7	20 0	67 7	69 1	633	65 2	71	SSW and WSW	96	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d.
"	11th	146 5	9 8	·908	79·2	90 6	19·4	71 2	68 2	547	61·4	56	WSW and W	147	Nil	Morning cloudy, day and night clear, o
"	12th	148 0	11·2	·970	78 3	92 0	25 4	66 6	68 7	·576	63·0	64	Calm and variable ...	38	"	Clear, ≏.
"	13th	147·6	11·0	·933	80·0	91 5	20·3	71 2	72 7	·708	68 7	72	SW and SW by S ...	102	"	Chiefly clear
"	14th	147·0	8·0	870	79 8	91 3	20 1	71 2	71 6	669	67·2	66	SW by S and SW .	97	"	Chiefly cloudy, ≏.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·923
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office ...		29·838
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		64·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		83·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		77·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ...		78 9
The extreme variation of temperature		29 6
The maximum temperature		92 0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot		2
		%
The mean relative humidity		63
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ..		68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th March 1885		0·01
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office... ..		0·19
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 11th March 1885		2 45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office . ..		2 29

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o Overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling rain, ≏ dew, = fog.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Air pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level	Air pressure: Variation from mean	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week.	Date.	Temperature: Lowest during week.	Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature of week.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean of week.	Temperature: Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore*	29·984	30 034	—	S & N	316	87 6	11th Mar	67 9	7th March	85 9	72·2	79 1	—	83·9
		False Point	30 020	30 042	+ 043	SW	147	80 0	11th ,,	63 0	7th ,,	86 1	66·5	76·3	—3·8	81·7
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 952	30 035	+ 051	Calm	55	94 9	8th ,,	67 3	11th ,,	93 4	70 8	82 1	—1 1	89·3
	Balasore	Balasore	29 985	30 045	—	SW	83 8	91 4	7th ,,	63 1	9th ,,	88 6	67 0	77·8	—	82·0
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	?	?	?	NNW	185	88 2	8th ,,	66 4	9th ,,	86 0	71 8	78 4	—1 8	80·6
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 881	30 033	—	NW	105 7	94 8	7th ,,	63 2	9th ,,	92 2	67 3	79 7	—	83 6
	24-Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	30 011	30 053	+ 038	SW	82	92 0	13th ,,	62 2	9th ,,	89 0	67 4	78·2	—1 1	80 9
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 973	30 035	+ 058	W	47 0	93 4	13th ,,	59 4	9th ,,	90 0	65 3	77 7	—2·2	81·3
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29 694	—	—	NW	86 7	92 1	13th ,,	59 7	9th ,,	88 1	63 7	75 9	—	79·2
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 950	30 018	+ 053	WSW	66 7	92 2	13th ,,	57 7	9th ,,	88 4	62 3	75 3	—2 8	80·9
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	29 901	30 025	+ 052	SW	58	93 8	13th ,,	57 5	9th ,,	90 7	62 5	76 6	—2 6	81·6
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 941	30 032	+ 031	NE	69	91 1	8th ,,	56 4	10th ,,	88 7	61 1	75 4	—0 7	80 2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 973	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	Variable	77 7	89 6	8th Mar	56 0	9th ,,	87 0	62 8	75 3	—	80 4
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 987	—	—	WNW	41	90 5	13th ,,	54 0	9 th ,,	87 4	58 3	72 8	—	79 2
	Dacca	Dacca	29 995	30 018	+ 034	WSW	38	91 1	14th ,,	56 0	9th ,,	88 7	63 1	75 9	—2 1	85 0
	Commillah	Commillah	29 902	30 028	—	NW	49 9	91 3	7th & 13th March	49 1	9th ,,	89 2	56 8	73 0	—	80·7
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 984	—	—	Variable	47 5	86 4	7th ,,	59 1	9th & 13th March	83 4	60 5	72 0	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29 937	—	—	WNW	143 6*	90 7	13th ,,	?	—	86 9	?	?	—	78 6
		Serajgunge	29 906	30 013	—	SSW	56 8	91 2	12th ,,	49 8	9th March	85 0	55 9	72 5	—	80 8
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 913	29 987	—	SW	80 5	93 6	8th ,,	51 7	9th ,,	92 6	56 0	74 3	—	80·9
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 883	30 006	—	NW	91 2	89 6	12th & 13th March	50 2	10th ,,	87 8	54 9	71 4	—	78·8
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 902	30 030	—	E	95	88 2	12th ,,	47 4	10th ,,	85 8	52 6	69 2	—	77 8
	Julpigoree / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 761	30 058	—	E, W	156 4	86 9	13th ,,	47 1	8th ,,	84 2	50 8	67 5	—	75·8
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23 03[illegible]	—	—	W	122	56 7	7th ,,	36 0	9th ,,	55 5	38 6	47 1	—	50 3
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 881	30 011	+ 047	W	52 7	90 2	13th ,,	48 9	10th ,,	86 6	52 7	70 7	—3 1	78·5
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 847	30 020	+ 035	WNW	91	88 1	13th ,,	53 4	9th ,,	86 0	56 1	71 1	—2·9	78·9
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 763	29 997	—	WSW	175 2	90 2	13th ,,	48 6	10th ,,	86·3	51 5	68·9	—	76 6
	Sarun	Chupra	29 830	—	—	Calm	51 2	90 0	13th ,,	53·2	9th ,,	85 8	56 8	71 3	—	77·9
South Behar.	Shahabad / Buxar / Arrah	Dehree	29 669	30 030	—	SSW	221 2	87 4	12 h & 13th March	59 0	9th ,,	85 3	63 0	74 2		80·1
		Buxar	29 776	30 [illegible]	—	WNW	126 7	91 4	13th ,,	[illegible]	8th ,,	88 0	69 2	73·6	—	81·3
		Arrah	29 [illegible]	[illegible]	—	WSW	92 1	90 9	12th	52 5	9th ,,	87 5	56 4	72·0	—	78·9
	Gya	Gya	29 637	30 022	?	Calm & W	75 5	93 2	13th ,,	52 2	9th ,,	89 3	56 3	73 8	—3 5	81 5
	Patna	Bankipore	29 943	30 031	+ 063	W, SE	72 4	91 8	13th ,,	52 6	9th ,,	87 9	58 1	73 0	—2 3	79·6
	South Bhagulpore / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29·847	30 013	—	WSW	292	90 4	13th ,,	53 9	9th ,,	86·9	57 6	72·3	—	80·4
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29 805	—	—	SW	90 3	92 1	13th ,,	55·9	9th ,,	87 8	61·1	74·5	—	81·1
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 996	30 033	+ 058	NW	150·9	85·9	13th ,,	56 3	8th ,,	81 6	59 5	70·6	—3·8	74·6
	Lohardugga / Manbhoom	Ranchee	27·873	30 033	—	—	—	85·9	13th ,,	56 3	9th ,,	81·3	60·3	70·9	—	74·3
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29 255	—	—	SSW	285 7	92 4	7th ,,	61·2	9th ,,	89·3	64·9	76·7	—	79·2

* Means for six days.

Explanation.—*Summary.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the past [illegible]. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. In observations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A minus

or the week ending Friday, the 13th March 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 1st May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 1st May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 1st May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.
76	1 8	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ..	Pooree	ORISSA.
74	2·6	0 14	0 05	0·12	0 05	0 31	−0 26	54 10	59 03	−4·93	0 5	0 3	False Point .		
69	3 0	0·70	0 37	0 14	0 37	0 39	−0 02	52 02	54 10	−2 08	1·0	0 4	Cuttack	Cuttack	
68	1 4	0 32	0 44	0 20	0 44	0 40	+0 04	59·36	55 30	+3·95	1 0	0 6	Balasore .	Balasore	
69	4·3	0·08	0 05	0 19	0 05	0 56	−0 51	74 53	64 04	+10 48	0 7	0 5	Sangor Island	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs .	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
61	1 4	0 45	0 15	0 25	0·15	0 84	−0 69	44 94	52 52	−7 58	0 7	0 6	Midnapore .	Midnapore	
51	1 6	0·01	0 02	0·20	0 02	0 72	−0 70	52·25	53 53	−1 28	0 3	0 8	Calcutta ..	24-Pergunnahs .. ... Howrah .. ... Hooghly	
53	1 4	0 04	0 01	0 22	0 09	0·66	−0 57	37 07	48 49	−11 42	0 3	0 7	Burdwan .	Burdwan	
													Bankoora	Bankoora .. .	
29	2 3	0·88	0 01	0·26	0 47	0 45	+0 02	40 82	52 81	−11·99	0 3	0 6	Raniguuge ..	Beerbhoom ... . . West Burdwan	
38	3·0	N	Nil	0 16	0 22	0 33	−0 11	36 51	51 44	−14 93	0 0	0 5	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
			Nil	0 24	0 12	0 69	−0 57	36 12	51 76	−13 64	0 0	0 7	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
46	3 1	Nil	Nil	0·32	0 04	0 94	−0 90	55 61	55 85	−0·24	0 0	0 7	Jessore ..	Jessore ... ... Khoolna	
56	0·9	Nil	Nil	0 08	Nil	0 84	−0 84	107 50	114 41	−6 91	0·0	0 4	Chittagong ..	Chittagong	EAST BENGAL.
			Nil	0 30	Nil	1 07	−1 07	66 90	89 12	−22 22	0 0	0 4	Demagiri ..	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			Nil	0 19	Nil	0 99	−0 99	85 66	79 33	+6 33	0 0	0 5	Barrisal	Backergunge	
51	1·4	Nil	Nil	0 32	Nil	1 30	−1 30	97 53	114 02	−16 49	0 0	1 2	Noakholly	Noakholly	
61	2 4	Nil	Nil	0 55	Nil	1 20	−1 20	46 22	59 01	−12 79	0 0	0 9	Furreedpore ..	Furreedpore	
43	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 34	0 01	0 98	−0 97	50 56	61 59	−11 03	0 0	0 9	Dacca ..	Dacca	
49	0 7	Nil	Nil	0 57	Nil	1 21	−1 21	66 01	74 29	−8 28	0 0	1·0	Commillah .	Commillah ...	
	1·9	Nil	Nil	0 22	0 34	0 53	−0 19	47 22	70 93	−23 71	0 0	0 6	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
34	1 1	Nil	Nil										Bogra	Bogra and Pubna ...	
35	1 3	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 09	0 42	−0 33	38 86	57 43	−18 97	0 0	0 3	Serajgunge		
32	0 6	Nil	Nil	0 11	0·13	0 31	−0 18	55 05	54 96	−19 91	0 0	0 3	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah .. .	
33	0	Nil	Nil	0 04	0 20	0 18	+0 02	39 13	57 71	−18 59	0 0	0 2	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	NORTH BENGAL.
55	0 6	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 70	0 39	−0 09	50 84	70 86	−20 02	0 0	0 8	Rungpore	Rungpore	
43	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 10	0 34	0 27	+0 07	96 30	115 04	−18·74	0 0	0 3	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar	
51	0·3	Nil	Nil	0 44	0 22	0 59	−0 37	113 01	154 72	−39 71	0 0	0 9	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
40	0·9	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 30	0 21	+0 09	47 09	58 90	−11 81	0 0	0 3	Purneah .	Purneah .. . North Bhaugulpore ..	
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
39	0	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 37	0 25	+0 02	35 37	43 56	−8 19	0 0	0 4	Durbhunga	Durbhunga .. .	
40	2 0	Nil	Nil	0 12	0·20	0 16	+0 02	42 40	46 39	−3 99	0 0	0 3	Motihari	Chumparun	
37	0·4	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 40	0·13	+0 25	31 58	42 12	−10 54	0 0	0 3	Chupra	narun	
31	1·3	0 07											Dehree		
26	0·9	Nil	0 07	0 12	0 46	0·20	+0 26	30·13	40 58	−10 45	0 5	0 4	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BIHAR.
31	0 3	Nil											Arrah		
25	1·4	0 03	0·04	0 05	0·58	0 12	+0 46	29·32	40 95	−11 63	0 3	0 3	Gya .	Gya	
30	1·4	Nil	Nil	0 07	0·30	0 10	+0 20	23 59	41 56	−11 97	0 0	0 3	Bankipore .	Patna .	
31	0 3	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·45	0 16	+0 29	31·70	43 19	−11 49	0 0	0 2	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore . Monghyr .	
55	0	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·32	0·39	+0 93	34·59	49 86	−15·27	0·0	0·4	Deoghur .	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	
36	1 4	0·36	0 17	0·29	1·17	0 50	+0 67	36 64	48 21	−11 57	0 8	0 7	Hazareebagh .	Hazaribagh	CHOTA NAGPUR.
32	0·7	0·26	0 06	0 20	0·48	0·42	0·06	38 92	49·26	−10 34	0·7	0 7	Ramghur	Lowarugga ... .. Manbhoom	
45	1·4	0 61	0·68	0 42	1·08	0·60	+0·27	46 48	53·46	−7 08	1 0	0·9	Chyebassa .	Singhbhoom	

ariod for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. 0 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observ. ormal stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns receive l ay is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 13th March 1885.

Meteorological division	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 13th March 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 13th March	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 7th March	Sunday, 8th March	Monday, 9th March	Tuesday, 10th March	Wednesday, 11th March	Thursday, 12th March.	Friday, 13th March	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	64·28	54·05
		Khurdah					0·07			1	0 07	0·14	0 32	54 32	50·71
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	41 32	32·37
		Balua Point					0 14			1	0 14	0·53	?	55 94	49·94
		Rookitola													?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore					0 10			1	0 10	0·35	0·35	37·80	49·09
		Banki					0 11			1	0 11	?	?	46 10	?
		Cuttack					0 98			1	0 98	0·39	0 39	55·44	56·96
		Kendrapara					0 29			1	0 29	0·35	0·35	45 06	54 55
		Jajpore					0 12			1	0 12	0 46	0 46	50 05	55·07
	Balasore	Chandbali					0 84			1	0 84	0 37	0 37	64 41	56·97
		Bhuddruck					0 20			1	0 20	0·29	0 29	60 54	53·26
		Soroh					0 81			1	0 81	0 59	0 59	45·97	55 51
		Balasore					0 36			1	0 36	0 48	0 48	72·34	60 44
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	52 28	56 71
		Barupodah				0 40				1	0 40	0 35	0 35	57 43	54·45
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai					0·07			1	0 07	0 42	0 42	70·15	64 42
		Sagger Island					0 08			1	0 08	0 65	0 65	53 50	56·91
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	1 27	1 27	47 60	53 11
		Midnapore		0 41			0 04			1	0 45	0 89	0 89	47 69	49·30
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	39 54	54 30
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 83	69 93	60·91
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 04	60 86	57 53
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 94	53 16	50·77
		Dum Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 90	59 18	53 88
		Barasat				0 04				1	0 04	0 77	0 77	50 85	51 14
		Busserhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 84	63 50	55 57
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	48 00	53·91
		Mahiaraka (Goberiah)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	46 11	54 56
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 45	60 56	51·21
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·5	43 39	49 53
		Johannabad				0 17				1	0 17	0 17	0 48	37 34	47·08
	Burdwan	Culna								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 57	37 71	45·72
		Burdwan								1	0 04	0 04	0 82	36 18	49 91
		Cutwa				0 04				Nil	Nil	0 14	0 ··	37 54	49 64
		Ranegunge				0 03				1	0 03	0 32	0 37	41 71	48 72
	Bankoora	Bankoora				0 02				1	0 02	1 16	0 83	56 66	53 29
		Indas								Nil	Nil	0 20	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	0 53	0 52	40 80	50·65
		Kotulpur													
		Mallara					0 01			1	0 01	0 14	?	?	?
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 26	36 46	49·28
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 ·5	?	?	?
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 59	0 59	48 43	57 46
	Beerbhoom	Bhsoory								Nil	Nil	0 24	?	?	?
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0 41	0 43	42 93	55 84
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	0 33	0 13		53 94
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 78	37 98	53 53
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	39 81	48 69
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	30 43	48 53
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 84	38 74	53·73
		Koushtea								Nil	Nil	0 ·0	0 85	37 85	49·28
										Nil	Nil	0 09	0 75	44 00	56 53
	Khoolna	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 12	64 54	56 16
		Bagerhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 67	70 93	62 91
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	67 36	57 46
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 62	53 91	50·99
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 04	55 51	56 05
		Jenidah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 31	50 92	56 58
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 80	49 07	51 06
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 17	37 98	53 66
		Kampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 29	0 37	34 05	52 56
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 ·7	34 54	53 55
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·	35 55	49 39
		Aswanee								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 10	40 24	51·70
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 ·0	32 40	49·14
		Raigola								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 36	41 00	51·85
Assam	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 00	129 24	133 07
		Chittagong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·9	85 76	94 81
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	Nil	1·07	63 00	89 13
		Kaucha									Nil	Nil	?	83 83	?
		Apartola								Nil	Nil	Nil	1·29	56 41	67 20
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61	87 10	90·66
		Lohagepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·82	84 ·9	71 67
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 14	81 70	80·29
		Indola								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 38	86 93	85 96
	Noakhally	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 46	99 43	113·69
		Feony								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 94	96 38	114·96
	Furreedpore	Madaripore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 63	48 70	59·36
		Furreedpore								Nil	Nil	N	1 24	51 ··	61·12
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 71	39·23	56 61
	Dacca	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 75	58·34	75·06
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 69	45·70	61·65
		Narainguage								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40 29	?
		Matreeguage								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 46	40 14	51·64
	Comilla	Comilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 26	78·83	78·79
		Chandpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67	63 65	59·04
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 03	65 06	60·05
	Mymensingh	Kishoreguage								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 91	42 59	76·23
		Atia								Nil	Nil	0 19	0 87	31·65	60·34
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	0 23	0 54	62·06	77·46
		Jamalpore								Nil	Nil	1 19	0 41	44 45	60·67
		Netrokona								Nil	Nil	1 45	?	71·02	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 13th March 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 7th March.	Sunday, 8th March.	Monday, 9th March.	Tuesday, 10th March.	Wednesday, 11th March.	Thursday, 12th March.	Friday, 13th March.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 13th March 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 13th March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
[illegible]	Pubna ..	Pubna	.. .	.....	.....	...	...	.. ..	.	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·76	43·32	56·49
		Serajgunge ...	...	. ...	.....	.. .		. ...	.	Nil	Nil	0 46	40·91		54 66
	Bogra ..	Sherpore	.	.....	.. ..	...		..		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	37·32	65·72
		Nowhilla ..	. .	.	.. ..	..	... .	..		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	38 32	66·20
		Bogra ...	.....	... .	.. .	... .	. . .	..	..	Nil	Nil	0 01	0 25	38 20	63·04
		Paschbibi ..	.. .	... .	.. .	... .	. ....	..		Nil	Nil	0·20	0·13	40·16	54 62
	Rajshahye ..	Beaulah ...	. .	..	.. .	.				Nil	Nil	0·20	0·31	36·96	53·28
		Nattore ..	. .	.... .	..			. .	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	30·16	57·75
		Nowgong ..	... .	. ....	... ..	.	...	... ..		Nil	Nil	0 16	?	40·16	?
	Maldah ...	Maldah	..			.. ...		...	.	Nil	Nil	0 20	0·20	34·04	51·97
	Dinagepore .	Mohadebpore				..				Nil	Nil	0 14	0 16	34·32	50·94
		Churamon ..	...		..			. .		Nil	Nil	0 26	0 14	34·98	50 72
		Raigunge .		.						Nil	Nil	0 11	0·07	33 80	53·06
		Dinagepore .			..		.	.		Nil	Nil	0 26	0·40	34 46	54 34
		Balcorghat	. ..	. ..	. .			.	. . .	Nil	Nil	0 11	?	33·47	?
	Rungpore ..	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)	..		....					Nil	Nil	0·10	0 34	43 34	64·35
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 36	57·39	78·06
		Kurigram ..	.	. .	..			.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·32	50 05	78·46
		Begdoorra (*Nilphamari.*)		.	....	...		..		Nil	Nil	1·03	0 16	51 19	91·75
	Jalpigoree .	Jalpigoree	. ..	.. ..	. ..	. ..	.. .	.	.. .	Nil	Nil	0 39	0 51	103 82	117·27
	Cooch Behar	Dinhasta		.	. ..					Nil	Nil	0 15	0·23	88 18	109 29
		Cooch Behar		..	.. .	.	. . .	. . .		Nil	Nil	0·01	0 33	120 27	119 88
		Mekligunge		..			..			Nil	Nil	0 39	0 11	80 88	111·38
		Mecabhanga	..	.. .		.	.	. .	.	Nil	Nil	0·26	0 19	87 45	120·05
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa ..								Nil	Nil	0 15	0·71	126 05	169 20
		Siliguri	.	.		.			.	Nil	Nil	0 18	?	96 19	?
		Darjeeling				.				Nil	Nil	0 29	0 47	97 16	119·15
		Kalimpong	.	.	. .	. .		.	.	Nil	Nil	0 21	?	85 34	?
[illegible]	Purneah ...	Kissengunge			..	... ..				Nil	Nil	0·36	0 23	67 13	88 33
		Arrarea .		.. .						Nil	Nil	0 23	0 35	68 68	66·11
		Purneah		..	.....	. .	. .	.		Nil	Nil	0 13	0 13	66 77	91·97
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	..	.. .	.. ..	.		.		Nil	Nil	0 35	0 15	34·77	50 69
		Soupool	. . .		....	.. .				Nil	Nil	0 34	0 18	30 37	50 39
	Durbhunga ..	Tajpore	. ..	.. ..	....	.....				All	Nil	0 39	0 19	34 65	61 51
		Durbhunga .	..	.. .		...				Nil	Nil	0 10	0 18	31 07	45 48
		Madhubani	.. ..	.. .	.....	...	..	. ..		All	Nil	0 36	0 33	61 59	44·56
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.. ..	...	.. .	. .			.	Nil	Nil	0 32	0 46	37 57	61 23
		Mozufferpore			..					Nil	Nil	0 25	0 21	35·98	46·96
		Hajipore	. ..	..	.. .		.....		..	All	Nil	0 38	0·16	34·78	49 34
	Chumparun .	Motihari	.. ..	.	.. ..	. ....				Nil	Nil	0 27	0 28	42 09	62 70
		Bettiah	.	.		.	.			Nil	Nil	0 25	0·26	45 10	49 06
	Saran ..	Gopalgunge		.	.. ..					Nil	Nil	0 09	Nil	40 05	61 91
		Sewan	.	...		.				Nil	Nil	0 11	0 12	39 35	64 85
		Chuprah	. .	.. .		.				Nil	Nil	0 05	0 13	44 78	59·34
[illegible]	Shahabad	Buxar	...	..	..	..	. .		.	Nil	Nil	0 38	0 11	39 84	56 86
		Dehree				0 07				1	0 07	0 92	[illegible]	42 85	?
		Bhubooah				0 10				1	0 10	0 40	0 15	30 04	42 85
		Sasseram		.		0 16				1	0 16	0 83	0 09	35 79	61 82
		Arrah	..		..	. ..	. .			Nil	Nil	0 03	0 13	35 34	39 04
	Gya .	Aurungabad	. .		.	0 11	..			1	0 11	0 .0	0 16	39 96	61 32
		Gya				0 03				1	0 03	0 54	0 03	35 63	62 28
		Nowadah		..	.					Nil	Nil	0 01	0 16	22 38	40 36
		Jehanabad .	.	..	.. .	... .	. .	.		Nil	Nil	0 09	0 16	28 04	39 08
	Patna ...	Patna ..		.....	. .	... ..	. .	.		Nil	Nil	0 .5	0 08	30 36	61·84
		Dinapore .		..						Nil	Nil	0 27	0 00	25 00	60 10
		Behar .	.. .	. ...	.	. .				Nil	Nil	0 6.	0 00	10 08	43 40
		Barrh .	.	. ..		..	.			Nil	Nil	0 40	0 17	32 23	60 73
	Monghyr .	Begoosrai .	.	.	.. .	..				Nil	Nil	0 55	0 00	26 00	39 98
		Monghyr			..					Nil	Nil	0 4	0 15	34 10	57 59
		Jamui	.	..	.	.	.....			Nil	Nil	0 19	0 19	31 .1	5. .8
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ..	. .	...	.....	..				Nil	Nil	0 65	0 09	30 .5	50 79
		Banka .	. .	... ..	...	. .	. .			Nil	Nil	0 25	0 19	-0 ..	49 .5
	Sonthal Perguunahs.	Rajmanal ...	..	.. ..	... ..	.		.. .	... .	Nil	Nil	0 25	0 21	1 76	49 25
		Gouda	.....	... ..	..	.. .	.	.		Nil	Nil	0 18	0 18	1. 12	47 07
		Pakour .		.	...					Nil	Nil	0 22	0 21	3. 17	52 07
		Nya Doomka			...	.				Nil		0 42	0 .3	.1 9	55 51
		Deoghar ..	. ..	...	. ..	.	.	..		Nil	Nil	0 48	0 33	33 14	50 20
		Jamaera ..	. ..	.. .	. .	..	.....	. ..	.	Nil	Nil	0 46	0 55	46·77	50 0.
[illegible]	Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba ...	.	.....	...	0·02	..		..	1	0 02	0 71	0 34	30 60	47 51
		Hazaribagh ..		.. ..	... ..	0·36	. .			1	0 32	1 13	0 .3	41 07	60 36
		Gemingurah ..	..	. ....	.....	0·34		..		1	0 34	2 04	0 ..	.5 03	47 01
		Mahudi Hills	. ..	....	...					Nil	Nil		0 .0		49 26
	Lohardugga .	Lohardugga ..	...	. ..	. ..	0·07	0·15	..		2	0 22	1 08	?	25 10	
		Ranchi ..		.....	. .	0·08	0 15		.	2	0 21	1 16	0 .2	.7 .2	52 50
		Palamow ...	... ..	.. ..	...	....	.	. .	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	31 41	62 .0
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	.....	. ..	.....	...	0·06	.		1	0 06	1 06	0 04	46 68	58 66
	Manbhoom ...	Puralia ...	.. ..	.....	.....	...	. .	.	.	Nil	Nil	0 39	0 .3	40 44	51 47
		Gobandpore .	.....	...	.....	0·02	.....	...	..	1	0 02	0 46	0 .6	31 11	46 47

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns is wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 16th March* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH OF MARCH 1885.

At the close of the previous week, it was remarked that southerly winds had become rather general in Bengal at both the coast and inland stations. On the 7th, however, pressure began to fall, the fall being particularly noticeable in North Bengal, and an area of distinctly low pressure formed over this district. Winds consequently became more westerly and in some cases more northerly, but on the following day the area of low pressure in North Bengal rapidly filled up and disappeared. On the 9th, however, a large area of low barometric readings existed over Central India and parts of the Central Provinces, while pressure fell rapidly at the West Bengal stations and particularly in Chutia Nagpur. Pressure continued to fall rapidly on the following day, and a distinct, but slight, barometric depression was formed in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar, and the wind directions in West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur generally shewed a slight cyclonic circulation round the depression. These slightly disturbed conditions brought light but only moderately general rain on the 10th instant in Chutia Nagpur, and in the Shahabad district of South Behar, while a few slight showers were reported from South-West Bengal. The shallow depression moved in an easterly direction on the 11th, pressure in West Bengal rising with its advance, and rain was on this day reported from Orissa, where it was general and in some cases heavy, while a few isolated showers fell in Chutia Nagpur and at some of the stations in the Midnapur district. The depression, however, rapidly passed away, and again at the end of the week southerly and westerly winds were blowing over the whole Province.

Pressure during the previous week had been very considerably above the normal. This excess pressure has continued to be a marked feature in the meteorology of the present week, though the excess has considerably diminished. The excess pressure continues to be greatest in Behar as it has been for some time past, the variations being from 0·063″ at Bankipur to 0·031″ at Chittagong, the average variation over the whole Provinces being equal to 0·05″.

Temperature has also continued below the normal, though there has been a steady increase almost throughout the week. The average defect has been equal to 2·3° over the whole Province, the extreme variation being a defect of 8·8° at False Point and of 1·1° at Calcutta. The mean maximum temperature over the whole of South-West Bengal for the past week was 89·1° or 2·5° higher than the corresponding mean of the previous week.

Rainfall, as has already been described, was entirely absent throughout the week in East Bengal, North Bengal and North Behar. In South-West Bengal and South Behar the amounts recorded were quite insignificant, having only averaged two hundredths of an inch. In Chutia Nagpur the fall averaged 0·18 inch, which is about half the normal fall, while in Orissa it averaged 0·31 inch, which is nearly twice the normal fall.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 13th March 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall									
			Averages for week				Of week			Rainy days			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884	
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average excess of week above or below normal mean of week	Average	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in week	Normal average number in week.	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	94·9	62·1	88·5	69·1	78·8	−2·5	0·31	0·16	+0·15	1·0	0·5	+0·5	0·31	0·36	59·75	56·02
South-West Bengal .	94·8	67·5	89·1	65·7	77·4	−2·0	0·02	0·23	−0·21	0·2	0·7	−0·5	0·15	0·64	46·78	53·42
East Bengal*	91·3	69·1	87·6	69·6	78·1	−1·4	Nil	0·34	−0·34	0·0	0·7	−0·7	0·13	1·08	67·64	78·58
North Bengal .	96·6	47·1†	87·9†	54·0†	71·0†	—	Nil	0·09	−0·09	0·0	0·3	−0·3	0·21	0·39	53·95	74·61
North Behar ...	90·2	48·6	86·6	54·3	70·5	−3·0	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·29	0·21	39·29	46·39
South Behar .	93·2	58·2	87·5	59·1	73·3	−2·9	0·02	0·09	−0·07	0·2	0·3	−0·1	0·45	0·18	51·49	43·82
Chutia Nagpur ..	86·9‡	56·3‡	81·3‡	59·9‡	70·7‡	−3·3‡	0·18	0·35	−0·17	0·3	0·7	−0·1	0·87	0·51	38·78	49·26

* Barrasal not included.
† Hazra not included
‡ Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 16th March 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th March 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
March ...	8th .	77·2	90·1	24·0	66·1	64·3	·431	54·8	46	Nil
" "	9th	75·2	89·2	28·1	61·1	64·2	·455	56·1	52	"
" "	10th ..	77·3	88·3	20·5	68·2	71·2	·653	67·8	78	"
" "	11th ...	80·0	92·2	21·9	70·3	69·8	·592	63·7	55	"
" "	12th ...	80·6	93·4	25·0	68·4	70·0	·593	63·8	57	"
" "	13th ...	81·6	93·0	22·2	70·8	72·2	·664	67·1	61	"
" .	14th	80·8	93·5	21·5	71·0	71·8	·660	66·9	62	"

The mean temperature of the seven days	.	...	..	° 79·0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	32·3
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	93·4
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 58
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th March 1885		...	...	Ins. Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1885

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

The returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal (excluding Darjiling, from which no return was received up to date), for the week ending 28th February 1885, disclose the following particulars:—

1. That birth and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities at the rates, respectively, of 25 0 and 31 2 per 1,000 of population as opposed to 24 5 and 30 1 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 21st February, indicating some improvement in the registration of both events.

2. That these events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities.—

Births	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore ...	41·6	Purneah	65·7
Purneah ..	41 6	Serampore	56 9
Serampore	35·4	Santipore	54·3
Patna	34·7	Utterpara	47 2
Howrah	34 5	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	45 1
Burdwan	33 6	Hughli	38 9
Comillah	30·8	Gya	34·1
Kishnaghur	30·3	Burdwan	33 6
		Poori .	33·6
		Midnapore	32 5
		Kishnaghur	32 2
		Patna	31 7

3. That the rates at which the several death-causes proved fatal, in comparison with the rates of the preceding week, were—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	28th February 1885	21st February 1885.
Cholera	3 6	2 2
Small-pox ...	6	6
Fever	12 7	14·0
Bowel-complaints	5 8	4 5
Injury	3	5
Other causes	8 2	8 4

The chief points indicated by the above figures are that, there was a sensible increase of mortality from cholera and bowel-complaints, and an appreciable decrease in that from fever.

4. That, referring to the death-causes above indicated, while the casualties from injury were not large anywhere, the rest of them proved conspicuously fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Utterpara ..	37 8	Dacca	3 8	Purneah ..	65 7	Naraingan]	12 4	Poori . .	18 9
Santipore .	28 1			Santipore	24 5	Suburbs of		Serampore	17 7
Serampore	11 8			Burdwan	22 9	Calcutta ..	10 1	Dacca ..	13·0
Suburbs of				Kishnaghur	20 8			Patna . .	12 0
Calcutta	6 8							Gya	10 9
Hughli ...	6 7							Midnapore	10 8
Midnapore ...	6 2							Suburbs of	
Kishnaghur	5·6							Calcutta	10 8
Howrah ...	4 4							Hughli ..	10 7
Gya ..	2 7								

5. That the mortality with reference to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as follows:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males	31 8	Christians ...	24 0	Under 1 year .	222·1
Females . ..	30 6	Hindus . ..	33 0	1 and under 5 years	38 1
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	117	Mahomedans	27 5	5 ,, 10 ,,	21 9
		Budhists .	104 4	10 ,, 15 ,, .	8 3
				15 ,, 20 ,, ...	15 8
				20 ,, 30 ,, ...	23 6
				30 ,, 40 ,, . .	24 5
				40 ,, 50 ,, .	22 8
				50 ,, 60 ,, ...	37 8
				60 years and upwards ..	71·2

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 16th March 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 28th February 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Diseases.															Sex.			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum											
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population per annum the previous week.	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
																											Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,063	16,017	34 080	12	10	22	18·3	15 3	33·6	120	..		15	3	.	4	22	..	..	22·9	4 6		6·1	33·6	47·3	14	8	40·3	30 9	175
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	6	3	9	9·3	4 6	13·9	200	4		3	6	1	7	21	6·1	.	4 6	9·3	1 5	10 8	32·5	29·1	10	11	30·7	34 4	90
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	10	8	18	13 4	10·7	24·2	125	5		13	3		6	29	6·7		17 4	4 6	..	10·7	39·9	33·6	13	16	33 3	42·6	81
Serampore ... {	Serampore	13,580	12,837	26,496	8	10	18	15 7	19 6	35 4	80	6		9	4	1	9	29	11·8	.	17·7	7·8	1 9	17·7	56·9	33 4	21	8	60·5	32·2	262
Serampore ... {	Utterpara	3,045	2,464	5,510		2	2		18·9	18·9	No male births	4	..	1				5	37·6		9 4	..		..	47·2	18·9	3	2	31 3	42·2	150
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105 628	38	32	70	19·5	15 7	34 5	118	9	1	19	14		14	60	4 6	5	8 8	5 8		6·9	29·5	23 5	40	20	34·1	22·2	200
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	147,205	104,234	251,439	54	51	105	11·2	17·3	21·7	105	53	4	75	49	3	52	216	6 9	3	16 1	10 1	4	10 8	45 1	44·9	122	96	43·1	47·9	127
Nuddea ... ... {	Kishnaghur	13,393	14,214	27,427	8	8	16	15 1	15 1	30 3	100	3	..	11	.		3	17	5·6	..	20 8		..	5·6	31·2	20 8	9	8	35 3	29·3	113
Nuddea ... ... {	Ranaghat	4 628	4,655	9,283	..								..	1	..	..		1			6 0				6 0	6·0	1		18·9	..	No female deaths.
Nuddea ... ... {	Santipore	13,708	15,979	29,687	1	3	4	1 7	5 2	7 0	33	16		14		..	1	31	23·1		24 5			1·7	54 3	24 5	14	17	59·1	55·3	82
Jessore	Jessore	4,530	3,965	8,495	2	1	3	12 2	6·1	18 3	200	2	..	2	..	..	4	12·2		12·2	..	..	..	24 5	55 1	1	3	10·7	41·6	33
Rajshahye	Rampore Bonuleah .	10,766	9,025	19,791	5	1	6	13 1	2·6	15 8	500			2	..	..	2	5 2	..	..	5 2			..	31·6	..	2	..	11·8	No male deaths.	
Darjiling	Darjiling	Return not received up to date.																												
Dacca ... ... {	Dacca	42,782	37 379	80,161	19	6	25	12·3	3·9	16·2	316	1	6	16	3		20	46	2·6	3·9	10·4	1·9	..	13·0	29·8	26·6	20	16	36 5	22·3	125
Dacca ... ... {	Narayangunge	7 695	4,956	12,651	5	1	6	20·7	4 1	24 8	500		..	1	3			4		..	4 1	13·4		...	16 6	8·3	2	2	13·7	21·0	100
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	5		5	11·7		11·7	No female births.	.	..	4	1		3	8	..	..	9 4	2·3	.	7 0	18 8	23 2	3	5	11·7	29·6	60
Tipperah	Commillah	8,153	5,353	13,506	7	1	8	36·9	3·8	30 8	700			1	..	..	1	2	..		3 5	...		3 6	7·7	11 6	1	1	6 4	9·7	100
Patna	Patna City	75,702	81,473	160 237	57	50	107	18 5	16·2	34 7	114	1	4	37	15	1	37	96	1·3	1 3	12·0	5·3	1·3	12·0	31·7	27 4	47	51	31·0	32·5	92
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	27	14	41	18 4	9·6	28·0	192	4	..	19	10	1	16	50	2·7	..	13 0	6 8	5	10·9	36·1	34 9	31	19	48·1	26 1	163
Shahabad	Arrah	20,960	22,805	43,465	2	2	4	2·4	2·4	4·8	100	..	..	...	2	..	2	4	..	..	...	2·4	..	2·4	4·8	6·0	4	..	9·9	...	No female deaths.
Monsufferpore ...	Monsufferpore	23,694	19,656	43,761	11	5	16	13 4	6·1	19 5	220	..	..	11	5	..	4	20		..	13 4	6·1	..	4·8	24 3	21·9	13	7	29·3	18·3	186
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	33,322	66,096	18	20	38	14·2	15·7	29·9	90	..	..	14	11	..	6	31		..	11·9	8·6	..	4·7	25 4	26 8	13	19	18 4	29·6	68
Saran	Chupra	26,044	27,205	53,249	7	3	10	6·3	2·9	9·3	233	.		5	1	1	2	9		..	4·9	1·9	1·9	1·9	9·6	13·7	3	6	6·9	11·5	50
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,649	27,513	57,453	21	25	46	19·0	23·6	41·6	84	1	..	11	2	..	5	19	9	..	10·9	1·8	..	4·3	17·2	21·7	10	9	17·6	16·3	111
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,386	57,539	18	15	33	16·3	13·3	29·9	120		1	13	6	1	4	25	..	9	11·8	5 6	9	9·6	23·6	24 4	5	20	9·2	25·4	25
Purneah	Purneah	8,483	6,553	15,016	4	8	12	13·8	27·7	41·6	50	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	65·7	..	..	..	65·7	30·0	13	7	73·8	35·3	171
Poori	Poori	13,347	11,537	24,784	4	5	9	9·4	10·5	19·9	80	3	..	3	1	..	9	16	6·3	..	6·3	2·1	..	16·9	33·6	33·7	6	12	22·6	49·1	50
	Total ...	697,861	616,744	1,314,605	349	294	643	13·0	11·2	25·9	122	93	16	332	149	8	267	799	2·6	·6	12·7	5·5	·3	6·3	31·2	30·1	427	366	31·3	29·6	117

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Sex," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14				15									16								
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																									
		Class									Age																
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS.									RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM								
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards
Burdwan	Burdwan		16	6	..			35·1	30·4			2		2	1	1	6	5	1	3	1	157·0		44·6	20·7	16·0	39·4	37·7	11·8	63·5	35·1
Midnapur	Midnapur	..	20	1				40·1	7·2			3	2	1	1		3	2	6	1	2	210·1	44·2	13·9	17·1	..	21·2	18·8	83·7	25·2	56·8
Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah		22	7				56·1	53·3			4		3			4	5	6	1	6	220·0		44·8			27·1	37·1	60·5	15·9	124·5
Serampore ...	Serampore		27	2	..			14·4	1·09	..		5	2	2		2	6	3	4	5		386·2	57·6	41·4		27·0	57·0	31·8	61·6	135·8	
	Uttarpara		5					49·8									2	3									90·4	147·0			..
Howrah ...	Howrah		39	21		..	..	24·9	50·0			16	5	7	1	5	4	6	6	3	7	343·1	39·5	49·5	6·7	34·1	8·0	14·1	22·8	23·9	81·2
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	3	157	58			38·5	54·5	31·2			28	21	5	3	7	48	4	20	20	16	903	33·7	13·1	8·7	29·2	42·9	43·4	30·6	61·3	88·4
Nuddea ...	Kushnaghur		15	4				7·1	2·1			1	1	6		2	2	1	2		2	14·8	3·1	9·9		5·0	2·0	12·1	31·9	.. ..	60·3
	Ranaghat			1					35·1											1										71·8	.. ..
	Santipore	.. ..	24	7				60·3	40·7			4	6	2	1	2	3	4	2	1	6	246·2	107·7	27·5	17·9	46·7	31·8	48·0	29·6	22·6	138·9
Jessore ...	Jessore		4	..			..	46·2				1				1			1		1	258·0				71·0		..	49·5		113·6
Rajshahye ..	Rampore Beauleah		1	1		..		5·2	5·3												1	128·1								.. ..	85·9
Darjiling	Darjiling	..																													
Dacca	Dacca	2	21	23	.		216·0	27·1	30·4			5	5	4	1	2	4	10	3	3	9	197·0	35·3	21·0	6·5	14·2	13·6	44·6	18·6	33·9	84·0
	Naraingunge ..		1	3				9·0	2·3					1	..				2		1			39·4					74·7	.. ..	79·8
Chittagong	Chittagong			7	1				23·8	2·07		1	2				2				3	92·4	52·9				22·4			..	196·0
Tipperah ...	Comillah ..		2					17·5													4							.. ..			133·4
Patna	Patna City	..	75	23				32·8	20·2			13	12	9	6	7	11	4	5	9	17	217·2	42·8	27·8	21·7	32·6	19·9	8·9	13·8	33·1	64·0
Gya	Gya ..		42	8				30·4	25·9			6	7	2	2		7	2	5	8	11	176·3	57·5	14·9	15·5		24·7	14·1	25·6	63·3	111·1
Shahabad	Arrah ..		3	1				5·0	4·2			1		1			1				1	40·4		10·1		..	6·6			.. ..		14·0
Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	..	15	5				27·7	23·3			3	4	2	1	1	2				7	167·4	51·5	23·1	13·1	17·2	12·1	.. .	..	.. ..	140·8
Durbhanga .. .	Durbhanga		23	8				24·7	23·6			13	4	1			1	5	2		5	434·2	27·3	6·7			9·9	23·3	14·0	..	81·4
Saran	Chuprah		7	2				8·9	9·7			1					5	1	1	1		38·0					27·8	6·4	8·3	18·3	
Bhagulpore .	Bhagulpore		16	3				20·9	9·1			4	1	1			2		1	3	1	174·2	9·6	8·9	..		9·5	.. .	8·1	36·6	101·1
Monghyr	Monghyr		19	6				22·1	24·8			7	2	2			5	5		2	2	245·1	16·7	14·7			25·1	29·9	.. ..	36·1	29·0
Purneah	Purneah .. .		9	10				51·0	91·8			3	1	2	1		4	1	3	1	3	551·2	41·0	65·8	43·5	.. .	63·2	19·2	84·0	88·5	193·2
Pooree	Pooree ..		16					33·0				2		2				5		7		343·2		46·4				64·2	..	163·8	..
	TOTAL	5	577	207	1		24·0	31·0	27·5	19·4		129	80	53	15	30	122	107	70	69	110	222·1	38·1	21·9	8·5	15·8	25·5	24·5	32·8	57·6	71·2

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 16th March 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, Jellinghee, and Brahmapootra for the month of February 1885.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.		River Jellinghee.		River Brahmapootra.	
	Mirzapore		Benares.		Buxar		Dinapore.		Monghyr		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Beauleah		Goalundo.		Berhampore		Krishnaghur.		Gauhatty.	
Miles	86.		134.	43	90.		177	87	257	110	381	94	477	90	801.	190.						
Distance	From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapore	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Beauleah						
	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st									Below zero												Below zero.	
2nd																						
3rd																						
4th																						
5th																						
6th																						
7th																						
8th																						
9th																						
10th																						
11th																						
12th																						
13th																						
14th																						
15th																						
16th																						
17th																						
18th									Below zero													
19th																						
20th																						
21st																						
22nd																						
23rd																						
24th																						
25th																						
26th																						
27th																						
28th																						

C. W. ODLING,

Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Dated 17th March 1885

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of March 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
1,144	Rice and paddy	2,21,265	3,677
87	Jute	58,704	1,098
146	Firewood	81,625	1,163
1,477	Other articles	3,03,780	4,245
2,854	Total ...	6,65,374	10,183

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of January 1885.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldundah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tons	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds.	Rs.				Rs A P	A P.
4	Paddy	1,306	925	1,030	38	787	7 14 0	
1	Jaggery	257	1,240	367	12	306	3 4 0	
2	Fish, salted and dry	368	500	526	19	342	3 8 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
3	Sand cut-stones	1,384	200	2,192	78	1 174	15 12 0	
6	Laterite rubble	1,170	44	2,170	78	775	15 12 0	
1	Unwrought timber and poles	147	160	350	13	338	3 8 0	
...	Ditto ditto in rafts (69 in number)		270				10 15 8	
1	Bamboos	246	25	363	13	130	1 12 0	
..	Ditto in floats (21,300 in number)		246				13 7 0	
	FUEL.							
7	Firewood	2,396	395	4,206	150	451	30 10 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Passenger boat	..	..	6,887	246	738	33 14 0	
40	Empty do			9,754	348	3,475	87 12 10	
1	Cocoanut plants	56	60	225	8	152	2 4 0	
2	Kandsar reeds	732	175	1,150	41	574	5 10 0	
74	Total	7,894	4,115	29 900	1,064	9,212	163 15 6	0 3 4
96	Total of same month last year	1,955	2,577	46,184	1,638	7,351	175 8 7	0 4 9
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	
2	Sand cut stone	1,969	150	1,661	60	889	8 2 0	
1	Ditto balard posts	138	100	370	13	351	3 8 0	..
1	Ditto boundary pillars	246	125	704	25	676	7 0 0	..
49	Ditto rubble	16,067	626	28 090	1,003	17,051	165 8 0	..
23	Laterite cut-stone	9,909	909	16,295	582	15,714	160 8 0	..
	FUEL.							
2	Coal	585	325	1,102	39	569	5 8 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
71	Empty boats	306	200	21,655	773	15,465	80 2 0	
1	Bamboos mats			640	23	623	6 4 0	..
140	Total	28,694	1,930	70,317	2,518	51,335	464 8 0	0 1 7
14	Total of same month last year	2,214	131	7,055	251	502	29 8 0	0 11 8
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
74	Private, including miscellaneous	7 894	4,115	29 900	1 064	9,212	163 15 6	.....
140	Government stores, including ditto	28,694	1,930	70 317	2,518	51,335	464 8 0	..
214	Grand Total	36,588	6,075	100,317	3,582	60 547	628 7 6	
110	Grand Total of same month last year	4,269	2,708	53,239	1,686	7 853	205 0 7	

MEMO		
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		110 1 6
Amount of tollage for the month		628 7 6
Total		738 9 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		574 9 6
Balance at the end of the month		163 15 6

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
84	Paddy	6,500	9,200	14,857	530	15,110	188 10 3	.....
181	Rice	60,000	1,80,000	1,17,138	4,184	202,466	2,946 9 2	... ..
5	Gram	250	1,000	706	25	880	9 9 6	. . .
22	Jaggery	2,550	12,750	4,833	162	5,055	47 7 0	. ..
18	Salt	2,000	6 000	4,226	151	2,527	30 7 10	... .
4	Dry fish	200	1,000	589	21	647	4 10 3	.. .
3	Spices	450	5,000	953	34	994	10 11 9	. ..
8	Fish (salt)	450	5,000	653	23	696	7 7 10	. ..
	STIMULANTS							
1	Tobacco	100	800	289	10	30	1 6 0	.....
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
9	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,000	10,000	4 548	162	6,804	74 11 6	... .
4	Jute	500	2,500	1,605	57	620	12 7 0	..
6	Hides	1,200	12,000	2,456	86	3,449	39 8 0	.....
2	Castor seed	50	200	172	6	180	1 7 8	. ..
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Tiles	50	10	100	4	160	2 0 0	.
28	Unwrought timber and piles (3,259 in number)		5,500	4,466	159	7,166	586 7 2	
	Bamboos (38,175 in number)		500	397	14	560	49 2 11	..
	FUEL							
2	Coal and coke	2,000	5,000	5,400	193	10,422	106 0 0	. ...
20	Firewood	4,000	400	9,005	349	13,992	154 2 0	.....
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
3	Earthware and earthenpots	60	20	179	6	178	2 2 4	. ..
	MISCELLANEOUS							
63	Passenger boats (3,906 passengers in number)	.	.	25 864	924	49 583	502 2 5	.. .
388	Empty ditto			57,040	1,805	70 685	364 13 10	
38	Straw	2,000	500	4,133	147	1,228	20 2 7	. .
1	Oilcake	50	50	101	4	20	0 6 0	
1	Chalk	50	200	134	5	30	0 12 0	
2	Canal water			1,139	41	41	4 13 8	..
24	Miscellaneous goods, &c	5,500	21 500	12,518	448	21,258	223 3 5	
1	Gunny	200	1,500	297	11	385	4 7 6	.
835	Total	90,150	3,81,330	2 70 027	9,643	413,084	4,266 5 4	0 2 0
714	Total of same month last year	69,450	3,09,370	1,95,950	6,998	316,308	3,591 3 8	0 2 3

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 675, which is due to the increase of traffic in item rice only

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P.
11	Building stones	3,000	100	5,706	204	7 844	101 12 6	
2	Lime	800	100	802	29	680	8 8 0	.. .
3	Timber	500	200	1,185	42	672	5 13 0	.
	FUEL							
2	Firewood	300	30	726	26	390	6 10 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
18	Empty boats			4,483	160	2,896	23 0 8	
2	Engines, &c.			620	22	924	9 12 0	
3	Straw	1 000	200	2,244	80	480	11 0 0	.
41	Total	5,300	630	15,766	563	13,486	163 7 2	0 2 2
86	Total of same month last year	13,200	1,980	30,391	1,156	40,940	483 14 10	0 2 2

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	
935	Private, including miscellaneous	90,150	3,81,330	2,70,027	9 643	413,084	4,266 5 4	.....
41	Government stores, including ditto	5,300	630	15,766	563	13,486	163 7 2	.....
976	Grand Total	95,450	3,81,960	2,85,793	10,206	426,570	4,429 12 6	. .
802	Grand Total of same month last year	82,650	3,11,370	2,26,350	8,154	357,308	4,076 3 6	...

MEMO

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	8,518 11 4
Amount of tollage for the month	4,429 12 6
Total	12,948 7 10
Omissions of previous months	48 10 5
Total	12,997 2 3
Realised during the month	5,581 12 10
Book adjustments	1,956 3 4
	7,537 15 2
Balance at the end of the month	5,459 3 1

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.	A. P.
14	Paddy	1,800	2 200	2,880	102	3,231	32 1 0	..
224	Rice	15,000	30 000	24,990	883	29,874	416 6 0	..
1	Coriander	80	250	133	4	132	1 8 0	..
1	Jaggery	100	300	213	8	281	0 8 0	.. ..
27	Salt	2,600	7,800	4,944	177	5,808	57 5 0	.
1	Tumeric	100	500	204	7	231	2 8 0	.
1	Fish (dry)	500	2,500	914	32	1,026	10 14 0	.
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Stone	200	10	400	15	462	5 0 0	.....
6	Unwrought timber and piles (2,681 in No.)	.	1,500	282	10	330	545 6 6	. ..
	Bamboos (16,610 in No.)	.	200		..	.	22 8 0	.. ..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
8	Passenger boat (18 passengers in No) .			333	12	391	4 4 6	.
210	Empty ditto .		..	21,513	768	22,880	113 10 6	. ..
20	Straw .	2,000	500	3,774	134	1,140	11 15 6	. .
1	Cocoanut plants	.		113	4	132	1 4 0	. ...
17	Miscellaneous goods, &c. .. .	2,500	30 000	4,314	154	4,529	80 2 0	..
535	Total	24,550	95,660	64 995	2,321	69,874	1,274 1 0	0 3 8
367	Total of same month last year	15,540	46,200	40,530	1,781	51,559	630 3 9	0 2 8

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 654, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, timbers, salt, bamboos, empty boats, &c , &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs				Rs A P.	A. P
1	Building stones	900	20	1,291	46	1,518	15 0 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS							
2	Empty boats		.	1,373	49	1,647	8 9 6	.. .
3	Total .	900	20	2,664	95	3,165	23 9 6	0 1'4
3	Total of same month last year .	. .	40	2,379	85	2,772	17 8 0	0 1 2

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A. P.	
535	Private, including miscellaneous ..	24,550	95,660	64,995	2,317	69 874	1,274 1 0	.....
3	Government stores, including ditto	900	20	2,664	95	3,165	23 9 6	. .
538	Grand Total .	25,450	95,680	67,659	2,412	73,039	1,297 10 6	.. ...
370	Grand Total of same month last year	15,940	46,240	32,218	1,866	54,331	637 6 9	. ..

MEMO.

	Rs. A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	464 10 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1,297 10 6
Total ...	1,762 8 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,131 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	631 3 6

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Paddy	1,500	2,500	2,644	96	806	16 10 0	.....
132	Rice	11,000	33,000	20,966	749	9,493	140 11 6	. ..
2	Turmeric	200	1,000	504	18	216	3 2 0	. ..
1	Coriander	100	400	150	5	60	0 12 0	.....
8	Salt	1,500	7,500	2,898	103	675	13 3 0	..
1	Tamarind	50	100	195	7	42	1 3 6	
2	Cocoanuts	400	500	635	23	244	3 15 0	... .
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
2	Til seed	200	1,000	376	13	156	2 11 6	. ...
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Stone	200	10	469	17	172	2 14 6	.
2	Unwrought timber and piles (416 in number)		1,000				123 6 3	
	Bamboos (1,200 in number)		10		..		0 6 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
164	Empty boat			11 403	409	4,740	35 6 3	
4	Lac	350	1,500	647	23	241	4 9 0	
	Small dongahs (39 in number)						10 6 0	.
330	Total	15,500	50,520	40,086	1,403	17,154	363 14 6	0 4 1
107	Total of same month last year	5,050	20,810	19,745	704	8,690	154 14 0	0 3·5

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs. 209, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, paddy, salt, timbers, empties &c

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	A P.
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
2	Building stones	500	20	976	35	408	6 1 0	..
1	Lime	200	50	441	16	90	2 13 0	
	FUEL							
5	Charcoal	400	500	962	34	403	5 14 0	,
52	Firewood	10,000	1,000	19,357	691	7,004	120 11 0	'
	MISCELLANEOUS							
61	Empty boats			11,194	399	4,208	34 0 0	
	Small dongahs (19 in number)				..		5 7 0	
121	Total	11,100	1,570	32,930	1,175	12,118	174 13 0	0 2·8
126	Total of same month last year	16,200	560	43,446	1,515	14,925	255 9 0	0 3 1
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
330	Private, including miscellaneous	15,500	50,520	40,086	1,403	17 154	363 14 6	..
121	Government stores, including ditto	11,100	1,570	32,930	1,175	12,118	174 13 0	..
451	Grand Total	26,600	52,090	73,016	2,638	29,272	538 11 6	..
233	Grand Total o same month last year	21,250	21,370	63,189	2,219	23,583	408 7 0	. ..

MEMO

	Rs. A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	233 10 5
Amount of tollage for the month	538 11 6
Total ...	772 5 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	415 7 11
Balance at the end of the month	356 14 0

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	A. P.
82	Rice	5,000	15,000	14,502	521	4,689	85 15 6	. ..
1	Gram	50	200	137	5	90	0 13 6	.
3	Turmeric	300	1,000	647	10	288	2 12 0	.. ..
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Stone	200	10	426	16	118	2 13 6	
1	Lanka grass	50	10	150	6	60	1 0 0	.
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
86	Empty boat	. .	. .	4,106	147	735	15 14 3	.... .
..	Small dongahs						0 9 0	..
173	Total	5 500	16 220	19 806	711	5 976	109 14 3	0 3 5
16	Total of same month last year	800	2,020	2,631	94	1,740	27 5 9	0 4 0

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 82, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice and empty boats.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P	A P
	Nil							
	Total							
2	Total of same month last year	850	40	1,272	45	458	0 2 0	0 0 6

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P.
173	Private, including miscellaneous	5,500	16,220	19,806	711	5,976	109 14 3	.....
	Government stores, including ditto	.. ...	.. .	... ..	. ..	...	.....	..
173	Grand Total ...	5,500	16,220	19,806	711	5 976	109 14 3	.....
19	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,450	2,060	3,903	130	1,798	36 7 9	.....

MEMO.		Rs A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	132 5 6
Amount to tollage for the month	...	109 14 3
	Total ...	242 3 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	33 5 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	209 14 3

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Rs	Mds				Rs A P	A. P.
484	Paddy	79,759	81 250	1 42 865		.....	2,493 12 9	.....
711	Rice	1,94 297	4,18 255	3,99 705			5,588 9 6	
2	Wheat	110	340	475			3 4 6	
86	Gram	10 576	31 728	30 455			313 9 9	
108	Fruits and vegetables	11 182	16 868	26 740			201 2 3	
20	Sugar, unrefined	3 152	11,600	8,665			84 12 3	
91	Salt	22,295	64,746	55,435			706 12 9	
1	Oil	15	140	125			1 1 6	
4	Fish	130	780	650			2 7 6	
86	Betel leaves	1,600	8 625	6,725			27 3 6	
7	Curd	387	1,095	1,585			13 2 9	
18	Cocoanuts (79,000 in number)	360	2 060	3,655			37 4 9	
1	Potatoes	2)	30	60			0 4 9	
	STIMULANTS							
12	Tobacco	1,235	6,040	3,695		.....	65 7 6	
	CLOTHING.							
1	Cotton piece goods (Indian)	10	1 000	70			0 4 3	
10	Ditto ditto (European)	1,143	92,000	3,300			33 8 6	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
6	Brass	1,105	34 950	2,925			25 9 6	
4	Iron	125	2 500	880			11 11 0	
2	Silk	31	6 000	300			2 10 0	
28	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	8,190	1,61 200	11 125			115 2 6	
23	Jute	2,365	7 097	6 840			30 9 6	
7	Hides (6,850 in number)	720	12 370	2,180			32 2 9	
1	Horns	10	100	150			1 5 0	
2	Indigo	197	39 400	800			24 0 0	
9	Indigo seed	2 400	18 650	5 300			127 8 0	
10	Mustard seed	1,725	6,550	3,050			17 7 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
6	Tiles (6 200 in number)	225	42	1,275			14 3 0	
1	Lime	100	50	375			1 6 6	
2	Ghooting	475	53	875			4 13 6	
2	Portland cement	70	140	250			1 7 0	
15	Sand	2,105	265	5,415			21 11 3	
122	Unwrought timber and piles (8,780 in number)	20,090	16,090	4,755			238 4 3	
1	Planks	20	20	60			0 3 6	
11	Bamboos (2,[illegible] in number)	210	230	10			5 15 6	
	LIVE STOCK							
1	Sheep and goat (61 in number)	..		70			2 1 9	
	FUEL							
15	Coal and coke	6 080	1 627	11 075			153 0 6	
8	Charcoal	2 750	1 100	7 150			95 10 6	
6	Firewood	1,800	535	3,575			48 9 0	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
27	Earthware and earthen pots	1,090	793	6 150			23 15 9	
5	Stone plates	565	1,840	1,265			23 8 3	
1	Glassware	60	1,800	250			8 12 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
669	Passenger boat	.....		40 200			293 1 0	
1,272	Kimpry do			1,33 195			1,627 2 3	
15	Straw (343 kahans)	2 600	851	6 375			28 5 6	
12	Oil cake	2,200	2,200	4 925			24 3 6	
9	Furniture	385	1,345	1 038			16 2 6	
4	Mats	150	640	470			5 14 0	
3	Gunny (450 in number)	350	650	1,025			3 13 6	
15	Miscellaneous	1,250	1 447	3 12			29 14 3	
25	Other oils	4,210	13 780	12 650			184 14 0	
3	Saji	300	550	1,200			14 15 0	
1	Cole rope	100	800	425			12 12 0	
...	Under charges for	..		5,100			88 13 9	
..	Demurrage						17 10 6	
3,943	Total ..	3,87,231	10,50,380	9,71,615	34,679	3 05,398	13,123 1 6	0 3·0
4,439	Total of same month last year ...	3,18,045	15,35,978	8,16,108	20,146	6,20,364	9,439 4 6	0 3·0

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
...	Nil	..						
...	Total ...							
	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A P	
3,963	Private, including miscellaneous . .	3,87,231	10,30,360	9,71 015	34,070	805,308	13,123 1 0	. .
	Government stores, excluding ditto ..							
3,963	Grand Total .	3,87,231	10 30 360	9,71,015	34 070	805,308	13 123 1 0	
4,469	Grand Total of same month last year .	3,16,046	13,35,978	8 16,109	29,145	620,258	9,859 4 0	

Memo	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	1	194	12 8
Amount of tollage for the month	13	123	1 0
Total	14	317	13 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	11	310	11 0
Balance at the end of the month	2	007	2 8

This includes tolls on the Narainghar channel, amounting to Rs 451 7

Hidgellee Tidal Canal

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A P.
175	Paddy	16 207	19 216	38 635			306 13 9	
636	Rice	69,650	1,53,240	1,61 0 .			1,125 13 9	
1	Gram	60	180	171			1 5 3	.
21	Fruits and vegetables	1,161	1 161	2 645			27 12 6	.
14	Jaggery	1,235	3 6 0	4 09 .			24 8 6	.
18	Salt	3,475	8,412	8 100			58 12 6	.
19	Oil	771	7,710	3,040			27 7 3	. .
	Stimulants							
86	Tobacco ...	2 338	13,003	6,975	... .	.. ..	65 9 9	. . .
	Clothing							
8	Cotton piece-goods (European) .	305	7,625	1,720			11 13 0	. ..
	Staples of Manufacture							
1	Brass	60	180	195			0 17 9	...
1	Iron	300	2,000	650			4 7 6	
6	Jute .	340	2,190	1 980			13 8 0	
2	Hides	90	1,100	195		.	1 5 3	.
	Building Materials.							
9	Ghooting lime ...	814	155	2 025			13 14 9	..
6	Sand	1,950	130	3,225			22 2 9	.....
11	Unwrought timber and piles	946	947	1,015			15 4 0	..
8	Bamboos . .	710	231	900			5 15 0	.
	Fuel.							
5	Coal and coke ..	1,150	287	2 450		.	16 13 6	
12	Firewood ..	585	263	2,340		.	16 5 0	..
	Miscellaneous.							
74	Passenger boat	.	....	5 156	.	.	44 10 3	
637	Empty do.	.	.	64 560			521 3 3	. ..
33	Straw	5,720	2,290	11,178			107 11 3	... ..
6	Mats ..	450	1,040	1,017			6 15 6	..
18	Miscellaneous	600	4,358	1,465	.		28 12 9	.
1	Gunny	75	375	550	. . .		3 13 6	..
2,005	Total ..	1,09,323	2,12,095	3,13,265	11,186	1,46,160	2,671 5 6	0 3 3
2,961	Total of same month last year ...	1,28,897	2,23,814	3,31,270	11,831	1,62,973	3,232 13 9	0 3 3

Range 11 closed on 24th January 1885 for silt clearance.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	Building Materials	**Mds**	**Rs**				**Rs. A. P.**	**A. P**
1	Timber	150	28	150	...		2 10 0	...
	Miscellaneous.							
2	Empty boats			60	...		1 6 6	...
2	Stores, &c	350	1,800	1,150	...		20 13 6	...
5	Total	500	1,828	1,380	49	1,429	24 14 0	0 2·3
15	Total of same month last year	1,025	4,346	3,918	140	3,302	57 11 6	0 2·3
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	**Rs**				**Rs. A P**	
1,603	Private including miscellaneous	1,09,323	2,12,095	3,13,265	11 188	146,100	2 573 5 6	.....
5	Government stores, including ditto	500	1,828	1,380	49	1,429	24 14 0	.....
1,608	Grand Total	1,09,823	2 13 923	3,14,645	11,237	147,529	2,598 3 6	.
1,816	Grand total of same month last year	1,30 823	2,28 200	3,35 185	11,971	165 075	3 230 9 3	..

Memo

	Rs A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	293 13 0
Amount of tollage for the month	2,598 3 6
Total	2 892 0 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2 498 14 6
Balance at the end of the month	393 3 0

SONE CIRCLE

Eastern Main and Patna Canals

Length of Canal open—86½ miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P.
2	Pulses and other crops	280	168	675	22½	498	5 1 0	.
10	Fruits and vegetables	1,700	1,063	3 246	115½	7,166	71 15 9	. .
1	Treacle	200	500	494	17½	3012	3 13 9	..
4	Salt	840	2,400	1 877	52½	3,387½	34 4 6	
2	Oil	100	925	215	7½	815	6 11 6	.
	Stimulants.							
1	Tobacco	150	500	258	9½	580½	5 13 9	.
	Clothing							
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	242	12,000	309	14½	1,072½	11 0 3	.
	Staples of Manufacture.							
2	Lah	450	2,300	834	29½	2,470	25 0 0	. ..
5	Hides, Horns	987	4,000	1,541	54½	3 570	35 9 0	..
4	Linseed	400	1,000	921	32½	1 230	13 0 3	. .
7	Til seed	5,925	15,345	9,5 9	340½	26 145	266 13 9	. .
	Building Materials.							
1	Building stores, doors	10	20	36	1½	25	0 3 9	.. .
6	Stone lime	2,415	715	3,278	117	9 007	100 12 6	. .
2	Beams	82	175	184	6½	153	1 6 3	. ...
1	Bullahs, 3,513 No.	130	11,	267	9½	200½	2 0 6	... .
80	Bamboos 704 725 No	2,170	20,053	4 520	1014	1,711	387 6 9	. .
2	Hill bamboos	. .	.	. .	...	.	5 5 6	.
	Fuel							
7	Coal and coke	1,675	300	2,634	87	747	7 13 9	.
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements							
1	Earthware and earthenpots	25	25	295	10½	22½	2 3 9	.. .
6	Stone mills	2,925	745	3,195	114	9,490	66 7 0	.
	Miscellaneous							
3	Passenger boat, No 34	.. .	.....	445	15½	362½	3 6 9	..
61	Empty do	..	..	6,389	227	5 956½	22 3 9	..
12	Straw	765	765	1,158	48½	1,590½	16 4 0	.....
1	Khas	90	100	192	6½	472	5 2 3	.
29	Miscellaneous	4,935	12,920	6,457	261½	19,413½	202 14 6	... .
2	Bones	650	1,300	972	34½	2,656	27 14 6	. .
	Tollage on Government steamer hired out to Mr Hodges.	.	. ..	...	.....	.	180 0 0	....
217	Total ...	36,406	78,631	51,787	1,830½	90,799½	1,472 10 9	0 2·3
136	Total of same month last year ...	17,964	59,017	36,037	1,280	72,168	1,061 4 3	0 2·3

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

	Miscellaneous.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Empty boats	..		194	7	140	0 11 3	...
2	Total	..		194	7	140	0 11 3	0 0·9
26	Total of same month last year	2,965	1,105	6,822	253½	10,881	62 2 3	0 1·1

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
217	Private, including miscellaneous	26,406	78,631	51,767	1,850½	99,789½	1,472 10 9	... ..
2	Government stores, including ditto			194	7	140	0 11 3	.....
219	Grand Total	26,406	78,631	51,961	1,846½	99,929½	1,473 6 0	.. ..
103	Grand total of same month last year	20,947	60,123	42,579	1,534½	82,084	1,134 7 0	...

Memo					Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	..	..	...	206 9 3
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	1,473 6 0
			Total	..	1,679 15 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	1,479 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	196 13 9

Western Main Canal.

Length of Canal open—22 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P	A. P
1	Jaggery	462	864	880	19	1,045	18 0 6	.
	Building Materials.							
1	Rubble stone	500	25	600	21	346	1 14 6	
1	Stone Patins	300	45	300	18	1,100	1 9 0	
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
12	Grind mill stone	5,636	1,041	7,575	270	2,700	66 7 3	....
	Miscellaneous.							
1	Passenger boat	.. ..	..	700	8	210	0 10 0	
3	Empty boat	.. ..	..	220	6	132	0 14 6	..
1	Garpas	320	160	275	13	715	6 5 3	..
1	Dhoora	250	25	275	20	1,100	13 9 3	..
21	Total	7,467	2,110	10,800	375	7,466	106 5 9	0 2·7
66	Total of same month last year	6,467	15,291	9,750	349	6,000	89 6 9	0 1·7

Western Main Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Miscellaneous	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
	Nil		..	.	..		. ..	
	Total							
17	Total of same month last year	5,758	288	8,075	269	2,880	80 12 0	0 8·3
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
21	Private, including miscellaneous Government stores, including ditto	7,467	2,110	10,500	372	7,438	106 3 9	.
21	Grand Total	7,467	2,110	10,500	372	7,438	106 3 9	
41	Grand total of same month last year	12,255	15,509	17,925	634	6,970	133 15 9	

Memo	Rs A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	8 13 3
Amount of tollage for the month . ..	106 3 9
Total	115 0 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month .. .	93 6 9
Balance at the end of the month	21 9 3

Arrah Canal.

Length of Canal open—65 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE.

	Articles of Food.	Mds.	Rs				Rs A P	A P
4	Rice .	411	1,027	731	26	910	10 6 0	
3	Pulses and other crops	512	1,024	672	24	624	7 14 6	
10	Jaggery .	1,587	4,761	2,787	85	3,423	38 1 0	
18	Salt .	4,146	12,438	5,490	196	8,234	87 7 0	
	Staples of Manufacture							
1	Iron .	20	60	43	1	22	0 5 3	
7	Til seed .	1,500	4,500	2,016	72	4,176	43 1 9	..
	Building Materials.							
1	Building stores .	20	90	43	1	42	0 10 0	
2	Stone lime	694	694	744	28	1,624	16 6 6	
1	Ghooting lime . .	239	70	339	11	636	7 1 9	..
	Bullahs } (209,418 in number) Bamboos }	. .	.	.	.		152 12 3	. ..
	Fuel.							
8	Coal and coke	2,088	1,044	2,728	97	3,018	15 9 6	... ..
1	Firewood .	900	300	1,065	38	798	1 6 3	.....
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements							
3	Earthware and earthenpots	912	912	1,152	41	3,378	34 1 0	...
3	Stone plates ..	960	853	1,150	41	2,940	8 15 9	.....
	Miscellaneous							
6	Passenger boat	.	..	679	24	1,320	13 7 0	.
83	Empty do	.	..	4,467	159	3,918	20 4 9	...
14	Straw ..	1,389	226	2,479	88	2,854	22 0 9	...
2	Carts (2 wheeled)	28	100	98	3	42	0 9 3	. ..
135	Total .	16,306	27,788	24,849	886	36,977	463 8 3	0 2·4
178	Total of same month last year	23 077	66,117	37,982	1,342	63,344	889 5 9	0 1·7

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	FUEL.	Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Coal	645	322	885	31	1,147	6 0 3	
5	Total	645	322	885	31	1,147	6 0 3	1 07
26	Total of same month last year ..	4,910	11,722	7,367	260	14,316	106 13 9	0 1 4
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
135	Private, including miscellaneous	15 306	27,708	26,349	926	34,977	468 8 3	
3	Government stores, including ditto	645	322	885	31	1,147	6 0 3	... ..
138	Grand Total	15,951	28,030	27,234	957	36,124	474 8 6	... .
196	Grand total of same month last year	27,987	79,930	45,309	1,609	77,360	696 2 6	

This decrease is owing to low traffic of food staples and irrigation stores.

Memo				Rs. A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	. ...			113 6 9
Amount of tollage for the month	... ..			674 8 6
		Total	...	887 15 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.. ..			649 9 0
Balance at the end of the month	... ...			138 6 3

Buxar Canal.

Length of Canal open—45 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P	A P
26	Jaggery	6,180	15,809	10,293	371	9,919	128 1 3	..
2	Salt	480	1,216	442	16	502	10 15 6	. .
	Building Materials							
...	Beams and bargahs, chowdhars, 502 ; firewood, 4,310 . .			..	.		224 2 0	... ..
...	Bullahs, 310 .							
	Bamboos, 542,025 .							9
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements							
1	Mill-stone	312	75	312	11	407	8 15 0	...
	Miscellaneous							
3	Passenger boat			626	22	458	5 8 0	.. .
72	Empty do .			5,736	206	4,792	30 2 9	
2	Straw			200	7	66	1 8 0	..
	Excess tollage	..					0 6 3	.....
116	Total	6,982	16,909	17,736	633	16,214	404 11 9	0 4 8
27	Total of same month last year .	1,203	3,239	3,377	116	5,646	117 8 9	0 3·0

Buxar Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Building Materials.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Nil							
.	Total .			..		..		.
22	Total of same month last year ...	. ..		2,625	96	4,689	81 2 0	0 1·2
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.	
116	Private including miscellaneous . Government stores, including ditto	6,862	16,909	17 738	633	16,214	404 11 9	.. ...
116	Grand Total ...	6,862	16,909	17,738	633	16,214	404 11 9	.
40	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,203	3,329	5,962	209	10,335	148 7 9	..

Memo.		Rs A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.. . ...	30 6 0
Amount of tollage for the month	.	404 11 9
	Total	435 1 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	. ...	430 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	... ..	5 0 3

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85 During the month	Traffic, 1884-85 To end of the month	Traffic, 1883-84 During the corresponding month	Traffic, 1883-84 To end of the corresponding month	Remarks.
Orissa Circle	Rs A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P	
Taldunda . ..	622 7 6	2,401 5 9	205 0 7	2,346 13 1	
Kendrapara	4,429 12 6	29,768 1 0	4,074 2 6	26,576 7 10	
High Level, Range I	1,297 10 6	5,227 12 9	617 6 9	5,556 0 9	
Ditto, ditto II ..	538 11 6	2,126 6 8	408 7 0	2,508 4 0	
Ditto, ditto III .	109 14 3	790 8 8	36 7 9	515 6 8	
Total Orissa Circle ..	7,004 8 3	40,314 3 5	5,341 8 7	47,298 0 4	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	13,123 1 0	1,02,113 11 6	9,530 4 0	98,983 3 10	
Hidgelee Tidal ...	2,598 3 6	37,428 3 3	3,290 9 3	50,488 9 6	
Total South-Western Circle .	15,721 4 6	1,39,541 14 9	13,129 13 3	1,44,471 13 4	
Sone Circle					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,473 6 0	18,956 11 8	1,124 7 0	19,767 8 7	
Western Main	106 3 9	900 4 9	135 15 9	2,345 1 0	
Arrah . . .	474 8 6	6,489 10 6	696 2 6	18,846 12 6	
Buxar	404 11 9	3,174 6 6	144 7 9	4,696 2 9	
Total Sone Circle ...	2,458 10 0	29,519 13 5	2,105 1 0	49,705 10 10	
Grand Total ..	25,184 10 9	2,06,467 9 7	20,576 6 10	2,32,475 8 6	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85.						Traffic, 1883-84					
	During the month.			To end of the month			During the corresponding month			To end of the corresponding month		
	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Passengers	Goods	Total receipts
Orissa Circle	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs. A P	No	Mds	Rs A P
Taldunda and Kanarapara High Level ..	1 187	4 610	1 090 12 6	7 429 7,418	9 810 15,088	10,589 10 11 8,892 15 10	2 708 770	2,120 1 057	4,425 9 2 760 10 11	18 270 5 804	7 576 9,103	32 226 15 11 6 205 0 0
Total Orissa Circle	1,187	4,610	1,090 12 6	14,848	25,849	19,482 10 9	3,008	3 183	5,185 4 1	24,074	16 679	38 822 6 1
South-Western Circle												
Midnapore ..	16,557	1,327	750 0 0	43,219	8,661	7 500 0 0	12 170	215	616 0 0	111,284	3 520	9 616 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	16 557	1,327	750 0 0	43,219	8 661	7 500 0 0	12 170	216	616 0 0	111 284	3,520	9,616 0 0
Sone Circle												
Eastern Main and Patna Western Main and Buxar Arrah		5,478	(--)150 0 0 2.5 0 0	5 470	4 068 4 [illegible]	1 310 0 7 5 944 9 5	1 400	1 804	887 13 5	13 931	27 442	9 770 0 6
				9 109	7 044	6 407 10 0	2 480	778	1 443 0 0	23,857	17,444	15 880 0 0
Total Sone Circle		5 478	75 0 0	14,429	10 900	13 662 4 5	4 312	3 771	2 584 5 0	44 503	61 886	31,190 5 5
Grand Total	17,744	11,365	2,5 5 12 6	71 896	73,816	39,644 15 1	19 586	7 721	8 393 9 10	179,861	82 048	79 354 11 4

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS

	Earnings, 1884-85		Earnings, 1883-84.		Remarks.
	During the month	To end of the month	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month	
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Orissa Canals	8 605 4 9	50 706 13 2	10 566 13 6	85 820 6 5	
Midnapore Canal	1 ,873 1 0	1,0 [illegible] 11 6	10 475 4 0	1 01 599 3 10	
Hijellee Tidal Canal	2 [illegible] 5 6	37 478 3 5	3 290 9 5	50 488 9 6	
Sone Canals	2 5 [illegible] 14 0	41,273 3 9	4 [illegible] 0 9	71,902 0 1	
Grand Total	27,610 7 5	2 48 111 15 8	28 382 0 8	1,11,810 3 10	

C W. Odling,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 17th March 1885.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the 3 weeks and 3 days ending 24th January 1885, as compared with the same period of 1884.

Staples	1885		1884.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds.	Rs.
Animals, living — Horses, ponies, and mules	No 124	3,415	No 111	2,986	No 13	399		
Animals, living — Cattle	,, 23	215			,, 23	215		
Animals, living — Sheep and goats	,, 3,310	2,616	,, 2 636	2 069	,, 674	548		
Animals, living — Other kinds	,, 52	64			,, 32	64		
Borax	3 709	2,923	9,170	7,068			5,961	5,062
Canes and rattans								
Cautchouc (Indian rubber)	1	1	5	2			4	1
Chinaware and Japanese ware	244	569	262	559	2			10
Coal and coke, up	9,60,068	1,37 199	5 05,098	2,78,749			1,36,036	96 550
Ditto, down	10,14 986	2,24 013	19 15,486	2 69,463			3,30,500	45,450
Cotton, raw	1,45,549	1,10,871	2,72 045	2,83 290			1,26,457	1,46,419
Cotton manufactured — Twist and yarn (European)	8 152	11,428	7,000	11 048	603	280		
Cotton manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	8,179	5,109	7 907	5 044	272	56		
Cotton manufactured — Piece goods (European)	86 114	95 602	1,24 235	1 65 739			45,121	70,037
Cotton manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	20 610	14 0 9	23 794	16,810			3,184	2,161
Drugs and medicines — Asafœtida	1,077	450	1 0 6	457	71	23		
Drugs and medicines — Other sorts, not intoxicating	1,170	1,500	1,148	1 516	31	74		
Drugs and medicines — Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i e , sesame, bhang, ganja, and churus, &c)	1,013	959	1,769	1,216			756	277
Dyeing materials — Indigo	12 734	20 576	4,442	6,738	8,292	13,838		
Dyeing materials — Madder or manjit	1 1	18	537	102			396	144
Dyeing materials — Safflower	112	78	114	89			2	13
Dyeing materials — Turmeric	5 902	2 888	6,140	2 929			247	234
Dyeing materials — Other kinds	12 077	8,948	11,832	9 097	545			89
Earthenware and porcelain	543	999	571	1 008			28	9
Fibrous products — Jute, raw	1,107	495	3 108	1 210			2,001	715
Fibrous products — Do , manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	5 . 164	29,712	56,960	35 902			1,526	6,190
Fibrous products — Other fibres, raw	5,090	1 045	3 475	812	1 561	233		
Fibrous products — Ditto manufactured	2,023	688	1 5 3	545	459	143		
Fruits & Nuts — Cocoanuts	5 741	8 1 5	5,1 0	8,0 8	501	55		
Fruits & Nuts — All other kinds	28 20	18,988	37 079	22 704			8,859	3,816
Gram & Pulses — Wheat	2 5 1 2	89 8	1,80 742	7 , 247	62 710	14,590		
Gram & Pulses — Gram and pulses	63 7 0	21,7 8	1 40 103	40 158			66 430	18,810
Gram & Pulses — Rice husked	2,53 672	44 811	4 03 702	1,00 711			2,10,130	54,900
Gram & Pulses — Do , unhusked	8 1 6	1,802	9 986	1 272		330	700	
Gram & Pulses — Other rain and spring crops	2,50 110	42 780	5 67 570	1,2 , 8 0			3,07,160	83,560
Gums and resins	1 705	2 313	1 742	2 266	53	47		
Hides & Skins — Hides of cattle	81 2 1	53 17	65 670	39, 6	15,536	13,98		
Hides & Skins — Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	8,226	5 153	9,081	6 920			85	1,767
Horns	848	1 274	1 750	1 483			882	189
Lac — Lac dye	19	59	282	269			263	210
Lac — Do shell	15 864	14 902	11,796	13 512	3,568	1,430		
Lac — Do stick and other kinds	22 270	7 761	25 191	10 300			2,914	2,619
Leather — Leather, unmanufactured	1 80	2 910	1,4 4	3 0 8			53	146
Leather — Ditto, manufactured	6,944	5,148	2 440	2 588		60	4 96	
Liquors	11 485	8 769	20 374	21,189			8,889	12,911
Mats	5 2	147	67	550	21			3
Metals and manufactures of — Brass and copper	38 827	93 013	36,268	36 502	359			1,489
Metals and manufactures of — Iron	92 27	67 047	93,541	79 898			1,268	12,231
Metals and manufactures of — Other metals	7 910	9 3 2	7,878	9 418	40			84
Oils	14,904	16 5 4	12 295	8,556	6 609	8,078		
Opium	46,487	47 2 9	63 008	63 811			16,521	16,591
Paints and colours	3 , 4	4,825	3 716	3,516		9	372	
Provisions — Ghee	18,6 8	17,695	26,144	7 , 550			7,078	7,915
Provisions — Other kinds	4 429	3,840	4,344	5 0 8	80			1,219
Railway materials, Construction Account	2 00 042	4 926	2,18 161	4 681			17 217	65
Ditto ditto, Foreign	91,194	37,118	2,08,652	1,47,5 2			1,11,458	1,10,413
Salt	5 7 389	1 23 7 1	5 03 258	1,51,550	70 161			7,774
Saltpetre, &c — Saltpetre	61 0 0	23,125	73,529	33,416			23,780	10,291
Saltpetre, &c — Other saline substances	1 06	59	1 01 ,	826			550	767
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Linseed	17 970	240	1,42,830	55,070			1,24 860	54,830
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Mustard and rape	54 478	12 784	72,5 8	25 544			18 080	12,760
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Til or gingelly	2 10 345	61 084	2 90 425	88 314			79,080	27,230
Seeds — Oil-seeds — Other oil seeds	39 680	11 724	64 830	11,994			25,150	270
Seeds — Other seeds — Indigo seed	1,8 889	50 001	1 7,450	64,011			30 590	13,928
Seeds — Other seeds — Tea seed	14 809	7 616	26 373	12,706			11,480	4,690
Seeds — Other seeds — Other kinds	2 287	2,239	2,054	1,990	233	239		
Silk — Silk raw	81	16	481	449			400	433
Silk — Do , manufactured (European)	30 21	14,981	10 , 8	6,185	20,176	12,796		
Silk — Do , ditto (Indian)	69,086	10 246	72 , 6	9 698		550	3,280	
Spices	1 30 007	26,208	1,37,,37	26 274			7,290	66
Stone and marble	1 68,014	53 004	2 55,4 0	64,931			90,806	10,927
Sugar — Sugar, refined	1 935	1,7 4	1 909	2,136	126			402
Sugar — Do , unrefined	407	21	1,768	60			1,271	39
Tea — Tea, Indian	13,423	7,150	17 013	9 224			3,590	2,074
Tea — Do , Foreign	34 9 6	6 751	33 342	7,512	1,404			761
Tobacco	52 447	2,662	40,017	2,728	12,430			66
Wood — Timber	1,616	1,503	1,570	1,586	46	7		
Wood — Firewood	129	3,2	136	364			7	13
Wool, raw	1,001	766	1 240	1,254			239	488
Wool — Do , manufactured (European)	1	1			1	4		
Wool — Wool manufactured (Indian)	2,12,391	1 03 716	2,13,626	1,54,203			1,235	50,487
Wool — Shawls	13,112	18 810	20,1 0	43,906			7,078	25,090
All other articles of merchandise	06,1 5	14 901	8,6 9	17,954	5,694			3,057
Government stores								
Minerals								
Total	57,67,414	19,27 198	74,58,744	26,96,534	2,11,769	66,059	19,02,099	9,30,185

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during the 3 *weeks and* 3 *days ending* 24*th January* 1885.

INCREASES.

Wheat.—A better demand in the Calcutta market, owing to a reported want of rain in the mofussil has caused the increase in this staple.

Indigo.—This increase is attributed to heavier despatches having been made later in the season than during 1883 84, owing to the market having been unfavourable in October and November

Hides.—This is due to good prices and fair supplies

Oil.—The increase was principally in kerosine oil, and is attributable to low prices in Calcutta attended with an active demand in the interior

Spices.—This increase is due to ordinary fluctuation of trade.

DECREASES.

Coal.—This decrease is assignable to less demand from foreign railways and to less despatches of coal to Calcutta for kiln purposes

Cotton.—The cotton market was almost at a stand-still during January in consequence of high sea freights on the one hand, and heavy prices on the other, hence the decrease in this staple

Piece goods.—Discouraging accounts from up-country markets, native holidays, and weak local demand at Calcutta are the reasons assigned for this decrease

Other grains.—This may be attributed to local harvests having been good throughout the country.

Pulses and Gram.—The same cause as given under the preceding head must be held to account for the decrease in these staples.

Opium.—This decrease is more than balanced by the increase in the despatches during the preceding month of December.

Railway Materials Foreign.—This heavy decrease is attributable to completion of railway works which were in course of active construction during the corresponding period of last year

Seeds.—Due to the stock of teel seed having been exhausted, and the business in other seeds dull.

Rice (*husked and unhusked*).—Short crops owing to want of rain in the rice producing districts is assigned as the reason for the decrease in this commodity

Sugar.—Want of demand and high prices are the causes for this decrease

Government Stores.—This decrease is attributable to smaller despatches having been made this year than in 1884.

N. ST. L. CARTER, *Traffic Manager*.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 9*th March* 1885

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 on 1,5 9¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	227,489	2 81,490 5 0	23,37 491 0	5,71 750 0 0	17 556 5 0	8,70,715 10 0	65,446	107,911	173,357
Or per mile of railway		186 6 11		378 12 4	11 9 11	576 13 2			
For previous 9 weeks of half year	2,006 668	25,62 417 14 0	1 81 14 598 0	48 62 008 15 3	1 47 516 2 10	75 71 042 14 1	573,859½	826,361½	1,402,221
Total for 10 weeks	2 234 157	28 4 908 4 0	2 04 2 02 0	54 3767 15 3	1,66 052 7 10	84,42 758 8 1	641,305½	934,272½	1,575,578
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	236 575½	2,77,117 14 7	26, 6,752 20	6 48 455 15 9	21,491 15 2	9 47,279 13 6	62,238	125,992	188,230
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		184 11 5		429 9 4	14 3 11	627 8 8			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,215,494	27,94,593 1 0	2 07 51 487 0	68 67 208 4 3	1,90,619 10 9	98,56,419 0 9	623,857	1,253,664	1,877,521

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1885			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 8th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	9,57,273	628	1 509½	8 70,716	577	1,5 9½	4 72 71 574	31 317	1 5 9½	3 94 00,654	26,110	..	78,00,920

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	11 372	7,147 12 0	82,164 10	1484 1 0	72 4 0	10 704 1 0	1,773	1 286	3,079
Or per mile of railway	199	1 4 13 4	0 0 10	60 14 7	1 4 5	187 2 2			
For previous 9 weeks of half year	104 104	61 971 0 0	94 0 5 0	26 0 12 1	506 6 1	88 030 7 6	15 214	6 169	21,383
Total for 10 weeks	115 476	68,469 1 0	3,97 098 10	20 0 13 1	578 10 1	98 734 8 6	16 987	7 454	24,361
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12 05½	7 215 15 6	38 321 30	2,370 7 9	75 9 0	9 670 12 3	1,854	933	2,786
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	2 6	126 2 5	679 20	41 9 6	1 5 2	169 1 1			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108 737	57 981 4 11	3,63 517 0	25 202 4 3	661 1 0	83,305 10 2	17,475	6,997	24,472

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1885			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 8th March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
57½	9,671	169	57½	10,704	187	57½	4,24,046	7,413	57½	4,92,413	8,609	68,366	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. 'a. p	Mds s.	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week	2,056	361 12 0	17,106 20	490 11 0	58 0 0	910 5 0	190	129	319
Or per mile of railway		29 5 1	.	33 6 8	4 13 4	67 6 8	..	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	16,960	2,283 14 0	1,62,494 10	4,111 9 0	413 11 3	7,809 2 3	1 551	1,043	2,678
Total or 10 weeks .	20,996	2,635 11 0	1,79,601 0	4,612 4 0	471 11 3	8,619 10 3	1,721	1,181	2,902
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	2,220	316 9 4	11,167 0	418 11 0	22 10 0	957 13 4	193	134	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		43 0 8	. . .	34 14 8	1 14 2	79 13 1	. .	. ..	. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	23,702½	4,341 13 1	1,86,773 10	4,616 1 0	332 6 9	9,290 4 10	1,614	1,646	3,260

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghâzipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12	966	80	12	811	68	12	44,066	3,674	12	44 737	3,728	671	... ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5,809	5,450 1 0	61,270 30	2 864 0 0	174 4 0	8 428 5 0	749½	876	1,625½
Or per mile of railway		73 2 6	..	37 10 2	2 5 5	113 2 1	.. .	.. .	.. ..
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	44,630	38,478 1 0	6,46,720 10	37,748 3 3	1,363 1 0	77,909 5 3	5,980	11,004½	16,984½
Total for 10 weeks	50,439	43,928 2 0	7,07,791 0	40,573 3 3	1,537 5 0	86,337 10 3	6,729½	11,879½	18,609½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	5,535½	4,576 6 6	66 808 10	3,602 11 0	99 11 0	8,338 10 5	519	1,247	1,766
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	. .	61 6 10	. ...	49 2 7	1 5 5	111 14 10	.	.	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	43,899	40,207 9 9	5,82 872 10	37,096 7 0	1,031 6 6	78 435 7 3	4,946	11,093	16,039

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
74½	8,339	113	74½	8,469	113	74½	2,20,333	4,494	74½	2,53,367	4,743	33,034	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	19,606	5,300 5 0	8,875 30	342 1 0	5 0 0	5,647 6 0	948	152	1,100
Or per mile of railway		240 14 9	..	15 8 9	0 5 8	256 11 8	.. ..	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half year	173,716	47,293 5 0	82,106 0	2,037 6 0	53 0 6	49,383 11 6	8,603½	1,309½	9,913
Total for 10 weeks	193,322	52,593 10 0	90,981 30	2,349 7 0	58 0 6	55,031 1 6	9,551½	1,461½	11,013

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs .	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
.....	.		22	5,647	257	. .		..	22	55,000	2,500	.	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P.	Mds s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	96,831	54,199 0 0	4,49,272 0†	43,065 0 0	7,370 0 0	1,04,634 0 0	13,012	9,329	22,341
Or per mile of railway	416	232 0 0	1,928 0	185 0 0		417 0 0			. .
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	694,594	2,99,579 0 0	19,05,990 0	2,03,209 0 0	42,113 0 0	6,43,901 0 0*	87,962	48,581	136,533
Total for 8 weeks	790,425	3,53,778 0 0	23,55,262 0	2,46,274 0 0	49,483 0 0	7,48,535 0 0	100,964	57,910	158,874
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,122	43,275 0 0	2,59,115 0	38,132 0 0	5,073 0 0	87,380 0 0	9,619	6,969	16,589
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	404	186 0 0	1,112 0	163 0 0	.	349 0 0		.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	825,876	3,82,329 0 0	21,70,387 0	3,19,702 0 0	58,004 0 0	7,00,035 0 0	80,715	62,215	142,930

* Audited up to 24th January.
† Increase due to carriage of Railway materials.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1885.			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	87,380	375	233	1,04,634	449	214	47,01,719	21,971	218	49,32,169	22,626	2,30,463	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th February 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	22,643	8,552 0 0	29,600 0	1,925 0 0	28 0 0	10,507 0 0	2,600	1,216	3,816
Or per mile of railway	179	68 0 0	230 0	15 0 0	...	83 0 0	....	....	..
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	154,836	57,822 0 0	1,44,854 0	11,142 0 0	133 0 0	*80,097 0 0	18,200	9,731	27,931
Total for 8 weeks ...	177,479	66,375 0 0	1,73,454 0	13,067 0 0	212 0 0	79,314 0 0	32,800	10,947	43,747
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .. .	20,544	5,504 0 0	19,036 0	903 0 0	54 0 0	6,460 0 0	2,168	581	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	180	48 0 0	167 0	8 0 0	.. .	56 0 0	...	..	.. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	145,470	38,748 0 0	1,19,229 0	4,502 0 0	230 0 0	33,500 0 0	14,963	8,949	18,333

* Audited up to 24th January

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 1st March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 28th February 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 1st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th February 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
114	6,460	57	126	10,507	83	43	1,20,615	2,873	125	4,35 845	3,467	3 15,230	..

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th February 1885 ..	5,803	0	0
Corresponding week last year	8,285	5	0
Decrease	2,482	5	0
Receipts from 1st January to 28th February 1885 . .	47,665	11	6
From 1st January to 1st March 1884	50,996	15	2
Decrease	3,331	3	8
		Miles.	
Miles open week ending 28th February 1885		50½	
Corresponding week last year		50	
Increase		½	
	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 28th February 1885	115	13	2
Corresponding week last year	165	11	4
Decrease	49	14	2

Darjeeling, *the 7th March* 1885. W Stevenson, *Secretary.*

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REGISTERED No. 20 A.

No. 12 of 1885.



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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 7th March 1885.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, *Presiding.*
THE HON. H. J. REYNOLDS.
THE HON. A. PHILLIPS, *Acting Advocate-General.*
THE HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
THE HON. A. P. MACDONNELL.
COLONEL THE HON. S. T. TREVOR, R.E.
THE HON. C. B. GARRETT.
THE HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
THE HON. A. B. MILLER.
THE HON. KUMAR BOYKANTONATH DE.
THE HON. RAI JOY PROKASH LALL, BAHADOOR.
THE HON. G. IRVING.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS SAID:—I beg to move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the Commissioners for the Port of

Calcutta to construct docks, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. I need not tell hon. members that this matter of the construction of docks at Kidderpore has been, for many weeks past, the subject of very animated debate and discussion in Calcutta. It has been discussed in letters in the newspapers and in the memorial presented to this Council, which is now in the hands of hon. members. I may say that I think it shares with the Rent Bill and the war in the Soudan the distinction of being one of the burning questions of the hour in Calcutta. If I had nothing more to deal with than the letters which have appeared in the newspapers, I am not sure I should care to detain the Council with any attempt at a detailed refutation of the wild statements and wild mis-statements which have appeared in those letters. I have been struck, and I think hon. members must have been struck, with the fact that the authors of those letters have not sufficiently had the courage of their opinions to sign their names to those letters, and I might, I think, be satisfied to say to the Council that we have on one side the opinion of the Committee of 1883—an opinion which was endorsed and accepted by the unanimous vote of the Port Commissioners and the Chamber of Commerce—the opinions of the Local Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State; and on the other side we have those anonymous and irresponsible statements, and that I leave it to the Council to say which alternative may fairly be accepted. But the memorial before the Council is a document of a very different character. It is numerously signed by some of the leading mercantile and trading firms in Calcutta, who are deeply interested in the commercial prosperity of the port, and is a document which deserves, and which will, no doubt, receive the fullest consideration at the hands of this Council. The contentions of the memorialists appear to me to be to the following effect: *First*, that the docks are not wanted either for imports or for exports. Not for imports, because sufficient accommodation already exists for the import trade, and not for exports because the export trade of Calcutta is declining, and more particularly the trade in wheat and oilseeds. *Secondly*, that such accommodation as the proposed docks would give would involve further charges on the trade of the port. *Thirdly*, that the general import vessels ought not to be taken away from the jetties to docks at some distance from the town. *Fourthly*, that the arrangements for raising the loans in India are open to objection. And, lastly, that the sanitary effect of the docks would be at the best doubtful. I think, however, I should most fairly represent the case of the memorialists by quoting their summing up in their own words:—"*First*, that at present there is no need for any extension of the port. *Second*, that should need for such extension arise, the proper course would be to extend the port on its present lines. *Third*, That the building of a dock at an enormous expense will be a great burden on the trade of Calcutta, because it has never been shown that docks will be either the means of reducing the charges or facilitating despatch: on the contrary, your memorialists confidently assert that the charges must be increased. For these reasons your memorialists pray for the appointment of an impartial Committee to reconsider the whole subject, and to take evidence from practical persons as to the advisability or otherwise of proceeding with the work, and they also pray that, pending the report of such a Committee, the work now going on may be stopped."

This memorial is addressed, as hon. members will have observed, to the President and members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor, and I admit that the memorialists are strictly within their right in so addressing us, because the Bill now before the Council contains in its preamble a recital that it is expedient to empower the Port Commissioners to construct docks at Kidderpore, and if the memorialists desire to traverse that statement they have no doubt a perfect right to do so. At the same time it should, I think, be remembered that the Lieutenant-Governor is not only the President of this Legislative Council, but also the executive head of the Government of Bengal, and I think that the Government of Bengal in its executive capacity has reasonable grounds for complaining of the line of action taken by the memorialists. It is not as if this matter were one which had been hastily undertaken and without consideration, or so as to keep the public, and especially such persons as the memorialists, in the dark as to what was going on.

I do not think I need trouble the Council over again with the history of the various steps of these proceedings. I need not recount in detail the history of the Diamond Harbour Dock Committee of 1882, and of the Committee of 1883; nor need I draw attention to the references which were made to the professional advisers of the Local Government and the Government of India, and to the various steps which have taken place from time to time until we reached the present stage of affairs; but it seems to me hardly fair to the Executive Government that now, when the progress of this work has reached an advanced stage, we should be asked to stay their hands. When the work is going on under the sanction of the Secretary of State, when the land has been taken up and contracts entered into, when the ground has been cleared for the work of laying the foundation of one of the walls, and when something like 18 or 20 lakhs have been already expended, it seems to me rather late in the day for the memorialists to come forward in this way, and to say that the whole scheme is a delusion and a mistake, and that the question of making docks at Kidderpore ought to be reconsidered *ab initio*. But I do not wish to put the memorial aside on any such grounds as these, or to argue that the memorialists have really allowed judgment to go against them by default. I am willing to meet them on their own ground. What would be the action of the Bengal Government on receiving such a memorial as this—a memorial upon a work of great importance deeply affecting the commercial interests of the town? The natural proceeding of the Government in such a case would be to consult the great representative Associations, the Trades' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce, which are the natural and proper advisers of the Government in questions of this kind. We have amongst us a member of this Council who is a member of the Trades' Association, and who will, I trust, tell the Council what he thinks on this question. We have not amongst us any member of the Chamber of Commerce, but it so happens that this question of the docks was very fully discussed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce in his annual address to the Chamber only a week ago. I have the report of that address by me, and I propose to refer to it at some length as going very fully into the questions raised by the memorial. The first point touched upon by the President in his address is this question of the delay made in bringing forward these objections. He remarks that this memorial comes sixteen months after the report of the Dock Committee was issued, and eleven months after the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained; and he said:—"The Committee of this Chamber had a copy of the document before it on the 18th October 1883, and I find that no less than 90 copies of that report were then received by the Chamber from the Port Commissioners for distribution, all of which were distributed among members; while those firms that do not belong to the Chamber were furnished with copies from the Port Commissioners direct. I learn that the daily newspapers, the *Englishman*, *Indian Daily News*, *Statesman* and *Pioneer* were at the same time furnished with copies." The President then makes what, I think, is a just remark, that "criticism at that time would have been more acceptable, and more useful than now. But I do not remember one dissentient voice." He then goes on to discuss the question that the expenditure incurred on these docks will throw heavy burdens upon trade. He appears to think that it will not. He says that he is certain that there is "needless alarm," and that the docks will not be, in his opinion, a burden to trade, but the reverse. He then goes on to discuss the comparative charges upon trade and shipping under the system of cargo boats as it at present prevails, and of the arrangements which will have to be made when these docks come into existence. He shows that the number of licensed cargo boats on the Port Commissioners' register on the 31st January last was 4,951, and reckons what the up-keep and maintenance of these boats cost the trade of the port, and he comes to the conclusion—I don't at all mean to endorse the exact correctness of the figures in his calculation—but he comes to the conclusion that the up keep and maintenance of these boats cost the trade of the port a very much larger sum than anything like what it will be called upon to pay under the dock system, and then goes on to point out two very material mistakes into which the advocates of cargo boats have fallen. He points out that in attempting to

compare the advantage of cargo boats as against the advantages to be derived from docks, they have entirely overlooked the great value of time. "Time," he very truly says, "is money to a shipowner. The facilities given for rapid discharge and loading will, in fact, considerably cheapen the port to ships." The second point which has been overlooked by the memorialists is that though the charge which they represent as being the normal charge of the cargo boats may be, and perhaps is, the charge when business is slack and trade is bad, yet that is not the case when there is any press of business. He refers for example to what happened three years ago, when what was called then—this is not my expression—the "extortion of the boat proprietors" was the subject of very severe remarks by the commercial firms in Calcutta, and he says that he has heard it said that at that time one of the opposers of the present dock scheme addressed the then Viceroy direct about the neglect of the Port Commissioners in having permitted the trade of the port to be at the mercy of the cargo boat owners, and he says that when the docks are completed there will be no chance of any such charges being laid against the Port Commissioners. He then goes into the question of the sanitary effect of the docks; he makes some remarks very well worth listening to on that head, and his conclusion is that trade will be conducted cheaper for everybody and an improvement made in sanitation and otherwise. That is a brief summary of the President's remarks. They are not the remarks of an irresponsible individual however distinguished, but the remarks of a gentleman of position, the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, when speaking under a sense of the responsibility which must attach to the President when making his annual address. It may be said that the President of the Chamber is Mr. Keswick, and that Mr. Keswick is a Port Commissioner; that is very true, and it is a fortunate thing for the Port Trust of Calcutta that he is a Port Commissioner. The Port Trust does not contain a more useful or more energetic member than Mr. Keswick Those who know him must know very well that he is too clear-sighted to be deceived in a matter of this kind, and too independent and too outspoken to advocate any cause which he does not believe to be founded on justice, and I might almost leave the memorial to be disposed of upon the arguments set forth by him in his presidential address, if it were not that there are some points in the memorial which I wish to examine a little more in detail.

The memorialists say at the bottom of the 3rd page of their memorial:—"Your memorialists now understand that these docks are to be made for an entirely different purpose—that is for a different purpose than that mentioned in the preceding paragraph—that general import ships are to be diverted to the docks, and the jetties made over to the coasting and inland steamers, for which they are entirely unsuitable; so that in fact the existing arrangement for salt, iron, and coal laden ships will remain the same, and the 673 ships will continue to load as heretofore in the stream; in other words, the increased facilities will be offered to the coasting and China steamers which are especially excluded from the Committee's report, and no additional facilities will be offered to the 673 sailing ships, the accommodation for which formed the single object of the Committee." Now the memorialists in this passage refer, I imagine, to a report of the Port Commissioners which was lately submitted to the Government of Bengal. That report was drawn up in reference to a despatch received from the Secretary of State on the subject of the docks. The Secretary of State has proceeded in this matter with a sobriety and caution which, I think, might satisfy the most careful of the memorialists. Although he had before him a strong consensus of opinion as to the advantage and advisability of giving sanction to the construction of the docks, he determined to proceed in a tentative manner at first, and so he only gave sanction to the construction of the tidal basin and approaches and to the completion of dock No. 1. Of course the expense of the approaches and tidal basin under this arrangement would have to be paid for out of the receipts for dock No. 1 alone instead of from the docks altogether, so that whereas the expense would not be very greatly diminished, the receipts from the docks would, of course, be very considerably smaller than they would be if the whole scheme had been brought into successful operation. Consequently the Port Com-

missioners thought it necessary to consider how far the scheme under these altered conditions could be worked, so that it might reasonably be expected to be a financial success, and they came to the conclusion that if the trade of the port and the number and tonnage of vessels were to increase during the next few years at the rate of increase of the last ten years, the receipts from dock No. 1 alone would be about 17½ lakhs and the charges about Rs. 14,35,000, giving a surplus of something over 3 lakhs of rupees. But the Commissioners thought that an estimate of this kind would not be entirely satisfactory to either the public or the Government. Whatever we may think as to the temporary character of this depression of trade, no doubt it would be more satisfactory if we could show that even on the face of the present figures, the scheme would be a financial success On going into these figures the Port Commissioners found that the receipts would come to about Rs 15,85,000, and the charges not above those previously estimated, that is about Rs. 14,35,000, and taking merely the receipts from Dock No. 1, and putting entirely aside the great increase of income which would be received at a comparatively small increase of expenditure when Dock No. 2 should be finished—taking Dock No. 1 alone, we might very fairly reckon upon a surplus income of about one and a half lakhs of rupees. But this decision of the Secretary of State necessarily involved, besides our looking at the financial question, our modifying the arrangements previously contemplated as regards the method of using the docks. It was originally intended that salt, coal, and iron carrying ships should be accommodated in Dock No. 2, Dock No 1 being intended for general cargo ships and sailing vessels. So long as sanction was witheld from the completion of the original scheme in its entirety, we should not be able to carry out the arrangements originally intended, and that is, I suppose, what is meant by saying that the arrangements for salt and iron and coal carrying ships will be the same as at present. I do not know whether the memorialists really understand the facts of the case, but this assumes that the arrangements which the Port Commissioners are now suggesting are intended to be permanent arrangements. I do not entertain the least doubt that by the time we have completed the first dock we shall have obtained sanction for the second, and my opinion on that point is confirmed by the favourable results which have been obtained thus far in the measures which have been taken for the construction of Dock No. 1. Whereas all kinds of apprehensions have been expressed with regard to the nature of the soil, we find it turns out that the soil is particularly favourable and excellent for working. You can get down to a depth of 30 feet, and I understand that the engineer in charge is sanguine of being able to complete the south wall (which is really the one about which, being nearest to the river, most apprehensions might have been entertained) without the use of wells, and that implies the saving of a considerable part of the expense originally estimated for. Of course, I do not wish to lay too much stress on the favourable nature of the soil thus far. We may come upon an unfortunate piece of ground which may involve us in very great expense, but so far as the work has gone the character of the soil has fully answered, and more than answered the expectations of our engineers, and affords a very conclusive argument to justify the Port Commissioners in the decision they came to that the docks should be constructed on the Kidderpore side and not on the Howrah side of the river. If we had constructed them on the Howrah side of the river, we might have met with the fate which lately overtook the new boat dock of the East Indian Railway, and have seen our dock disappear almost as soon as its construction was completed.

The next point in the memorial that I would ask attention to is the question of sanitation: "The effect," the memorialists say, "of these docks on the sanitation of Calcutta is a matter which requires the most careful consideration both by the civil and military authorities." It really might be thought from that that the memorialists are not aware that any consideration whatever had been given to the matter. They ought to have known that this question of the sanitary effect of the docks has been very carefully considered, and that the best authorities are of opinion that the docks will have no unfavourable effect in that direction. I find that just the same objection was made at Bombay when the construction of Prince's Dock was under consideration. Well, it turned out just the contrary. I don't wish to lay more stress on that circumstance than

it is worth, because of course Prince's Dock is a salt water dock, but that was one of the questions referred to by Mr. Keswick in his address to the Chamber of Commerce. He went in some detail into an explanation of the manner in which the sanitation of the docks would be provided for. To prevent stagnation of the water a continual flow of water through the dock will be kept up. Mr. Keswick came to the conclusion that there was no reason whatever for the apprehensions which had been expressed; and that is the opinion of two gentlemen of considerable attainments in the science of sanitation and of good acquaintance with Calcutta; I refer to Dr. Chevers and Dr. Macnamara. That is also the opinion of the Health Officer to the Port Commissioners, who has been consulted on the point; and these docks are to be constructed partly on the site of a number of bastis of an extremely unsanitary character, the rest of the site being now occupied by swamps, and the whole being honeycombed with some hundreds of tanks of the most filthy description. So that it will be seen that the general state of the neighbourhood is not at all satisfactory at present from a sanitary point of view. I think, therefore, that there can be no danger to the sanitary condition of the town by replacing a neighbourhood of that character by a sheet of water which will be kept, as far as such a thing can be done, in a state of purity by having the water continually renewed and replaced.

I would now ask the attention of the Council to what is said on page 4 of the memorial. They say:—"Should, however, the Government be determined to go on with the work, your memorialists would ask for an authoritative ruling—(1) that no pressure shall be put on the vessels to use the new docks; and (2) that cargo boats shall be allowed free ingress and egress to and from the docks for the purpose of loading or unloading vessels therein; and that no dues will be charged on goods conveyed to or from vessels in cargo boats." As regards the first of these two authoritative rulings, I can only say that there is no intention whatever, and never has been, to put any pressure on the vessels. As to the second point, according to the present scheme which has been sketched out, though not finally completed, cargo boats will be charged two annas a ton, the same charge as is now made for landing and shipping cargo over the inland vessels' wharves. But I do not anticipate any extensive use for cargo boats by vessels that are berthed in the docks. Those vessels will find conveniences, the want of which interferes so much with the use of the jetties by export vessels. They will find attached to the dock sheds where produce for shipment can be stored beforehand. This shed accommodation will be found not only a very great service to the export trade and the commerce of the port, but will enable shippers to dispense, to a very large extent, with cargo boats.

I am afraid I have rather wearied the Council with a long discourse. But it really seems to me that the pith of the memorial lies in two points:—*First*, that the trade of Calcutta is declining; and *secondly*, that the docks will be more expensive, and put greater charges on trade than are involved in the present system of business by the use of cargo boats. Now as to the first point that the trade of the port—more particularly the export trade—is declining. General cargo vessels have increased during the past ten years at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum per number, and 10 per cent. per annum per tonnage. There is no doubt a falling off this year in other vessels, and a large decrease in the tonnage of produce brought down by the railway, but there is really no reason to suppose that this decrease is more than temporary. The figures given on page 3 of the memorial show a diminution in some items of the trade of the port as regards 1884-85 compared with some previous years. But we see that a similar falling off is noticeable in the Bombay and Scinde returns. It may be said that the falling off is greater in the Port of Calcutta, but these returns seem to me to show merely this—not that the trade of Calcutta is declining, but that very possibly the trade of other ports, Bombay and Karachi, is progressing, and extending at a greater rate than the trade of Calcutta. There is no reason for lamentation, or for saying that our glory is departed and our progress gone. I am reminded of a striking passage in one of Lord Macaulay's essays, in which he speaks of the necessity of

taking a comprehensive view in order to ascertain the tendency of popular movements. His words are these:—

"The motion of the public mind resembles that of the sea when the tide is rising. Each successive wave rushes forward, breaks, rolls back: but the great tide is steadily coming in. A person who looked at the waters only for a moment might fancy that they were retiring. A person who looked at them for only five minutes might fancy that they were capriciously rushing to and fro. But when he keeps his eye on them for a quarter of an hour, and sees one sea-mark disappear after another, it is impossible for him to doubt of the general direction in which the ocean is moved."

What Lord Macaulay says of the flux and reflux of popular movements is equally true of the flux and reflux of commercial progress. We have good and bad years: our prosperity sometimes advances with leaps and bounds: sometimes it crawls along: sometimes it seems to stand still, and sometimes even to go backwards. But when we look, not at the returns of a few months, but at those of a series of years, not at the returns of one or two articles, but at those which combine to form the sum of our export traffic, we can have no doubt as to the general tendency of affairs. In 1879-80 the value of the exports from Calcutta was 30 crores: in 1880-81 it was 32 crores 96 lakhs: in 1881-82 it was 33 crores 52 lakhs: in 1882-83 it fell to 33 crores 40 lakhs: in 1833-84 it rose again to 35 crores 7 lakhs. These figures show that in the five years I have mentioned, though there was one temporary fall, the general increase was steady, and amounted altogether to about 17 per cent. We are suffering just now from a period of depression, but I think we should do very wrong if we were to conclude that this state of things is likely to be permanent and were not to take reasonable precautions to prevent our being overwhelmed with a mass of traffic which we should not know how to deal with when this temporary depression of trade has passed away.

The second question is with regard to the charges which will be imposed by the docks as compared with the charges for cargo boats, and this is, I am sometimes disposed to think, really the main spring of the memorial. I cannot help thinking that those gentlemen who are interested in the maintenance of cargo boats had a good deal to do with the preparation of this memorial. They say that it is proposed to levy a due of one rupee per ton at the docks, whereas the cargo boats do the work for only eight or ten annas per ton. But as I have already noticed they have overlooked two very principal points, the point of the additional saving of time, which is practically the saving of money, by the more speedy manner in which docks enable produce to be handled, and they have—I will not say overlooked—but they have not noticed the fact that the Port Commissioners have no object in working these docks for profit, and that if a time of pressure should come, the Port Commissioners will not take that as an opportunity for raising their charges in the manner in which it has been complained cargo boat owners have done more than once, when there has been a special strain on the resources of the port. But besides this, when the memorialists compare the charge of one rupee per ton at the docks with eight annas per ton on the boats, I do not think that they quite state fairly the conditions of the case. The charge of one rupee a ton will take the produce into the ship, the charge of eight annas or ten annas per ton brings the produce alongside the ship only. There is a very material difference between those two things. There is no doubt a considerable amount of capital invested in these cargo boats; but the figures given by Mr. Keswick in his presidential address, which were subsequently challenged by a writer in the papers, and which I took the trouble to have verified in the Port Commissioners' Office and found them to be perfectly right, show the total number of licensed cargo boats to be 4,951. Of these 1,036 are square built, with a tonnage of about 25, and the rest are native built, with a tonnage of about 10. So that Mr. Keswick was perfectly right in his figures, although when he assumed what the expense of the up-keep of the cargo boats was, he was apparently assuming that the whole of them were square built boats of about 25 tons; therefore his estimate of 35 or 36 lakhs as the annual cost involved in the maintenance of cargo boats, irrespective of anything like profit to the owners, was, I think, a good deal beyond the mark, but even when we make a large deduction on that account, it must be perfectly clear that the up-keep and maintenance of such a fleet of boats as this, added to a reasonable sum for

interest on outlay in the first instance and the profits of trade, must come to much more than will be charged for interest on the outlay upon the docks. I think the construction of these docks will not add any additional burden, but will enable the Port Commissioners to reduce the present charges.

I would only say in conclusion that it is the duty of those who have to consider this question to regard the inevitable results of the progress of railway extension which is now going on. By the time Dock No. 1 is completed we shall have the Bengal and Nagpur Railway at work, and that and the other railways which have been lately completed or are under construction in Bengal will undoubtedly have the effect of pouring into Calcutta a much larger amount of produce than we have ever hitherto had to deal with. This produce will come in on the Howrah side of the river, and it can be dealt with by the docks in the cheapest and most effective manner. The shed accommodation will enable it to be stored ready for shipment, it will be shipped with the greatest advantages and as speedily as possible, and therefore, I think, we should make a great mistake if, on a consideration of such objections as are put forward in this memorial, we were to feel any doubt or hesitation as to the action we should take in now going on with the Bill. The memorialists say that there is no present need for extension in the port. I deny that. I think there is need, because I can see in the immediate future a very great expansion of traffic. Then they say that if the need for such extension should arise, the proper course would be to extend the port on its present lines. In other words, they mean that we ought to add to the number of the jetties instead of building docks. I deny that also. Those who have been consulted on the question are of opinion that an addition to the number of the jetties would be a mistake, and that the security which docks afford against cyclones and storms is a conclusive argument in favour of docks as against jetties. Lastly, the memorialists declare that the docks will neither reduce charges nor facilitate despatch. I think I have shown that there are excellent reasons for believing that the docks will conduce to both these results.

Coming now to the prayer of the memorialists, I find that they pray for the appointment of an impartial Committee to reconsider the whole subject. I suppose they mean to imply that the Committee already appointed was not an impartial one. I leave the justice of that insinuation, if it is intended as such, to the judgment of the Council. For myself I think it is quite impossible for any Committee to be appointed that could be more truly representative or more fully command the confidence of the public than the Committee which was appointed for the consideration of this question. I therefore move with some confidence that the Council do now proceed to take the report into consideration

THE HON. MR. MILLER said that he thought there were very grave reasons why this motion should not be adopted by the Council. When this Bill was first introduced, or rather when leave had been obtained to introduce it, it was under an absolute and entire misapprehension of the existing public opinion. He did not make this statement in any way whatever as a matter of complaint, and he was perfectly well aware that ever since this improvement had been in contemplation the Government had been actuated entirely and absolutely by an endeavour to interpret what it believed to be the commercial interests of the Calcutta public. He was perfectly aware also that the Port Commissioners and the Dock Committee, composed of gentlemen of tried ability and tried position, who had been appointed to endeavour to carry out the project in some definite form, had all, from the commencement up to the present moment, been actuated by absolute sincerity of motive and singleness of object, but he could not help seeing that, at the present time at all events, the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, in recommending this stupendous scheme, were acting under a misapprehension of public opinion. Mr. Miller ventured to turn to the speech of the hon member when he first applied for leave to introduce the Bill, and there he found the following passage:—

"As a summary of the whole question, I believe I cannot do better than read to the Council, if it will permit me to do so, the concluding words of the despatch in which the Government of India recommend the adoption of this scheme to the Secretary of State. They said:—In conclusion, we would observe that the pressing need of improved facilities

for the increasing trade of Calcutta cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The trade is rapidly expanding, and there is probably no public work on this side of India at the time which can be said to be as important as the Calcutta Port Improvements. The construction of docks will undoubtedly give great facilities, now wanting, to Calcutta merchants in the prosecution of their business, the process of loading and unloading cargoes will be considerably expedited, goods will be better and more conveniently warehoused, and the sorting and cleaning of wheat before shipment will be promoted; while the general concentration of business will be a welcome relief to those concerned with trade and shipping."

MR. MILLER then desired to quote the more important words which he would press upon the consideration of the Council:—

"The measure now proposed is formally supported by an absolute consensus of official and non official opinion, and has the entire approval of the local commercial public. We trust, therefore, that we may be favoured with sanction to its being undertaken at the earliest practicable date."

The hon. member further went on to say:—

"These are the grounds on which the Government of India recommended the adoption of this scheme, and it is on these grounds that I now ask the Council to grant leave for the introduction of the proposed Bill"

MR. MILLER again repeated that the hon. member was at that time apparently perfectly justified in the remarks he made, and he was bound to say when he listened to the hon member, that he accepted the statements as expressing the real condition of affairs. Now they were entirely and absolutely in a different position. Since the hon. member made that speech a very important section of the shipping community had come forward to inform this Government and their Council that the Secretary of State was mistaken; they dissented in a very strongly worded memorial, and this memorial had been criticised by the hon. member with great fairness, although possibly with a little scolding at the beginning and the end. Still it was fairly criticised. But it was impossible to remove the fact that there was a very large number of influential merchants, consisting of men of large experience, than whom no section of the community could possibly be more interested in this proposed legislation, and who came forward to tell the Council that they were afraid of the consequences of this large scheme; that the scheme was unnecessary and undesirable; that they viewed with dismay the danger of this scheme not turning out the financial success which it was suggested it would turn out, and that the results would be very disastrous to the future trade of this port. As the hon. member had pointed out to the Council, the memorial was most influentially signed. If they looked down the names, they would find a large number of the principal shippers in Calcutta, a large number of those who were engaged in trade, and a large number of miscellaneous merchants who were interested in the promotion of the commercial prosperity of Calcutta. He did not care to follow the hon. member opposite into his analysis of the different clauses contained in the memorial; he agreed with him that the kernel of the memorial consisted in the allegation that it was clear that the recommendations of the Committee were based upon the idea that the trade of Calcutta would very largely increase indeed. In paragraph 15 the memorialists said:—"It is clear that the recommendations of the Committee were based upon the idea that the trade of Calcutta would very largely increase: indeed, in paragraph 50 they (the Dock Committee) say that there is nothing before them to make them doubt that the trade of the port will continue steadily to increase; and that, on the completion of the Hooghly Bridge and the opening out and further development of the numerous tributary lines feeding the East Indian Railway, country produce would be pouring in at the rate of 1,250,000 tons per annum. The traffic returns of the East Indian Railway, however, tell a very different tale the receipts from traffic for the year 1884 being no less than 56¼ lakhs below those of 1883, and for January 1885 no less than 11 lakhs below those of January 1884."

Now it was quite possible, as the hon. member remarked, that this decrease of trade might be temporary, but Mr. Miller ventured to say that if, in the face of the existing depreciation of trade,—and he thought no merchant at the present time would say that there was a silver lining to the cloud—, this proposal had been brought forward for the first time—a proposal to spend three crores of rupees, as to which nobody could tell from where it could be got, and with

further requirements possibly—he ventured to say that the idea would have been absolutely scouted. He had read with great interest the speech of the President of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a leading merchant in the city, a man of great ability and wide sagacity, and Mr. Miller could quite understand that Mr. Keswick would have looked with horror and consternation, if any one came to him at the present moment, with the shipping trade in a state of collapse, and said to him: "Now is the time, let us come forward and form a syndicate to establish new mills or extend existing mills." His answer would be "that is not business; you must wait for times of prosperity to go in for extension." Mr. Miller thought that that illustration ought to bring it home to them all how very unwise it was at a time like the present, when Government paper was falling, when the requirements of the Government in the shape of loans would be very great, when no note was taken of the possible necessity for the Government of India going into the money market and borrowing very largely, for them to discount the future, by adopting a scheme which might possibly hereafter, in the far future, be a great commercial success; but which, on the other hand, if it failed, could not but throw on the existing port of Calcutta enormous charges which it might not be able to bear, and which might produce the result of sending the trade of the port into the hands of competing ports. He felt convinced that these were valid arguments, otherwise he would not vote against the motion. The hon. member had alluded to the very great benefit the project would confer on the port, but with this part of the subject Mr. Miller was not familiar. He was only there that day simply to express his views, and because he could not help feeling that the alarms expressed by the memorialists were such as he believed existed to a very large extent outside that Council, and such as the present depreciation of trade very greatly justified.

He would now ask the Council to consider some of the remarks of the hon. member in his second speech when he introduced the Bill. The hon. member said.—

"The Secretary of State in his despatch of the 11th March last, has distinctly laid down the principle that the ultimate charge for these works is not to fall on the General Revenues, and is not to involve any increase of Imperial or Provincial taxation."

There could be no doubt whatever that in the event of the dock scheme not paying the interest upon the loan, the port dues would have to be enhanced. The hon. member went on to say:—

"The report of the Committee of 1883 gives a careful analysis of receipts and expenditure, based upon the actual trade of the port for the previous year. Assuming the capital debt to be incurred for the construction of the docks to be Rs 2,30,75,000, the report shows that the charge for interest would be Rs. 10 38 000, and that the working expenses would be about Rs 7,38,400, making a total of about 17¾ lakhs a year. On the other hand, the receipts would be about 18¼ lakhs, giving a surplus of about Rs. 75,000"

Therefore they had the satisfaction, from the estimates made, of this small margin of Rs. 75,000 to cover all possible losses. The hon. member then went on quoting figures on the theory of the trade improving, and the docks bringing in further profits, but Mr Miller could not help thinking that they were going beyond actualities The hon. member gave them a note of warning in this very speech. After giving figures he went on to say:—

"These figures are, of course, only estimates, and I need not remind the Council that in a work of this magnitude the cost is apt to exceed—and sometimes considerably to exceed—the original estimate"

In making out these figures they ought to place their calculations on actuals and not possibilities, and they knew at all events that these possibilities were not likely to be realized for some considerable time to come. He also found that, though his hon. friend had stated that the official opinions were all in favour of the scheme, there were several notes of warning in the opinions of the experts. The Secretary of State consulted Mr. Rendell, the first expert, and on looking through these papers he was very much struck by some portions of that gentleman's opinion The first note of warning was found in a note by Mr. Rendell, dated the 1st January 1884, in which he said:—

"Modified, therefore, also as I propose in respect to depth, I fear that, if I were to make an estimate, it would be largely in excess of that of the Committee."

Again, in a further opinion which was sent out by the Secretary of State, he said:—

"I judge from the wording of this paragraph that the Government thinks more lightly of the difficulty which will be encountered in the construction of these docks than I do. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment no docks have yet been built which have involved so many and such serious risks as these. That they can be built I do not doubt, but their cost will be enormous for their area, and I do not envy the engineer who will be charged with their supervision. In respect to their cost, I may observe that, under ordinary circumstances, dock walls for depths such as we are dealing with may be built in this country for from £10 to £15 a foot run. Here even Mr. Bruce's estimate is Rs. 445, and the other gentlemen I have named place the cost 30 per cent. higher, exclusive of contingencies; and all the other works, except the excavation, are in something like the same ratio."

Mr. Miller could not help thinking this a very serious warning. Mr. Rendell was of opinion that the docks could be constructed, but evidently showed the greatest doubt as to the reality of the estimates which had been placed before him; and the Secretary of State in the same despatch remarked:—

"While I entirely recognize the necessity of expanding the shipping accommodation of Calcutta by the construction of docks, I cannot but feel that you are embarking on a very serious enterprise."

If this memorial had been before the Secretary of State when he sent out that warning, he would have said there was no consensus of opinion then, as there was none now. Mr. Miller thought, under the circumstances, that the extension of the port should not proceed upon the proposed lines. There was also an important note which he would like to read to the Council, by Mr. Buckley, who wrote, in a note, dated 4th April 1884:—

"As regards the estimates for the designs as they stand, I confess to great misgivings as to their sufficiency. But it is always so easy to say this, and one is perhaps tempted to say it, as experience has so often shown that it is a safe guess. I have, however, some grounds, at any rate, for thinking that the estimates are low."

He read that, with the view of showing that there was not that great consensus of opinion of experts, as far as he could see, in favour of the measure. He had also found from these papers that the engineers, in supervising the project, seem to have felt that the estimates would be very largely in excess of those which have been prepared by the Port Commissioners. There was a note by Mr. Molesworth and Colonel Brownlow, in which they also expressed a note of warning against the scheme. They said:—

"The numerous failures by sliding of massive dock walls in England, when founded on soft mud and silt, all point to the necessity of great caution in this respect at Kidderpore."

He had shown that they were justified in saying that there was not that great consensus of opinion which in the first instance was urged in support of the scheme. Allusion had been made in the memorial to the sanitary conditions of the scheme. Now with respect to the sanitary objections, that had not been sufficiently worked out, and he heard that day for the first time that the Sanitary Commissioner had been consulted, but he had seen no official opinions, and the only opinion which he had been able to see was the opinion of Dr. Chevers sent out by the Secretary of State, and which he would allude to presently. It was said in the report "that by the arrangement the water in the docks would be kept constantly changed, and all the disadvantages that might arise if the water was stagnant would be avoided. In connection with this question, the Committee have taken into consideration the sanitary arrangements which would have to be made for working the docks." Allusion was made by the hon. member to-day to the docks at Bombay, but the water in the Bombay docks was salt, whereas that here would be fresh. He would wish to refer, in relation to this, to the note of Mr. Buckley again who took this matter into consideration, and rather pooh-poohed the idea of making these sanitary precautions effectual. He said:—

"There is another argument in favour of Mr. Bruce's plan of pumping. It is that this plan will preserve the purity of the water in the dock. The Calcutta Canal has a lock at each extremity—one on the Hooghly, another on the Sunderbun channels. It is therefore possible to admit water at one end and let it out at the other; but there is a loop and a chord line on the canal between the two locks: this makes it particularly difficult to change the water in the centre of the loop. Last year I had great difficulty in keeping the water in the

loop decently clean: indeed, I failed, although I frequently changed more than half the water: the water in one particular *cul-de-sac* taking off from the loop of the canal (in which practically I could not change the water at all) became exceedingly foul. The circumstances of the canal and the proposed docks are not parallel, for some drainage is still permitted to flow into the canal. No doubt the dock will, however it be fed; be always cleaner than the canal was last year; but one of the causes which defiles the canal will be very potent to defile the docks; that is, the habit of native boatmen to use the rudders of their boats or a temporary stage instead of a latrine. We have latrines all along the Calcutta Canal, canal police are stationed along the banks, and every boat is moored alongside the bank; but we fail to stop the practice I refer to In the docks it will be much more difficult to do so, as many of the cargo boats and all the ships which lie at the moorings in the centre of the dock (*see* paragraph 18 of Mr Bruce's reply) will be a considerable distance from shore; and I am convinced that it will be found practically impossible to carry out the regulations contemplated in paragraph 32 of the Committee's Report, which propose to look up all closets and urinals, and compel the large floating population to use the latrines on shore. I do not think a policeman on every native boat would compel the people to go on shore; indeed, many of them could not, as they have no boats."

That seemed to deal very effectually with these proposed regulations, and in the note by Mr. Molesworth and Colonel Brownlow they endorsed the opinion of Mr. Buckley, and said:—

"We consider that the reasons given by Mr. Bruce, and the facts regarding the deposit of silt in the entrances of the channels leading out of the river and the supply of Tolly's Nullah with comparatively clear water during the rains, stated in Mr. Buckley's note, are conclusive in favour of supply by pumping in preference to direct supply from the river. Further, we are strongly of opinion that, take what precautions we may, the water in the docks will become extremely foul if not frequently changed It is stated in the Committee's report (paragraph 32) that all water-closets and urinals on board ships lying in dock will be kept locked and properly secured; but we do not see how the 'forechains" of the ships can be padlocked, or how the crews of native boats lying in the docks can be prevented from fouling the water at night. We strongly support Mr. Buckley's recommendation that the pumping station be shifted to the extreme end of No 2 Dock, furthest from the river"

Here in reference to the value of pumping there was an issue between the experts again; and at all events they were not unanimous in running the risk of adopting these sanitary regulations. Then Dr. Chevers was of opinion:—

"Having been ill, I fear that I may not be able to call upon you for a week or ten days. In the meantime, I entirely concur with Dr. Macnamara in the belief that the existence of wet docks at Kidderpore cannot in any degree injure health in Calcutta or in their own immediate vicinity.

"On the other hand, much of Kidderpore is thickly covered by a native bazaar. Should it be decided to dig there, there might be sickness in the neighbourhood while the process of excavation was in progress

"Could you be so very kind as to send me a plan, as I cannot quite understand where the docks would be placed, most of the Hooghly bank of Kidderpore being occupied by the Dockyard, &c. ?"

Now, Mr. Miller did not consider himself as one of the opponents of Drs. Macnamara and Chevers, but he thought that the memorialists were right when they said that there was some danger of insanitary conditions arising, and they were clearly entitled to have the opinion of medical men on the spot, who should visit the locality and consider the consequences which might arise from placing these docks there. He believed this to be a most important question, and he thought that upon that ground alone the Government should grant the prayer of the memorialists to take medical evidence as to the way these docks were likely to affect the town

He would not detain the Council much longer with any remarks of his own. All he could say was that he hoped the Government would see its way to reconsider the scheme. He was perfectly well aware that it was somewhat late in the day to make objections after the Government had spent a certain amount of money; but he could not help thinking that it was desirable to look the matter seriously in the face, and that, even at the last hour, it was better, both on sanitary and commercial grounds, to waste fifteen lakhs or even more, than to waste some crores in a gigantic scheme which was so uncertain in its results. The Government would now be in the position that they held the land, which would give them the means of erecting model bustis, or possibly letting the land acquired already in building leases. There were ever growing requirements for the suburbs in that direction, and he did not think that the Government would lose in holding that land, nor did he consider the money

already spent as altogether thrown away. He hoped the Government would not say that these men were wrong because they had not come earlier with their representations. There was every indulgence to be shown to them, and he had not the slightest doubt that the present discussion would open the eyes of the Government. The time might come when this dock scheme would go hand in hand with the growing prosperity of the port, but the present time was a moment of great depression, and it was not a right time to come to a decision on so important a matter. He would point out that the conclusion of the memorial was supported by section 54 of the Committee's report, which dealt with the facilities which were afforded to the export trade and in which it was stated:—

"The extended accommodation now being provided at Howrah and the terminus of the East Indian Railway will, it is expected, do much to supply the immediate wants of the export trade, and it is hoped that, by the time the trade expands beyond this extra accommodation, the new docks will be ready for use. The Committee are fully sensible of the urgent need of affording the earliest possible relief to the export trade of the port, and in this view they have carefully considered the advisability of erecting jetties or providing pontoons at a site below the Royal Botanical Gardens; but having regard to the extension of accommodation now being carried out by the Railway Company and to the further extension which can be carried out on the Port Commissioners' wharves at Howrah, between the Railway Company's premises and Shalimar, the Committee have not included in this report any recommendations in regard to the works proposed below the Botanical Gardens"

That is what he would urge on the Government in lieu of these stupendous proposals which had lately been sanctioned by the Government, but which had not yet been sanctioned by this Council. He remembered that when Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on one occasion when on tour, an ambitious district engineer submitted a plan for building a palatial archway to the district jail, Sir George Campbell is reported to have said in his well-known amiable manner—"Take it away, take it away; I won't look at it. We don't want palatial jails in India: we cannot afford the luxury" and so crushed the vaulting aspiration of the ambitious public works architect. Mr. Miller would at this present time urge upon this Council that Calcutta was not able to afford the luxury of such palatial docks; that their motto ought to be *festina lente;* that they ought to proceed with great caution so long as these times of depression last. He remembered reading a note by Mr. Keswick where he pointed out the facilities which exist for extending the system of jetties on both sides of the river. The advantage of jetties is that they can be extended in accordance with the ratio of the increase of trade of the port. Whereas if they constructed large docks and the trade of the port did not increase, it would be very difficult, almost impossible, to avoid increasing the port dues and so driving away the trade of Calcutta to the cheaper competing ports. He desired earnestly to warn this Council against granting the sanction of its authority to so perilous an experiment as that proposed, the more especially as the argument which relied upon "the consensus of official and unofficial opinion" was manifestly utterly fallacious. They would be guilty of very great unwisdom, were they by passing this motion to legislate in direct opposition to the judgment and wishes of the very class whose interests the Government under a mistaken impression considered the passing of the measure would promote. For these reasons he would vote against the motion.

COLONEL THE HON. S. T. TREVOR said:—I fear I shall speak to considerable disadvantage after the eloquent speech which the Council have just heard from the hon. member who spoke last. I was very glad to hear the appreciative way in which the hon. member spoke of the single-minded care for the general interests of the community which had been bestowed on the consideration of this project by the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, as well as by the various public bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Commissioners, and the Trades' Association, who have been asked to consider it. There is no doubt that that is perfectly true. I don't suppose there has been a single project in the world which has received more consideration, and has caused more anxiety than this project of the Kidderpore Docks. On the other hand, the hon. member, when speaking of the memorial which has been the subject of so much discussion in this Council, spoke of it as

representing the opinions of a very large and influential section of the mercantile community, and he has attached an importance to it, both in respect of the names attached to the memorial and the arguments used in it, with which I cannot myself agree. There is at least as large, if not a larger section of the mercantile community which has not signed this memorial; and the larger section which has not signed it has had this advantage that they have taken a greater interest in the subject than those who have signed it,—that they have given greater consideration to the reports and papers which have been prepared and issued for their consideration,—and after full consideration of those reports and papers they have come to the conclusion that the scheme is a good one which they can conscientiously support. I think the memorial has evidence in it that it is inspired by interested motives. I think it shows in some ways that there is a fear on the part of those who have signed it that their vested interests will be affected. But no doubt there is also evidence, in the names of some of the distinguished firms who have signed it, that there is a real anxiety on their part as to the financial results and effect of the docks when completed. Now I have not the smallest doubt that it is the present depression of trade which has created a despondency in the minds of a part of the mercantile community and prompted them to give utterance to their fears in this memorial. As to there being evidence that vested interests are concerned, the memorialists in the very first clause of their memorial say "your memorialists are largely engaged in the import and export of goods from this province, and as such are deeply interested in the charges of the port of Calcutta." And in another place they say—"In the opinion of your memorialists what is wanted for Calcutta is a reduction in the charges of the port, more than increased facilities for export." It seems to me that this shows that the prayer of the memorialists on this occasion is the same as it has been on similar occasions before. It amounts in fact to their saying—'By all means let the Port Commissioners reduce their charges; we all want that, but let our vested interests alone; we don't want these to be interfered with; we don't want any more facilities; they touch our interests and reduce our profits'

I should be sorry to think, however, that this is the ruling view of this memorial. I believe it is inspired,—perhaps mainly,—by the anxiety which I have mentioned as being felt with regard to the financial effect which the docks may have on the port. The memorialists, for instance, venture to point out that "the export trade of Calcutta has lately shown unmistakeable signs of falling off, and that what is required at present is not so much additional docks and jetties, as that the charges of the port should be decreased to enable Calcutta to hold its own against Bombay and Sindh." They point with some sort of envy to the strides which the port of Bombay has made in its competition with Calcutta. If all the fears so eloquently described by the hon. member were true,—if this large and gigantic scheme, which he spoke of as likely to cost 3½ crores of rupees, was really certain to have the effect of burdening the port with such enormous charges, then, no doubt, notwithstanding all that has been done, we ought to refrain from authorizing the expenditure of so large a sum. But is that true? Bombay has already got its docks, while we are only beginning to think about ours, and it has its Port Trust debt, which in 1883 amounted to something like 384 lakhs. Last year I believe it was increased by another 83 lakhs, making a total of something like 467 lakhs. But so far from the Bombay docks having been financially a failure, they have been a success, and have greatly increased the facilities of the port. The memorialists point to the fact that Bombay is taking away the trade of the port of Calcutta. I venture to say that that is because it is not adhering to old traditions like Calcutta. It no longer sends cargo to ships in cargo boats; it no longer has to contend against excessive handling charges for loading and unloading. The railways bring the goods to the docks, where there are proper appliances for the loading and unloading of both export and import cargo. That is why Bombay has advanced. The memorialists also think that the province of Sind has been making rapid strides. I cannot say what the expenditure in Kurrachee has been. The work in the harbour has been done by Government hitherto, but I understand that the Government has made up its mind to establish a Port Trust in Kurrachee; and no doubt when established they will do as Bombay has done, and as I hope Calcutta will do

The memorialists say in summing up that "the building of a dock at an enormous expense will be a great burden on the trade of Calcutta, because it has never been shown that a dock will be the means of either reducing charges or facilitating despatch. On the contrary, your memorialists confidently assert that the charges must be increased." I should have thought it is rather late in the history of civilization to begin to argue that docks are useless things; that they do no good; that now, in this nineteenth century, is the time to begin to consider the first principles of docks. It is known all over the world that they do reduce charges very materially. But suppose, for the sake of argument it is admitted that if facilities are provided by docks constructed at considerable expense by the Port Trust, some addition is made to the port charges to provide for interest on the outlay incurred in building such docks, how would these enhanced charges compare with the charges now borne by shipping business under existing arrangements. The whole cost of unshipping and shipping imports and exports does not at present consist of the port charges alone. A very large proportion of the cost is incurred in the crude and primitive methods now adopted in the moving, handling and storing of goods, and this is where vested interests are touched. These boating and shipping charges are precisely what must be reduced before Calcutta can compete on fair terms with Bombay. It is easy to estimate what the Port Trust will charge for the accommodation afforded and services rendered to shipping, because the accounts are published. But nobody knows what the charges are with which goods are burdened beyond, and outside the charges levied by the Port Trust. It is very difficult to estimate these, and nobody has yet succeeded in estimating them. When I was on the Diamond Harbour Docks Committee, Mr. G. Morrison, who was also a member, took up this question, and I remember being much struck with the ability with which he discussed not only this, but all other questions referred to the Committee. He took much trouble to make something in the nature of an estimate showing the amount of saving which would be effected by the construction of docks. In a note which is appended to the Committee's report, he goes at considerable length into the question, and I will venture to read to the Council an extract from his memorandum. He is actually writing about the Ship Canal Scheme which he advocated, but his remarks apply equally to the Dock Scheme, as the Council will see when I read them. He said:—

"It has been objected that the project, however otherwise good, must be set aside by reason of its cost. It does not so strike me. I have already advanced certain considerations to the contrary, and may here point out that, through all but a short section of the canal, ground could be cheaply acquired. Near Calcutta any surplus land taken up would be resold at an enormous profit The docks would in fact be the chief centre of business-life, and land around them and on either side of the canal would be eagerly sought after for such purposes as Jute Presses, Factories, Warehouses, Offices, Coal-yards, Engineering-shops, Petroleum Stores, General Warehouses, Inland Steamer Wharves, Emigration Depots, Timber Yards, Graving Docks, &c., &c. I propose, however, to show that such an undertaking, even though more costly than can reasonably be anticipated, would still be remunerative, and this may probably best be done by attempting an estimate of the gross savings which would result to the shipping and to the mercantile public."

He then gives his estimate of savings, which I need not read in detail. Some of the items would now have to be struck out, but it is interesting to see the totals he arrived at. He calculated that the savings by vessels would amount to Rs. 37,10,750 and the savings by merchants on boat and cartage expenses to Rs 44,15,000 more, thus making a total saving of Rs. 81,25,750. Then he goes on to say—

"If now we imagine the cost of land, canal, docks, and warehouses to amount to the surely excessive sum of Rs. 350 lakhs, the account will stand thus—

	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Rs. 350 lakhs at 4 per cent. ...	14,00,000	
Maintenance, conservancy and working staff, say	4,00,000	
Sinking fund, say	7,00,000	
Per annum		25,00,000

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance available, for lightening charges on shipping and on trade generally after providing for deficit (if any) in the accounts of the port trust, viz, deficit caused by a falling in receipts owing to transfer of business to the new docks		56,25,750

I need scarcely say that this is the roughest of estimates, and that it may probably need correction on both sides of the account. There are figures necessary for nearer estimates which are not available to me. The savings of trade, have however, not knowingly been over stated."

I remember at the time we thought Mr. Morrison was over-estimating these savings. But I have since come to the conclusion that this was not the case. His estimate, both of the first cost and of the working expenses of the docks, comes very nearly to what the actual figures of the Port Commissioners' estimate of the Kidderpore Docks are. According to him, merchants will save on the present boating and carting charges more than double what they will have to pay the Port Commissioners for the facilities afforded by the docks. If these anticipations have any foundation, we should certainly not put a stop to the scheme at the point to which we have now reached, especially when we find that what is proposed here has been done elsewhere very successfully. It is true that in a despatch from the Secretary of State conveying the opinion of Mr. Rendell, which was read out at length by the hon. member, a note of warning was held out, but that was on a point of engineering as to the nature of the soil and so on. But now that the soil at Kidderpore has been turned up, the illusion turns out to be on Mr. Rendell's side, in so far as he thought the soil would be the same as at Howrah. The soil at Kidderpore has been found to be very favourable so far, and there is every hope of the docks being carried out within the estimate. It was only in respect of the difficulties attending the scheme from an engineering point of view, and because the construction of docks was entirely new to this country, that Mr. Rendell considered it necessary to give that warning to the Government of India, and I may tell the Council that if any one question in connection with this scheme has received more consideration than another, it is the engineering question. All the engineering points connected with it have been thoroughly considered. But it would hardly be necessary, even if I had had notice of the different engineering points which were likely to be referred to, that I should discuss them in this Council: they are matters for discussion by the engineers concerned, and they have been very carefully and thoroughly discussed. It is only the general view as to the desirability of having docks that this Council ought to consider. As I have already urged, there is nothing new in the building of docks in India, as we have some in Bombay, and as to the cost, if the whole sum estimated is spent, the expense would be limited to about 320 lakhs; and even if we went up to 450 lakhs, we should still, having very nearly as large a trade as Bombay, be able to work the docks without loss and with infinite convenience to the trade of the port.

The only other point on which the hon. member spoke at some length is the sanitary one. I confess it surprises me to hear of the fears which are expressed, from a sanitary point of view, as to the injurious effects of large excavations of this sort. Whenever earth has to be dug out in this way, it makes a great difference in the sanitary aspect of the case whether the earth is to be utilized for the filling up of unhealthy ponds or not. It was only a couple years ago that at the Shibpore Engineering College, opposite these very docks, and alongside the Botanical Gardens, where the ground is very low, it was proposed to improve the health of the place by digging a large ornamental lake. As soon as we began to do so, one doctor said that we should kill all the people in the place, so we thought the best thing to do was to refer the question to another doctor, and fortunately he held an opposite opinion. So we went on with the work, but not a single casualty occurred of any sort: the health of the place has been enormously improved, people are showing a desire to live there, and land in that locality is now being sought after. The area of the lakes I won't say is quite as large as the Kidderpore dock will be, but it is very large. Therefore, as far as the mere excavation of the earth for the docks, and the substitution of

one large sheet of water, which would be partially renewed from time to time with fresh water, for an immense number of small and foul tanks is concerned, I am confident that the health of the locality will be vastly improved by the construction of the docks. There is, of course, the question of the sanitary arrangements of the shipping, but considering the immense volume of water the docks will hold I venture to say that no ill consequences will arise.

I don't think there is any other point in regard to which I need take up the time of the Council. I can only say before sitting down that I had the opportunity, when the Diamond Harbour Docks Committee was sitting, of considering the whole of this question as to docks. I have since had the opportunity of considering all the reports subsequently received, and the conclusion I have come to is that it is high time that the docks were made. There is, no doubt, a depression of trade at this moment, and the mercantile community are in consequence a little despondent as to the future prospects of the port. But I think there is really very little ground for despondency. The Government of India are spending 2½ millions sterling annually for the extension of railways, and that must do something to increase the trade of the port. These railways must carry additional produce, and a part of that produce must come to Calcutta in addition to what comes in now. If not, they may as well stop all further expenditure on railways. As the hon. mover of the Bill has pointed out when quoting Lord Macaulay, one year may be a little worse and another a little better; changes must go on more or less in the rate of development, but that is no reason why we should stop all further expenditure on these docks. I was prepared before to vote in favour of the docks, and I am still prepared to do so: for nothing has been urged in this memorial which gives us the slightest reason to suppose that these docks will not be beneficial to the port. It must be remembered that the interest on the expenditure has been guaranteed by the Government of India, and that means a great deal. It is not as if this was a purely mercantile transaction. The Government of India is at least as materially interested in the scheme as the memoralists. In their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 30th October 1883, they said:—

"It may be admitted that the Imperial Government are very intimately concerned in the provision of suitable docks and other arrangements for facilitating exports. By next year the Eastern Bengal Railway will be in our hands. The East Indian, the Calcutta and South-Eastern, and the Bengal Northern Railways are State lines. In the 'Bengal Central Railway' we are interested as guarantors. It may therefore be said that the whole railway communication on both sides of the river is practically our own, and that as owners of this property we are called on, in our own interest, to do something for the port, as Railway Companies in England do. The docks are also likely, as pointed out in the Committee's 70th paragraph, to contribute to a more economical and effective control of the salt trade."

So that the Government of India being thus interested and having guaranteed the loans to be raised under the provisions of this Bill, they will be sure to do all they can to further the interests of the docks under all circumstances, and there cannot be the slightest fear on the part of the mercantile community on the ground that any further burden will be thrown on the trade of Calcutta.

The Hon. Kumar Baikunthnath De said:— I cannot help expressing my sympathy with the remarks which have been made by my hon. friend opposite (Mr Miller). Doubtless the Government have fully enquired into the bearings of the proposed docks on the health and commerce of the metropolis, and are satisfied that there is no reasonable ground for apprehension; but the Council is not so favourably situated. The Hon. Members have before them the memorials of the merchants, jute-balers, mill-owners, and others expressing with some show of argument that there are grounds for such fears; but there is nothing before the Council to show that these fears are causeless. The reports of the experts who were consulted as to the expediency, feasibility, and sanitary effects of the docks have not been laid upon the table, and I, for one, cannot vote on the question intelligently and with the conviction that I am doing right without seeing them. For many many years the conviction among medical men in Calcutta has been strong, that the health of the town suffers most owing to the existence of a large sheet of stagnant water to the east, I mean the Salt-Water Lake, and various attempts have been made, hitherto ineffectually, to reclaim it, and it is not easy to understand how another large

sheet of stagnant water, placed on the windward side, would prove healthful or even innocuous. This is an important question and should be maturely considered. The addition of heavy imposts on trade—a trade which, experts are of opinion, has now a downward tendency—is also a question of serious import. The apprehensions may be quite causeless; but they are there, and the only wise course for the Council, under the circumstances, would be, it appears to me, one of caution and deliberation. All the papers on the subject accessible to Government should be laid before the Council, and, if necessary, further enquiry should be made and experts consulted before any final resolution is adopted I make these remarks with diffidence, for the question involves matters on which only professional people can speak with confidence; but that is the very reason which most urges caution.

The Hon. Mr. Irving said:—I desire to make a few remarks in support of the Bill now before this Council. The hon. the mover of the Bill, on moving for leave to introduce it, gave a short statement of the circumstances which had induced Government to sanction the scheme, and when introducing the Bill he took up the financial question involved, and showed that there was no reasonable ground for supposing that the scheme would be other than a success, and that once the work was completed the docks would not only be self-supporting but remunerative, and that they would enable the Port Commissioners to lighten the burden upon trade. With these views I fully concur. It must not be overlooked, when appraising the present agitation against the docks, that the call for increased port accommodation was only a very short time ago most urgent, and that the matter was pressed on the attention of Government by the merchants and shippers of Calcutta, and by various railway authorities. To meet this crying want a Committee was appointed to consider the desirability of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour. That Committee, while unanimous as to the need of increased port accommodation, differed in regard to the proposed site. The majority were in favour of the scheme, but the mercantile members were unanimously against constructing docks so far away from Calcutta, and the whole of the mercantile and trading community supported them in this opinion. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor therefore resolved that further enquiry should be made as to the best means of improving the port, and with this object in view a strong Committee of merchants and Port Commissioners was appointed. This Committee first met in April 1883, and finished their report in September of the same year, having met in all 23 times. A very careful and valuable report was unanimously adopted, and it recommended the construction of wet docks at Kidderpore, while they deprecated the further extension of jetty accommodation as not being suitable to the general trade of the port. On this report being laid before the Port Commissioners, they also unanimously approved of the scheme therein proposed. An authority, on such questions, now a member of this hon. Council, when considering the Diamond Harbour scheme and the present accommodation, wrote as follows:—"But if we are content to go on as we are, and merely expand existing arrangements, there can be no doubt that we shall never succeed in making Calcutta a cheaper port; and that is, perhaps, the thing most to be desired."

Regarding the notes of warning so prominently noticed by Mr. Miller, it was only to be expected that such warnings would be given by the gentlemen consulted. As advisers of Government on engineering questions, they were bound to point out possible dangers, and to recommend the utmost caution in prosecuting a work of this magnitude, but no one reading the reports can say that these warnings have been disregarded. On the contrary, they have received, and, I venture to say, will receive, the utmost attention from the officers engaged in carrying out this great work.

The Government of India in their despatch No. 57P.W. of 30th October 1883 point out that the total debt of the Calcutta Port Trust, after the docks are completed, would be 83 lakhs of rupees less than that of the Bombay Port Trust, and yet, notwithstanding a reduction in the port charges, the Bombay Port Trust are now in a position to borrow 83 lakhs more for a second dock. It is also stated in this despatch that the measure now proposed is "formally supported by an absolute consensus of official and non-official opinion, and has the entire approval of the local commercial public." And until quite

recently no sign was made that this conclusion was not justified. My hon. friend on the left (Mr. Miller) puts a very different construction on this to what I do. When that statement was made, and indeed until a few days ago, no other conclusion was possible than that this scheme was absolutely in accordance with the wishes of all concerned.

Hon. members, however, have now before them a memorial to the Hon. the President and the Members of this Council praying for the appointment of another Committee to further consider the dock scheme, and that, pending the report of such Committee, the work now going on should be stopped. The memorial is signed by a number of influential firms, and therefore deserves every attention When, however, it is borne in mind that all the signatories had an opportunity of fully stating their views at an earlier stage of the proceedings, and further that one of the signing firms had a representative on the Dock Committee, it takes away much of the weight that would otherwise attach to this memorial. The foot-note to the memorial is also, I think, most damaging to the views held by the memorialists, and leads one to infer that it is not impossible that this foot-note may represent the views of others who have signed the memorial. So far as I can judge, no fresh reasons are brought forward in the memorial against the dock scheme, and many of the statements seem to me to be one-sided and made without sufficient inquiry, much against the scheme being taken for granted. The existing jetties, it is well known, do not afford sufficient accommodation to even the import trade, and obtain very little revenue from exports. It is admitted in the memorial that docks would doubtless offer considerable facilities to the export trade in wheat and oil-seeds, though only at an additional cost. The Dock Committee, with facts and figures before them, came to a directly contrary conclusion. At the present time, with trade in a singularly depressed condition, it may be possible to load ships by means of cargo boats at a lower charge than that proposed as a dock due. There is, on the other hand, no security that rates will remain at anything near the present level.

But if I am not misinformed, even now contracts are running for boat-hire at double the present rates. It must also be in the recollection of most hon. members that not very long ago Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per diem had to be paid for boats, and that even as much as Rs. 120 per diem was demanded and paid during a time of pressure. With well arranged dock accommodation such extortion can never again be practised It is a matter for regret that private interests must be interfered with in a schome of this kind. Where, however, the general good of the port is concerned such considerations must give way.

I notice that the memorialists ask for an impartial Committee to reconsider the whole subject. What is here meant by an impartial Committee I cannot make out. I do not think it possible to get in Calcutta a stronger or more impartial Committee than the one which has already examined this scheme

I trust this Bill will be passed into law, and thereby set at rest the clamour against this useful work, and bring to a practical solution a question which has more or less agitated Calcutta for over 50 years, and give the much-needed accommodation and security to the shipping of this port Strange to say, a similar agitation was raised against the construction of the present jetties, which are now universally admitted to be a great success. That jetties have in the past greatly facilitated imports is without doubt, and it is now full time that the whole trade of the port should have the utmost facility and security afforded to it. So far as I can judge, the proposed docks will give the security and facilities needed, while they will not increase the ordinary charges on shipping. On looking into the history of various dock works, I find that in nearly every case vested interests opposed them with great bitterness, and succeeded in retarding their construction for long periods. On this point I will, with your permission, read one or two short extracts from McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary at page 498, Article: 'Docks on the Thames.' He says:—

"It is singular that, notwithstanding the obvious utility of wet docks and the past trade of the metropolis, there was no establishment of this sort on the north side of the Thames till nearly a century after a wet dock had been constructed at Liverpool. The inconvenience arising from the crowded state of the river at the periods when fleets of merchantmen were accustomed to arrive, the insufficient accommodation afforded by the legal quays and sufferance wharves, the necessity under which many ships were placed of unloading in the river

nte lighters, and the insecurity and loss of property thence arising, had long been fel as intolerable grievances, but so powerful was the opposition to any change made by the private wharfingers and others interested in the then existing order of things, that it was not till 1795 that a plan was projected for making wet docks on anything like an adequate scale for the port of London, and six years more elapsed before the Act for the construction of the West India Docks was passed."

And at page 529 the following regarding the docks at Liverpool:—

"The rapid rise of the port of Liverpool to its present consequence, though no doubt principally owing, like that of the town itself, to the astonishing increase of manufactures and population in the extensive district of which it is the grand emporium, is also in part owing to the facilities that have been given to navigation and commerce by the construction of its wet and dry docks."

Regarding the excessive cost of the proposed works commented upon by the Hon. Mr. Miller, quoting from Mr. Rendell, I will now read Mr. Bruce's reply thereto:—

"With reference to Mr Rendell's observations regarding the cost of the dock walls, I append a statement showing the cost of some dock walls, from which it will be seen that in every instance the actual cost of these walls is greatly in excess of the rates quoted by Mr. Rendell. The estimated cost of the walls in Prince's Docks, Bombay, was Rs. 363 per lineal foot, as compared with Rs 425, my estimate for the walls in the docks at Kidderpore; and considering the favourable conditions under which the walls of Prince's Dock were constructed, the estimated cost of the Kidderpore dock walls does not compare unfavourably with those in Bombay. The rate for rubble masonry, of which the Bombay dock walls are constructed, was taken at Rs 23 per 100 cubic feet, against Rs 36 for the brick work on the Kidderpore dock walls If the rates for the work in Bombay had been the same as those which obtain here, the estimated cost of the Bombay dock walls would have been Rs. 423-12 per lineal foot instead of Rs. 363, and if the same work could be done here at the same rates as those which obtain in Bombay, the cost of the Kidderpore dock walls would be reduced from Rs 425-4 to Rs 327-4 per lineal foot."

I would say, in conclusion, that I give this measure my full support. I am also in a position to say that a strong majority of the Committee of the Association to which I have the honour to belong fully agree with me in this matter, and entirely approve of the dock scheme.

THE HON. MR. MACDONNELL said:—I had not intended to offer any observations on this question, but certain remarks have fallen from hon. members which suggest to me the desirability of making a few observations. In the first place then, I desire to say that the memorialists are to be congratulated upon the advocate they have secured to present their case to this Council. Everything which could be said in favour of the memorial has been urged with much force by the hon. member on the right (Mr. Miller), but, listening as I did, with a certain amount of sympathy for his argument, I was still forced to think that no fresh arguments had been brought before the Council to induce it to deviate from the grounds indicated by the Bill. I am free to confess that I myself did at one time feel a considerable amount of hesitation and doubt as to the propriety of constructing docks at Kidderpore. Having regard to the very shifting nature of the river Hooghly, and to the uncertainty which from time to time surrounds its channels, not only below Calcutta, but above it, I may say that I did look with much doubt and hesitation upon the proposal to build docks at Kidderpore. And I am not at all prepared to say that that doubt and hesitation is altogether removed from my mind; so that if the proposals of the memorialists had been directed, not against the financial success or the sanitary bearings of the undertaking, but had been directed against the possible dangers which might accrue from a change in the course of the river Hooghly or its affluents, I am not prepared to say that they would not have received my sympathy. But their arguments have been directed, not in that way, but against the financial aspects of the scheme. Now, so far as I have been able to consider the question—and, as far as my opportunities have permitted, I have considered it very carefully—I do not think there is any valid argument against the probable financial success of the scheme, even if the trade of Calcutta does not develop beyond its present dimensions. That the docks will result in a financial success and in a large augmentation of the trade in the port, and in great facilities for the export and import trade, there cannot in my opinion be any doubt. I am free to admit that the memorial is signed by some very influential firms, and, although we may not agree with the arguments contained in it, yet they deserve from us our careful consideration.

I may think with my hon. friend on the left (Hon. Mr. Reynolds) that the stagnation which at present prevails in the trade of this port is only transitory and it may well be that this depression in the trade of Calcutta has a great deal to do with the feeling of despondency which is apparent between the lines of the memorial. That feeling under present circumstances is very natural; and it is a feeling which deserves tender treatment at our hands. Still I think that, if the memorialists had regard to the statistics of trade in Calcutta, they might be able, even from a cursory examination of these statistics, to derive a certain amount of comfort and solâce. Those statistics now before us show that in the quinquennial period ending in 1865 the gross tonnage of vessels coming to Calcutta was 997,756 tons. While in the quinquennial period ending in 1876 the tonnage had diminished to 757,208 tons. That is not a solitary instance of that ebb and flow of trade to which my hon. friend on my right has referred; but if in 1876 people had been despondent their despondency was but short-lived. Matters soon mended, for we find that in the next quinquennial period the trade reached by a bound to 1,280,000 tons, and in the next to 1,415,000 tons. Then follows a yearly increase to 1,579,000 tons, 18,908,000 and 18,902,000, and the last figures returned are 18,384,000 tons and 19,977,000 tons. Therefore, having regard to the trade of Calcutta over a series of years, we find in the figures that evidence of growing trade and increasing prosperity which we might expect from the fact that the country is advancing in enlightenment, and that railway and other communications are bringing in contact with the ports of the country those tracts which have hitherto been unexploited. It therefore seems to me that the memorialists fail to make out their case that there is anything in the present stagnation of trade which is otherwise than of a transient character? I have stated that I myself would have supported a proposal for enquiry if it had been otherwise directed. I do think and always have thought, that docks are necessary provisions for the increasing trade of this city, but I have also been impressed by the conviction that the proper site for the docks is not Kidderpore, but Diamond Harbour.

The more I look into the papers which have been laid before us and the more carefully I review the discussions on the question, the more am I satisfied on this point. But I presume that the question of docks at Diamond Harbour is no longer a question of practical politics, and, therefore, I do not propose to enter into any consideration of that scheme. So far as I understand the position, the Government of Bengal itself was at one time in favour of Diamond Harbour, and only departed from its predilection in favour of that site in order to accommodate itself to the wishes of the commercial community in Calcutta. Therefore, if there be any argument to be brought in opposition to the Kidderpore dock scheme, it is strange that it should come from any section of the commercial community in Calcutta. It will not be denied, even by the hon'ble gentleman on my right, Mr Miller, that among the commercial public of Calcutta the memorialists are in a minority, and that the number of the firms interested in the trade of this port who are in favour of the Kidderpore Dock scheme largely outnumbers those who have attached their signatures to the memorial. We are, therefore, in the position of having a scheme accepted by the preponderance of opinion among the commercial community of Calcutta, and by the Government as being in accordance with the wishes of that community, which, however, is objected to at the last moment by a comparatively small number of important firms.* It does seem to me that, before we can attach any such degree of responsibility to the representations of the objectors as should make us now, at the eleventh hour, halt in our path and reopen the whole question, that representation should come before us backed by a far greater weight and influence than attaches to this memorial which is now before the Committee. It was, I think, incumbent on these memorialists to have gone to the various firms who support the scheme, and by their arguments to have endeavoured to bring them round to an acceptance of their own views. The plan adopted of coming before the Council at this stage, with a memorial expressing no new views nor stating any arguments which had not been stated before, unless indeed references to the present state of trade be excepted, is not I think the manner in which the memorialists ought to have gone to work. It is not

to be forgotten that a stoppage or a postponement of the Bill at this stage involves serious inconvenience. I certainly feel a great amount of sympathy for those whose private interests may be affected by the scheme now before the Council, and I don't think that the fact of the memorial having possibly been promoted by private interests, is any reason why we should not afford to it the most careful and fullest consideration; still as the Hon. Mr. Irving has said, private interests in such a matter as this must give way to public convenience, and on this substantial ground I do not think there is anything before the Council which should make it halt in the path on which it has entered.

THE HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said —I will not detain the Council at any great length at this stage I feel, however, constrained to oppose this motion, and I will endeavour to put before the Council the position as it seems to me from the point of view, not of the memorialists, not of the Committee, but of Members of this Council. This Bill was brought forward, and we were informed that there was really no occasion for us to take into our consideration the merits of the Bill in any respect whatsoever, because competent authorities had unanimously pronounced that the docks ought to be constructed, and ought to be constructed upon this plan, and ought to be constructed at Kidderpore. All that having been fully decided, and fully decided by authorities to which we were bound to bow, and to which I did bow and do bow with the greatest respect, we were asked to undertake the necessary legislation for the purpose of carrying out a scheme which had been approved of on all hands. We were not at that time even furnished with the materials which are now before some of us. We were not. when this Bill was brought into the Council, invited to take into consideration, nor did we take into consideration, the policy or propriety of the scheme on which the Bill was founded. Then what is our position? I will speak for myself. I am not an engineer like my hon. friend, Colonel Trevor. I am not a Port Commissioner like my hon friend Mr. Reynolds and my hon. friend Mr. Irving: nor have I spent my days, as my hon. friend MacDonnell says that he has done, in studying this question. I come here with no ideas at all on the subject, with no means of judging on the subject, bound to bow to authority, and prepared to bow to authority. Now, let us see in what position we are placed at present, and whether hon. members can—those at any rate who have no special means of judging on this point—conscientiously either vote for or against this Bill I submit that they cannot, that they can form no opinion upon it as it stands, except in so far as my hon. friend, Mr. Miller pointed out various *prima facie* and apparent grounds of objection which would occur to the uninstructed mind. This is what we should have been told had we been invited to look into the subject, but, as I have said, we were not invited to look into the subject at all We were asked to allow the Bill to be introduced, and we did allow it to be introduced, on the faith of the statement that there was absolute unanimity on the subject, not merely a year and-a-half ago, but up to the present time. It now turns out that that statement, although it was made in perfect good faith, is quite incorrect It is perfectly true that there was in 1883 no dissent except so far as Mr Steel pointed out that the port was capable of accommodating double the amount of trade that it did at that time. Mr. Keswick says there was no dissentient voice There was a dissentient voice, so far as Mr Steel was concerned, but whether there was or was not that is not the position from which we have now to proceed Not having considered, at the time of the introduction of the Bill, whether there was in fact that unanimity of opinion, it is our bounden duty, I submit, to consider that now before we proceed further with the Bill. This is the first opportunity we have had of considering that point. Had we been invited to consider that question, we should have found in the recommendation of the Commission this statement:—"1st, that the accommodation for the trade of the port requires immediate extension both for imports and for exports, but especially for exports." At the time this Bill was introduced into the Council that had ceased to be correct. Immediate extension of the accommodation for exports was not required at that time, as we, who are not acquainted with this matter, have since learned. "2nd, that the present accommodation provides practically only for vessels bringing general cargoes, and for a very small portion of the export cargo taken by such

vessels." As I gather from the discussion that has taken place, that is not now proposed to be remedied. Therefore, we should have had in the report of the Commission put prominently forward as our principal motive the necessity for making immediate provision for exports. We know that exports have fallen off very much. If we looked to the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the one dated the 30th October 1883, we should have found in the 19th paragraph the following:—"In conclusion, we would observe that the pressing need of improved facilities for the increasing trade of Calcutta cannot be too strongly insisted upon. The trade is rapidly expanding, and there is probably no public work on this side of India at the present time which can be said to be as important as the Calcutta Port improvements." And then the Government proceeds to refer to the trade in wheat, which is the very trade which has so markedly fallen off, and they say:—"The general concentration of business will be a welcome relief to those concerned with trade and shipping. The measure now proposed is formally supported by an absolute consensus of official and non-official opinion, and has the entire approval of the local commercial public." Then, in the despatch of the 6th March 1884, the Government again say that "the insufficiency of the existing accommodation has for some time been evident, and the rapid growth which has of late years taken place in the trade of the port has fully established the necessity for early measures being taken." These statements, on the materials on which they were made, were perfectly correct, but at the time the Bill was introduced into this Council they had ceased to be so, although we were not aware of the fact. Now the memorialists have come forward to inform us of this fact. The burden, I take it, if I may use a legal expression, the burden of satisfying the Council that this Bill should be passed, lies upon those who introduced it. They have to satisfy the Council, and the Council is in duty bound to be satisfied, that this scheme will be for the benefit of the community of Calcutta, and, if such considerations are applicable, for the benefit of the entire community of India. Those who introduce this Bill have to satisfy us with respect to that. I submit that it is quite a mistake to say that the onus lies upon these memorialists to establish their proposition, and I submit that if they had the onus upon them they have amply discharged it, because the proposition laid down to us was that the commercial community were unanimous, and the memorialists have, by coming forward, proved that they are not unanimous, but that they are divided. And when we look into the matter we see that the division does not end there. There was division among the engineers: even in this Council there is division; Mr. MacDonnell still wants the docks to be at Diamond Harbour. So far from their being at the present moment any unanimity, there appears to be division on every point, except on the one point, as vouched for by the medical men, that those docks will be, as we are informed, like the sewers of Calcutta, places that you may live in with comfort and pleasure. That is the only point upon which there does not appear to have been any division amongst the experts, but that is because only one expert was consulted as far as we know.

The Government of India say that the measure now proposed is formally supported by the absolute consensus of official and non-official opinion. The memorialists have established the fact that it is not so. I am told that they form the minority. I do not know how that is. It is invidious to refer to the importance of the names, but I was certainly under the impression that Ralli Brothers were the largest exporting firm in this city, and that those other firms whose names appear here constitute amongst them the bulk of the exporting firms of this city. It appears I am mistaken; but if the argument used by the hon. member opposite (Colonel Trevor) is to be accepted, the weight of representation on both sides has disappeared. He says that the memorialists have come forward to oppose the Bill because their interests are concerned. By parity of reasoning those who have come forward to support it have come forward because their interests are concerned, and therefore we unfortunate official, unprofessional, unscientific and non-official members of Council are left to grope in the dark without any satisfactory authority to which we can bow. But one thing is obvious, that the Bill is not supported by an absolute consensus; that it will not be to these memorialists a welcome relief if the business of the port should be concentrated in these docks. In fact, it is one of the things that is hinted at as an interference with their vested rights, that, the docks being at Kidderpore, their

warehouses would have to be transferred to that locality—a very material thing for them to consider. That being the case, from my point of view the ground for further enquiry is irresistible. What is the position with regard to those hon. members who are situated like myself! They are told to bow to authority. They are most anxious to bow to authority. The question is—which authority? The authority of the mercantile community which supports this measure, or the authority of the other mercantile community which opposes it? Even if they are asked to bow to the authority of the engineers, the best thing they can do is take refuge in and bow to the authority of that distinguished member of the Council, himself an engineer; otherwise they will find themselves in hopeless difficulty, because they have Mr. Bruce on the one side and Mr. Rendel on the other; and in fact we bow from side to side. That is not, I submit, the way to come to a conclusion. Therefore, as we are necessarily bound to guide ourselves by authority, it is absolutely essential either that the authority should be unanimous, or that we should have the means of comparing the value of the two authorities, which we have not at present. I suppose this motion is quite independent of any of the merits of the Bill itself. The merits of the Bill itself ought, I submit, to be a matter of further consideration. We ought not to be called upon now to discuss with the hon. member opposite (Colonel Trevor)—if any one should be found so rash and presumptuous as to do so—the question whether the land at Kidderpore is composed of stable clay, or whether it will turn out to be quicksand and swallow up the docks as on the Howrah side, or to discuss with the medical men the question whether the putting of locks upon the water-closets on board will be shutting the real stable door; but above all—and this is the most important question of all, and the authorities on it are divided—I venture to submit that we must and ought to have further guidance on the engineering question, upon which, as my hon. friend Mr. Miller has pointed out, the Secretary of State expresses the gravest misgivings, and I for one do not feel myself in a position to come to any conclusion at all on the matter as it stands.

I will now just briefly glance at some of the arguments in favour of the Bill. As hon. members will have gathered, I contend that we are not called upon to give any opinion on the merits of this particular scheme. I will refer to one or two points in regard to the details of the measure. My hon'ble friend, Colonel Trevor, takes the high and *à priori* ground that docks are in the abstract good. Bombay has got docks, some other place has got docks; therefore Calcutta must have docks. But I take it that the real question is whether the docks are in the right place. My hon. friend referred to the history of civilisation in support of this proposition. I do not intend to go into those questions. I desire to limit myself to the plain and humble and practical question whether docks in Calcutta are desirable. Then my hon. friend says Bombay has prospered by reason of its docks. If that is so, and if Calcutta is in the same situation, then that is a very strong argument in favour of constructing the docks. But that is not the ground upon which the Bill was recommended to us; the ground was that it is a necessary development of history that we should have docks in imitation of other places, whose prosperity may either be the cause or the effect of their having docks; we are not at present informed which, except that we have the authority of my hon. friend for saying that it is the cause and not the effect. But the ground upon which it was put was that they are immediately required. Now, it is obvious that trade having fallen off to the extent it has, they are not immediately required. No doubt we are asked to say that in the not very distant future they will be required, but that is a ground upon which this measure was not originally framed. It was the ground of immediate pressing necessity. That ground has disappeared, but it appears from the support apparently accorded to this motion that, though there is no present necessity for the erection of these docks, no time should be wasted in passing this Bill. Although the matter has been going on for many years, and many years must elapse before it is completed, yet a month or two of delay, in order to satisfy the minds of members, we are told, would be absolutely fatal. I submit that is not so, and that the ground upon which the Committee desire that this work should be taken in hand at once has completely failed. There is nothing before the Council at present to make us believe that the trade of this port will con-

tinue steadily to increase. We are all agreed that there is a considerable amount of despondency. The memorialists are met with chiding and rebuke for feeling that despondency. But these are the people who have an interest in the matter. Then we are told that trade ebbs and flows. That is one of those propositions which I think might be employed in almost any discussion; but as regards the present discussion, it seems to me to be peculiarly inapplicable. If our trade is like the tide to ebb and flow, then I am afraid we do not see any great ground for the immediate and permanent increase of it which is anticipated We want something more than the fluctuation of a tide. It seems to me, therefore, that that argument does not advance the matter.

Leaving these abstract considerations, we come down first to the question of pounds, shillings and pence, and secondly to the question of sanitary effect. Now I object to be called upon to decide the question of the eminent success of this undertaking. I find that one authority says that the most sanguine view of it in the present state of things is a balance of a lakh and a half of surplus. Any one who has had the slightest experience in these matters must know perfectly well that a surplus is always a dissolving view, and therefore if it does not dissolve away entirely it always is very much reduced, and when you have only a poor lakh and a half, what security have you on the figures presented to us that this will be a financial success? But it is said that it is to be for the benefit of those very persons who are protesting against it. They say they don't consider that it will be a financial success. They say they can get cargo boats to land their goods for 8 or 10 annas as compared with the rupee that the new docks will charge them. But then they are told that under this system of cargo boats the owners run up their prices in times of pressure. The consideration is entirely omitted that they equally run them down in times that are not times of pressure. Here you have merely the result of competition as against a fixed rate. Whereas, instead of it, you will have a fixed rate which does not rise in times of pressure, or fall in times of depression. That is not a self-adjusting machinery, which the present is. Therefore, I submit, there is nothing in that argument. I was somewhat surprised to hear the suggestion that this memorial was in any way influenced by the petty interest of the owners of cargo boats. Surely the names which are attached to it are amply sufficient to satisfy the Council that this is the opinion of the memorialists, and not something which is said at the suggestion of a small interest, which that of cargo boat owners is as compared with the interest of these persons. But my hon. friend Colonel Trevor says that, inasmuch as the memorialists are interested in the question, they ought not to be listened to. He says there is running through the memorial a care for their own interests on the part of the memorialists. That objection might well be taken if this scheme were devised for the benefit of a public other than the public to which the memorialists belong. It is the very essence of a memorial like this that it should be based on self-interest. It is the interests of the memorialists that we want to discover, and they say that the scheme will not be a financial success by showing that the charges, although higher than at present, will be insufficient in all probability to meet the greater charge incurred. They show that it will not benefit them, because they will be charged more than they are charged now They do not agree with the view of the hon. member that Bombay owes its prosperity to the construction of its docks; they probably entertain the view that it was probably the prosperity of Bombay which led to the construction of its docks, and that is not an argument which should be used to show that the depression of Calcutta should lead to the construction of docks. There is no need whatever to disparage the impartiality of the Port Commission, nor do I understand that the memorialists do so; and as to this surplus of a lakh and-a-half, no notice has been taken of the fact that there will be a loss on the jetties which will very likely more than counterbalance this surplus. With regard to the prospects of trade, I do not know whether we are expected, on the information we have as to the state of trade in 1883, to form an opinion as to what are the prospects of trade in 1885. That is apparently what we are asked to do. What we have to be satisfied of is that trade will improve up to the mark which will render these docks a financial success? How are we to be satisfied about that? All the evidence we

have now is all one way, and that is the evidence of these memorialists, who say they do not want these docks. Then there is the question of sanitary arrangements. As to them I do not propose to say much, very little is sufficient. There is a charming prospect held out in that 32nd paragraph of the Commissioners' report which my learned friend quoted "Conservancy boats will be maintained, &c., and with these arrangements strictly carried out all will go well" Of course, we see how very strictly those arrangements are carried out in the streets of Calcutta, and from that we may imagine how strictly they will be carried out in these docks.

Then it is said that the work cannot be stopped at this stage. What stage are we in? We recognise in the Bill that unfortunately the Secretary of State having sanctioned this expenditure, the Commissioners have thought fit to enter upon the scheme before they obtained legal powers to do so. But I think that we cannot allow ourselves to be influenced by that Otherwise, instead of exercising our own judgment as to whether this scheme is a proper one or not, our hand would be forced by the action taken by the Government. The Government have acted, of course, in perfect good faith, and under the impression that the entire community were with them I quite sympathise with their position, and more especially with the position of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, because no doubt had these representations been made at the beginning further action might have been stopped, but this Council, I think, cannot take into consideration that some things have been done. We cannot proceed with something which we are not satisfied is for the benefit of the community on the ground that we have done something towards doing what is not for the benefit of the community, and I do not think that anybody has a right to reproach these gentlemen for not having come forward earlier, because they were entitled to assume that, so long as the Commissioners had not the power to construct docks, they could and would do nothing And the Commissioners certainly cannot take advantage, so to speak, of their own wrong, and say that because they have acted without authority, this Council is bound to give them that authority. We owe a duty to the public and not to the Port Commissioners, and the Port Commissioners cannot force the hands of the Council My hon. friend also alluded to the fact that a member of one of the firms who signed this memorial was a member of the Commission, and that he used as an argument against the memorial. It may be an argument gainst that individual member, but cannot be used as an argument against the memorial. I submit that we ought to be in the same position now as if this Bill were being introduced: as if nothing had been done, as if no money had been expended, and as if we were being asked, with a large section of the mercantile community opposed to it, to force upon this community the construction of these docks.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds said. I have a few remarks to make in reply to what has been said by hon members. I am not sure that I quite understood the hon. and learned Advocate-General to imply that the question had not been originally put fully and fairly before the Council. I understood him to say that when the Bill was introduced the circumstances were not properly explained, and that facts which might have been placed before hon. members were not put before them as they should have been

[The hon. the Acting Advocate-General. I said that it would not appear necessary to any one dealing with the subject at the time. But the fact is that they were not placed before the Council].

The Hon Mr. Reynolds continued: I was not aware when I asked for leave for the introduction of the Bill that there was not a consensus of opinion on the part of the mercantile community, and I certainly had no intention of keeping back anything which I ought to have laid before the Council. I think the assumption which seemed to underlie the speech of the learned Advocate-General is that the memorial we have before us is a representation of the voice of the mercantile community of Calcutta. I have admitted all along that the memorial is numerously and very influentially signed, and that it deserves the careful attention of the Council, but I have never admitted that it can be taken as representing the voice of the merchants of Calcutta. The voice of the mercantile and trading classes of Calcutta, is to be recognised in the utterances of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades' Associations who represent the great majority of those classes, and they have expressed

themselves in favour of the construction of these docks; so that authority, as far as it goes, is not on the side of the memorialists Then the hon. and learned member quoted the opinion of Mr. Steel against this project. The opinion referred to is that in which Mr. Steel said—"While expressing a decided preference for docks at Calcutta rather than at Diamond Harbour, I am of opinion that both schemes are premature, and that means exist for providing for the accommodation of trade by improving the port of Calcutta itself," and I understood that opinion to be quoted by the hon. and learned gentleman as an opinion adverse to the opinion of the Kidderpore Docks Committee But it should be borne in mind that that was an opinion offered on the report of the Diamond Harbour Docks Committee, and before the Committee of 1883 had been appointed at all It would be quite a mistake to use that opinion as an argument that Mr Steel was opposed to the report of the Kidderpore Docks Committee, for when after that report was prepared the Port Commissioners established a permanent Dock Committee to deal with all questions connected with the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, Mr. Steel was a member of that Committee up to the time of his leaving the country, he attended a number of its meeting and signed its reports, and I believe he was entirely in favour of the dock scheme No doubt, when the report of the Committee of 1883 was drawn up, and for some time afterwards, it was considered that there was immediate necessity for extended accommodation for the export trade of the port Whether there is the same necessity for taking immediate action now for such extension is a matter which I desire to submit for the consideration of the Council; I do not deny the statement in the memorial that there is a depreciation of trade at present, but I do not wish that fact to have more weight attached to it than it deserves.

With regard to the rival claims of cargo boats and docks, the argument is that the rates of hire for the use of cargo boats fluctuate, whereas for the use of the dock a fixed rate is proposed, and it is urged that if cargo boats are dear when business is brisk, those who use them have the compensating advantage of low charges when trade is dull. But if the figures are looked into, I think it will be found that this argument is misleading. Mr Keswick said that as long as business was slack and rates were low, people may get business done at the rates stated in the memorial, but directly business increases the rates go up I have heard of cases in which the charge for a cargo boat of 25 tons has been as high as Rs 120 All that the memorial proves is that the lowest rate for cargo-boats is somewhat below the fixed rate proposed for the docks, it does not show that cargo boats, on an average, do the work more cheaply then the docks will do it.

With reference to what fell from the other hon member (Mr Miller), I admit the truth of a good deal of what he said, and I am quite prepared to allow that an important question of this kind ought to be taken up with great caution. If the question of constructing docks had now been raised for the first time, I think that probably a few far-sighted members of the commercial public would have said—"We are passing through a time of depression of trade, but it will not last long: let us prepare for the revival, which will inevitably come." That is what far-sighted men would have said; but I quite admit that if this question were now mooted for the first time, this dock scheme would not command the general chorus of approval with which the report of the Committee of 1883 was received But is this a sufficient reason for retracing the steps we have taken? It may be true that the present time is in some respects not altogether favourable to the construction of a large work like this, but there are compensating conditions, as the depression of trade will have the result of enabling us to make arrangements for machinery at a cheaper rate, and to obtain the necessary labour at less expense, and consequently there is every prospect of a considerable saving on the estimates. The hon member referred to a paragraph in the opinion of Mr. Rendel, in which he says the scheme should be started on the smallest scale, and with no illusions as to the character of the soil, and that borings generally make the soil appear better than it really is. The hon. member laid great stress on that, and said that the results which might be obtained ought not to be relied upon. What I referred to in my speech was not the experimental borings; the work has now progressed a great way beyond the stage of experimental borings. In

paragraph 33 of the Committee's report they said—"In some places it might be possible to get in the dock walls dry, but in others it would not; and in estimating the cost it has therefore been considered advisable to assume that the locks and quay walls throughout will have to be constructed on wells. If wells are not found necessary, there will be a considerable saving: but in estimating, it is best to allow for the maximum expenditure which may have to be incurred" That passage shows that the estimates were framed on the cautious principle of allowing for the highest expenditure which might be incurred under the most unfavourable conditions But the result of the work, so far as it has been carried on, shows that at a depth of 33 feet there is dry clay, and that the south wall at any rate can be built without the necessity of laying down any wells, thus making a considerable saving on the estimates.

Then with regard to the sanitary question, I confess that it has not been prominently dealt with in the recent reports, simply because it seemed to be sufficiently disposed of by the opinions which we had before us. Two good authorities, Dr. Chevers and Dr. Macnamara, were both satisfied that the proposed docks could not possibly be a source of sanitary danger to Calcutta. We are now told that we ought not to be satisfied with those opinions, but should have taken the opinion of medical men on the spot I don't see how, if we had taken the opinions (let us say) of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal and the Health Officer of the Corporation, they would have been able to have given us anything more than the general opinion given by Dr. Chevers and Dr Macnamara When the docks are constructed it will then be the duty of the sanitary authorities to say what special measures are necessary to prevent any sanitary danger And I say, as I said before, that there is no reason to suppose that the docks will be more insanitary than the present condition of the site on which it is intended to construct them.

I don't know that I need take up the time of the Council with any further details, but I would ask hon. members, who oppose the Bill, to consider how far their objections justify their voting against the motion before the Council. The question before us is that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration Are hon members prepared to hold that they have made out a case for saying that it is not expedient to take that report into consideration? The Bill is nothing more than a permissive measure; it willl merely give legal sanction for the construction of docks, and if any further enquiries are necessary, the Bill will not affect that part of the question In any matter of this kind there must somewhere be finality, there must be some time when the decision shall not be disturbed I think there is reason to say, even under the present circumstances of trade, and admitting the force of much of what has been urged in the memorial, that the Council would not be justified in determining that it is *not* expedient to construct these docks I believe the docks are a necessity of trade, and with the expansion of traffic from the increase of railway communications and the material progress of the country, we ought to have the power of dealing with the traffic in the way which the docks will afford us, and if we neglect the opportunity and suspend action simply on the ground of the depression in trade, the very gentlemen who have signed this memorial will a few months hence very possibly be the first to blame us for not having taken the necessary precautions at this time, after all the warnings which have been given us to make proper provision for the increased trade of the port.

His Honor the President said:—I do not know that I can add very much, if at all, to the force of the words of those who, I think, are in the right in supporting the motion to take this Bill into consideration. It is very little use going over the past history of this docks controversy, beyond pointing out that it has been the subject of enquiry by two Special Committees, and the subject of correspondence for four years or more between the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and what I would lay most stress upon is, that all that has passed up to within a few days ago has been with the concurrence, and I had always understood with the unanimous acceptance, of those who represent the mercantile community of Calcutta. The fact is that we here as an executive Government are simply carrying out the wishes of those who represent the trade and commerce of this large city; and in proposing

to place the work in the hands of the Port Commissioners, we are placing it in the hands of a body who from their past labours for the improvement of the port have deserved well of the public, and than whom there can be no other constituted body who by their knowledge or experience or strong interest in all that concerns their charge would do fuller justice to a work of this magnitude. Having arrived at this point without, I may say, the least word or murmur of disapproval from any quarter, we are confronted by an opposition led by the hon. Mr. Miller, speaking in the interests of a large body of memorialists, and supported by the very forcible speech of my hon. and learned friend the Advocate-General I am glad to find that they admit that there is no want of good faith on the part of Government. They recognise that, when we took up the work and when the hon. gentleman, the Chairman of the Port Commissioners, made his speech, introducing the Bill, he was acting in perfect good faith, and in the belief that he was speaking for the merchants and mercantile community of Calcutta. Since then, however, they allege, a very important change has come over the views of that body; public opinion has changed, and public opinion in this matter having changed proves that all the Government of Bengal has done, and all that the Government of India has done, supported even though it was by the mercantile community, is wrong, and therefore that we are bound to retrace our steps, stop the works, and not give any power to the Port Commissioners to raise money for the construction of the docks. Now I do not question the right of the hon. member to raise this question, or of the Advocate-General to support it, because the right to do so arises on the wording of the Bill; and if they can persuade this Council not to give the Port Commissioners power to raise money, the question falls to the ground—perhaps not entirely falls to the ground, because, even if the Council did not give the money, I suppose Government might find means to give it in some other way. Still it would be a great delay to a work which has been already considered and deliberated on for many years, and it would be a very serious hindrance to what, I may still be permitted to think, the large majority of the public consider to be desirable. I should never have thought, unless I had heard it from my hon. friend the Advocate-General, that in the present position of the case the burden of proving the desirability of carrying out the work lay upon those who have hitherto advocated and proved its necessity. If there is to be any suspension of the enterprise now, the burden of proving the necessity of such a course rests, I should say, upon those who, having hitherto been silent, have by their silence given consent to the undertaking, and who having their representatives on the Chamber of Commerce, have allowed us to go on for four or five years, discussing the question backwards and forwards, and raised no kind of opposition to our proceedings. The memorialists are in that position. These gentlemen, not at the eleventh hour, but, as I might say, under the new nomenclature, at the twenty-third hour, now come forward and say:—"You must stop all that you have been doing because we do not agree with you, and consider that there is great risk in going on with this business." I do not think that anything that has been brought forward by my two hon. friends by way of opposition, or any thing which is alleged in the memorial, shows sufficient grounds to the Council for justifying the refusal of that assistance when the Port Commissioners require. They referred to some isolated passages in the reports and correspondence which has been going on between the authorities here and at home as against the undertaking. I do not think you could conceive any large work, take for instance a permanent new bridge over the Hooghly, on which, wherever you brought two of your engineers together there would not be differences of opinion as to the exact plan of construction, its width, the number of piers and so on, although all might be agreed that the necessity for a bridge in such a place existed, and that is very much what has happened in this case. There have been occasional differences of opinion here and there of men who have had to consider a scheme of very large magnitude, but still the outcome of all their inquiries and labours has been the approval of the scheme now before us. The learned Advocate-General said that this Council was placed in an awkward position; that though a great deal had been done outside its walls, hon. members were not in a position

to decide upon this question in view of the fact that all the papers connected with it had not been placed before them. There is no fault on the part of the Bengal Government in relation to that matter, and I cannot help observing that all the earlier papers have been published, at least they were sent to the newspapers, two years ago. All the later papers too have been sent to the Port Commissioners, and authority has been given to them to publish them That they have not been published before is owing, I believe, to the fact that no one has until now thought it necessary to throw any doubt on the advisability of those docks. The real point of the opposition, it seems to me, lies in what the learned Advocate-General laid chief stress upon, namely, that the facts now are not the same as the facts upon which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Commissioners originally based their views. To some extent this may be true, and though I have no right to speak with any great authority on the point, all that I can gather from those who have a right to speak is that the present extreme depression in trade, which is made the ground of the present opposition, is a purely temporary and transient thing, and that neither history nor experience supports the conclusion that it is likely to last. Of course you may say, even if it is temporary, it is wise to hold your hands until you see the results of the next few months, or the next year. The answer I should give to that would be that the passing of this Bill does not prevent the delay which you require, if delay is really necessary. The passing of this Bill, which is only an enabling Bill, puts the Port Commissioners in the way of raising money for carrying out those docks. Should they never choose to raise a rupee, the Bill would be inoperative; and then, if there is any reality in the contention that these docks are not wanted, the fact would be established by those who are in favour of inaction in the presence of those who represent the merchants, the shipping interests, and the trade interests of Calcutta, and if the case of the memorialists is as strong as it is represented to be, their influence could be brought to bear upon those who represent them in such affairs, which would in turn operate on Government, and the work, if it is one of danger and risk, would be stopped. But I do not at present see that there is any ground for our delaying our proceedings in Council and hesitating to pass this Bill. For myself I should certainly advocate the going on with the thing earnestly. The theory in my mind is what Colonel Trevor very forcibly expressed. The introduction of railways all over the country is bringing in produce from all parts of the country. If Calcutta does not choose or is unable to receive this produce into her port the trade will go to other ports If Calcutta chooses to neglect its opportunities, I think it would suffer. I do not think the risks are what you fear. I think the risks are on the other hand in your neglecting to take advantage of the opportunity which is before you. The maxim, *festina lente*, which Mr. Miller quoted, is a very good one; but I am afraid that in Indian proceedings we are much more apt to be on the side of *lente* than on the side of *festina*. At least I know no country in the world where, when you have threshed out a measure and brought it to a point of completeness after exhaustive enquiries, serious attention would be given to considerations for doing nothing at all. I shall certainly support the motion.

The question being put by the PRESIDENT that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill—

The Council divided:

Ayes 8.	*Noes* 4.
The Hon. Mr Irving.	The Hon. Rai Joy Prokash Lal, Bahadoor.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.	The Hon. Kumar Boikantonath Dé.
The Hon. Mr Garrett.	The Hon Mr Miller.
Colonel the Hon. S T. Trevor.	The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General.
The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	
The Hon. Mr. Macaulay.	
The Hon. Mr. Reynolds.	
His Honor the President.	

So the motion was carried.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Ferries in Bengal. He said:—The law applicable to ferries in Bengal at present is found in Regulation VI of 1819 and Bengal Act I of 1866. It is only by a

series of expedients, more or less ingenious, that we have been able so long to work under an enactment which gravely warned Collectors of districts to desist from any interference in the management of ferries, and which vested the exclusive power of making rules to regulate their maintenance, not in the Government, but in the Magistrates and Joint-Magistrates. In 1879 the Bengal Government endeavoured to introduce some uniformity of practice by framing a model set of rules and form of kabuliyat, and proposing their general adoption by Magistrates. These rules have worked in a fairly satisfactory manner, but they have the disadvantage of not possessing the force of law, so that no punitory process could be adopted to enforce their observance. Circumstances have, however, now arisen which render the further postponement of legislation absolutely impossible. The existing law vests in the Magistrate the exclusive power not only of making rules and regulating tolls, but also of appointing persons to take charge of public ferries. The Council is aware that it is intended to entrust the management of most ferries to Municipalities and District Boards, and it is proposed that this should be done, not by temporary expedients, but under formal legislative sanction. If permission is given to introduce the Bill, the opportunity will be taken to remove various defects in the law which have led to difficulty and delay, and sometimes even to failure, in the realization of the public revenues.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 14th March.

Saturday, the 14th March 1885.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding.*
The Hon. A. Phillips.
The Hon. H J. Reynolds.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
Colonel the Hon S. T. Trevor.
The Hon. A. P MacDonnell.
The Hon. A. B. Miller.
The Hon. C. B. Garrett.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Kumar Boykantonath Dey.
The Hon. G. Irving.
The Hon. Rai Joy Prokash Lall Bahadoor.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds moved that the clauses of the Bill to enable the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said—Most of the alterations which the Select Committee have made are merely of a verbal or unimportant character. The alteration made in section 3 has been explained in the report of the Committee. It simply restricts the wording of the Bill to the meaning which it was all along intended to bear, and similarly the alterations which have been made in sections 4, 6 and 9 are practically little more than verbal alterations. I think there are only two sections to which I need draw the attention of the Council, namely sections 5 and 14. Section 5 originally declared that the loan should be repayable in such manner as the Government might direct. But the Select Committee had to take into consideration the fact that the estimates had all along been framed on the assumption that the loan would be raised at 4½ per cent., without including any provision for a sinking fund or for the re-payment of the principal. It is of course desirable that there should be provision for the repayment of the loans. If a loan were raised at 4½ per cent., and afterwards circumstances altered so that money could be raised with equal facility at 3½ or 4 per cent., it is undesirable that the Port should be saddled with the perpetual payment of interest at 4½ per cent. I should have been glad to have worded the Bill in

such a manner as to give the Port Commissioners power to pay off any loan when they found it advisable and convenient to do so, but on communicating with the Government of India on the matter, we ascertained that the Government laid very decided stress on the necessity of reserving to the Government the power to declare that the loan should be repaid when such repayment might appear advisable and when the funds of the Port are in a position to bear the charge. The letter of the Government of India has, I think, been circulated to hon members as a paper connected with the Bill. If it has not been circulated, perhaps the Council will allow me to read a passage of it, which is as follows :—

"The Government of India is of opinion that the desired end will be most conveniently attained by power being given to the Government to call on the Commissioners at some future period to establish a sinking fund, from which any loan contracted for the purpose of the docks may be liquidated, and the Bill should be so framed that, without making payment actually compulsory, power will be left to Government to order repayment of any loan when, in the opinion of the Government of India, the Port is in a position to bear the cost of repayment

The Governor-General in Council is anxious to leave the Port Commissioners every freedom of action consistent with provision for the possible eventual repayment of the loans that may be raised for the construction of the docks, and the Bill should provide for the formation of a sinking fund for each loan separately, so that the Port may not have to bear the burden at any one time of providing for the redemption of the total sum expended on the docks. His Excellency in Council is also willing that it should be specially provided that the power of directing the formation of a sinking fund shall not be exercised for at least ten years after each loan is raised, and that the period for the sinking fund shall not be less than 30 years. The arrangement for possible repayment which is now proposed will no doubt bring the Commissioners under the control of Government to some extent in this matter, but the amount of control reserved for Government is not more than may fairly be claimed in consideration of the guarantee given by it in connection with the loan for the construction of the docks. The guarantee of the interest on the loan by Government will, on the other hand, act as a safeguard against any possible attempt, in connection with the sinking funds, to place a heavier burden on the Port than it could bear, since the result of doing so would be to throw on Government the burden of finding the current interest on the loans."

This being the decision of the Government of India, it would have been useless to frame the Bill in a shape in which it would not receive the Governor-General's assent; and I think also that the Council will recognize the equity of the remark that the control reserved by the Government of India is not unreasonable in consideration of the guarantee which the Government gives in connection with the loan. Accordingly, the wording of the section as it now stands provides that the Secretary of State, at any time not less than ten years after a loan has been raised under section 4, may declare by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the principal of such loan shall be repaid on a date to be specified in the notification, not being less than thirty years from the first publication of the notification, and may require the Commissioners to make such arrangements as shall provide to his satisfaction for such repayment.

The only other section to which I need call attention is section 14, which has been introduced while the Bill was in Committee, and which gives to the Commissioners an indemnity for the action taken by them before the commencement of the Act. The Hon. the Advocate-General said (I think, perhaps, rather harshly), when we discussed this Bill on the last occasion, that the Port Commissioners were seeking to take advantage of their own wrong; but I would remind the hon. and learned member that a provision of this kind is not an unusual one, and I think it is not unreasonable, when the Port Commissioners have acted in good faith, and under the sanction of the Government, that acts done by them in the expectation of legislative sanction being given should be validated when the Act authorizing the construction of the docks is passed.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General said:—I only desire to explain that in the remark I made at the last meeting of the Council I made no reference to the indemnity clause of the Bill. My remark was directed solely to the endeavour to satisfy the Council that further time ought to have been granted before the Bill was proceeded with, not because the Port Commissioners in anticipation of these powers have acted on the footing of the Bill being passed, and had made themselves liable for a certain sum which the Government had advanced, with a claim for interest, which would follow as a matter of

course if the Bill were rejected, but solely with reference to the position in which this Council is placed by having the Bill submitted to it in the way in which it has been done. I did not intend to suggest that the Port Commissioners had done anything wrong in the view which the Government took in regard to these docks. Still less do I suggest that they are not entitled to an indemnity, which would follow as a matter of course. I think my remark must have been somewhat misapprehended by my hon friend.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Reynolds said that no alteration in the clauses of the Bill having been put forward or suggested, I now move that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He said:—I have the honour to move that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government be taken into consideration In making this proposal to the Council it is fortunately unnecessary that I should enter upon any discussion of the principles of the measure These principles were fully discussed two sessions ago, when I asked for leave to introduce the Bill They were again considered and discussed when I introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee, and they were indirectly discussed on very many occasions last session in the course of our deliberations on the kindred measure for the administration of municipalities. I take it that this Council has formally and cordially accepted the policy of extending the system of Local Self-Government in these Provinces, and of placing that system, so far as may be consistent with full administrative efficiency, on a basis of popular representation. All, therefore, that I have now to do is to explain briefly to the Council the principal alterations which the Select Committee have made in the Bill which we presented with our preliminary report at the close of last session. I think, Sir, that, however much we at one time regretted that circumstances which I then detailed to the Council had necessitated a postponement of this measure, we must now see that this postponement has been accompanied by very great and substantial advantages In the first place, we have received a most valuable mass of opinions from various sources, official and non official, and these are opinions not formed on the spur of the moment or influenced by temporary excitement or enthusiasm, but formed calmly and deliberately, after full and dispassionate consideration. And with reference to these opinions, I may at once say that, though a very few have reported that the Bill goes too far, and a larger number, including most of the public associations consulted, have declared that it does not go far enough, still on the whole the Bill has been favourably received. To these criticisms, as I shall presently show, we have given the most careful attention, and we have to a great extent been able to act upon them. In the second place, we are no longer dealing wholly with an experiment; but in proceeding with this measure we are able to claim that we are proceeding in the light of recent and most instructive experience. The results of the municipal elections under the new Act have more than justified the anticipations which were expressed by the supporters of the measure in this Chamber. Several district officers have informed me that, even in outlying municipalities, the intelligence and interest displayed by the electors, and the order and public spirit which characterized the proceedings, were very remarkable and very gratifying The experience of the elections has made it clear that the spread of education and of ideas, the development of communications, and the example of a wise and beneficent rule, have evoked aspirations for a share in the management of local affairs which may be made a most valuable auxiliary to the administration, and which, now that we are assured of their existence, it should be our pleasure, as it is certainly our duty, to gratify. Now, being brought face to face with these criticisms and these facts, and having before us the words of the Secretary of State, which I shall just now quote, it seemed to us that we could do something to enlarge the scope of the Bill, and to assimilate some of its provisions

to those of the Municipal Act. The Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 8th October 1883, after suggesting that the establishment of District Boards, presided over, at all events in the first instance, in most cases by the District Magistrate, as a substitute for the Central Board, which he had negatived, said:—"It appears to me that if the plan which I have sketched out were adopted, the Government would be able, with due regard to the public interest, to leave even more in the hands of the local bodies than it could do with safety when trusting only to the supervision of the Magistrate, acting apart and without the advantage of constant intercourse with the members of the District Committee." Now, Sir, the policy here indicated is that of securing efficient direction while enlarging the scope of local authority. In this direction the amended Bill contained the necessary provision in accordance with the Secretary of State's views, and the Lieutenant-Governor was given power to decide in every case whether he will appoint the Chairman of a District Board or call upon the Board to nominate one of its members as Chairman. This provision we have of course maintained. So much for direction. There was another point, however, which we had to consider before we could recommend a general extension of the franchise in rural tracts, and that was the question of funds. The mainstay of the funds available for local expenditure must of course be the road cess. Now, no one who has any knowledge of the subject will say that the present rate of road cess could be lowered in any district in Bengal for a generation to come without grave detriment to the public interests. No native gentleman of experience will say so, and no officer of Government will say so. I will go further and say that, having had the honour of holding the appointment of Financial Secretary to this Government for five years, I can appeal to the constant application for special grants from districts situated in every part of the province to show that the funds now available for the improvement and maintenance of communications are insufficient. But in any general system of election for local bodies in rural tracts the main body of the electors must be the payers of road cess—persons, that is, who are not only interested in the proper expenditure of the funds to which they contributed, but interested also in the reduction of the amount which they contribute. We had therefore no alternative to choose from. We had to decide whether we should give an unfettered power of altering the rate of road cess and maintain a system of appointment for the constitution of local bodies, or make the power of alteration subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction, and admit all road cess-payers above a certain minimum in the most advanced districts to the privilege of electing representatives. We have decided to adopt the latter course, and I maintain that we have decided rightly. Having thus secured the two essentials of direction where necessary, and funds, we considered ourselves justified in drawing up a schedule of 17 districts in which the measure would, as regards, at any rate, the constitution of local bodies, be applied in its entirety; that is to say, that a Local Board would be established in every sub-division of these districts, and that two-thirds of the members of every Local Board would be elected by qualified residents. I will not now go into the details of the qualifications we have laid down. Our idea has been to secure local knowledge and substantial local interest, and we think that a raiyat who pays Rs. 64 a year of rent has a substantial local interest. I am aware that my hon. friend Mr. MacDonnell, who during his distinguished career as a district officer always gave every encouragement to local bodies, is inclined to think that the rates we have proposed should be raised. For myself, I shall have no objection to consider such a proposal when we come to settle the terms of the section. Our object is to interest the most intelligent of the people in the administration of local affairs, and the Council will remember that the qualification to be adopted will be only maxima, which may, at any time, be lowered by the Lieutenant-Governor under the rules, as he has already lowered the rates fixed as maxima under the Municipal Act. The provisions, Sir, regarding the rate of road cess and the constitution of Local Boards, with the provision which I must mention in regard to the institution of District Boards, namely that Local Boards may appoint any person who, though not actually a member of their own body, is qualified to be a member, to represent them on the District Boards: these are the most important of the changes that we have made. Other changes we have made,

all in the direction of improving the efficiency or the liberality of the measure; but as they are referred to in the report, and as they will presently be considered in detail, I need not now detain the Council by enumerating or discussing them. On the whole, I maintain that the Bill which we now submit for consideration is a sound and workable measure; that it contains ample safeguards for the protection of the public interests, and that at the same time it is calculated to excite a practical interest among the people in the management of their own affairs, to develop self-help and self-reliance, and to promote the establishment of voluntary and intelligent agencies to assist in an important branch of the administration

The Hon. Kumar Boikanto Nath Dey said:—I have much pleasure in bearing my humble testimony to the great improvements which have been effected in the form and arrangement of the Bill by the Select Committee. The Bill is simpler and more handy now than what it was when it was first drafted, and in some respects more power has been conceded to the people that what was originally contemplated. I am sorry to add, however, that I consider the omission on the part of the Committee to recommend the republication of the Bill as unfortunate. The Bill has undergone very material alterations; the whole power of legislating on the details of the works proposed has been relegated from the Council to the Lieutenant Governor, and principles have been enunciated which demand the most mature deliberation of the people as well as of the Government. But this opportunity has not been given, and I feel that the time has not arrived for passing the Bill at once. Lord Ripon in some of his orders strongly recommended that no opportunity should be lost to take the people into confidence to give them full opportunity, by early and extensive publication, to lay before Government their views, wishes, opinions, and sentiments; but this is not being done on the present occasion. No question of local politics so much enlisted the sympathy of the people in favour of Lord Ripon as the Self-Government scheme. Meetings were held in almost every part of Bengal to give expression to the sense of gratitude of the masses on the generous concessions proposed to be given, and it strikes me that in legislating on that subject the Council is not carrying out the generous and liberal principles of the nobleman who has just retired from the helm of the State. It is not my wish, nor would it be proper for me, to enter into the details of the Bill on the present occasion. I am of opinion that the Bill should be republished, and to bring that about I intend to withhold my assent to the motion now before the Council. A fortnight, I think, would suffice for the people of Bengal to submit their representations, and that time should be given, and I think it may be safely given without causing any inconvenience

The Hon. Jai Prakash Lal said:- -The people of Bengal and Behar have hailed with feelings of satisfaction and gratitude the proposal of the Government of India to extend to the people of the country the privilege of Local Self-Government. The noble resolution of the Government of India filled their hearts with the hope that the honourable aspirations of the people will at last find vent in the political institutions which have contributed so much to the advancement of civilization and good government in Europe. Your Honor took up the project with much sympathy, and the mofussil Municipal Act passed last year by this Council was the first instalment of the good-will Your Honor bears towards the people. The Bill now before the Council is the second instalment, and it is very desirable that it shall be passed with every despatch consistent with due care and deliberation. In almost all the other provinces of the Empire the Local Self-Government Act has already been brought into operation, and no time should be lost to effect improvements in the Provinces under Your Honor's administration; but I cannot help thinking that the measure is very important, and should receive the fullest consideration from this Council. The Bill seems to me to fall short of the object of the Government of India, as disclosed in its *minutes of 30th* September and 10th October 1881, and of the legitimate aspirations of the people. It is to a great extent permissive, and it is difficult to say what latitude Your Honor's Government will give to the operation of the principles enunciated by the Government of India. The title of the Bill is a misnomer. The Government hands over for administration to local bodies certain

departments which it has created, with responsibilities and funds. The Local Boards' Act of the North-West Provinces seems to have a more suitable title. There is nothing in this Bill to give it a greater claim to so pretentious a name than many other measures that have been from time to time passed by the Legislature, each making an advance on that which preceded it. It appears to me that the system proposed by the Bill will not meet the general desire of the people. A large number of opinions elicited consider it too narrow, and it will excite expectations which may not be fulfilled. From the administrative point of view it is no improvement, as it scarcely relieves the executive of any portion of its labours. Then, Sir, there seems another difficulty in the way. The Rent Law that has just been passed will keep the people who could spare time for such services busily engaged for years to come in adjusting their altered condition, and the change of feeling which has come up of late makes me fear that, unless the measure is made very attractive, it may be viewed with indifference by the people, upon whose hearty co-operation the success of the measure greatly depends. However, it is desirable that the public should be allowed an opportunity to express their opinion on the subject. I would therefore propose that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for a fortnight, and the amended Bill be in the meantime published in the local official Gazette.

The Hon. Mr MacDonnell asked whether the republication of the measure did not mean its publication in the vernacular gazettes, and if in that case it meant the postponement of the Bill for another year—a step which he thought undesirable.

His Honor the President said:—I am quite prepared to meet the wishes of the hon. members for a short postponement, but I am unable to concur in the postponement of the Bill for an indefinite time.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said:—As my hon. friends have not submitted any amendment, I shall ask that the motion in my name be put to the Council. I desire, however, first to offer a few observations upon the remarks which have fallen from my hon. friend Rai Jaiprakash Lal Bahadur. My hon. friend has objected to the title of the Bill as pretentious. Well, Sir, I am aware that the Commissioner of Patna, in his report upon the Bill, has suggested that the title of the North-West Act, which is the Local Boards' Act, would be more appropriate; but we have this difficulty in adopting such a suggestion, that in Bengal we have District Boards above our Local Boards. I may mention, moreover, that the system under which cognate matters are administered in England is controlled by a body denominated the Local Government Board. The word Local Government has really come to have almost a technical meaning. I am not in the least desirous, however, of giving too pretentious a name to our measure, and if, when we come to consider the section containing the title, the hon gentlemen will suggest a more appropriate name, I shall be happy to consider his suggestion The hon. gentleman has also said that the measure is too narrow, and that a large number of opinions have condemned it as such. Now, Sir, in the remarks which I had the honour of addressing to the Council a few minutes ago, I endeavoured to make it clear that we had carefully considered the many criticisms which have been received, and that we had made a good many alterations for the express purpose of meeting them. One would suppose from the hon. gentleman's remarks that we were dealing with the Bill which was the subject of these criticisms. If he will be good enough to read the Bill which is now before the Council, he will see that we are dealing with a very different matter. The hon. gentleman went on to say that people will now be so much engaged with matters arising out of the Rent Bill, and with looking after their own affairs, that they will not take much interest in this measure unless we make the position of members of Local Boards more attractive. I confess that I do not clearly apprehend what it is that the hon. gentleman wishes to propose. But this I can say, that if the hon. gentleman will make some definite suggestion for making the position of members of Local Boards so attractive that they will give up considering matters arising out of the Rent Bill and looking after their own affairs in order to become members of Local Boards, I am sure that his suggestion will be carefully consider by the Council. I now move that the proposal that the report be taken into consideration be put to the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said:—Before putting the motion to the Council, I desire to express what I feel on the subject of postponement—a point which has been raised by two hon. native members. I should be the last person in the world to force forward unduly a measure of this magnitude and importance. It has received considerable attention, both in principle and detail. Indeed, one hon. member implied a charge against us that, while all the other Provincial Governments in India had their Local Self-Government Bills, the Government of Bengal was the only one which had not yet got one of its own. I wish to say that this Government is not in the same position as the Local Government of any of the other Provinces. We have to deal with a much larger area, a much larger population, and a much larger number of districts. Not only so, but we have to consider the circumstances of provinces like Orissa and Behar, with all their variety of interests and populations of all classes. Therefore, there is a reasonable ground that a measure like this should take a longer time to mature than a similar Bill for any of the other Provinces of India. But that is not the real cause of delay. The real cause of delay has arisen from the long correspondence which passed on the subject between the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and it was not till a late period that any decision was come to which enabled us to take up the work and carry it forward for the purpose of legislation. If there is to be any further delay, it will arise from the issue which the two hon. members now raise; they consider that time should be given for a full consideration of the measure by further publicity. If that publication is to be of the character of a general reconsideration of the measure all over the country, it must be by the translation and publication of the Bill in the vernacular, which will take at least three or four months. If the translation and publication and the collecting of opinions on the republication of the Bill is to take three or four months, you may be certain that we shall either have to call a special meeting of the Council in July next, to which I myself shall not be averse, or to postpone the further consideration of the measure to the next cold season. If hon. members wish for either of these courses, I shall not oppose their wishes, but then they must accept the responsibility and not charge the Government with a delay which is of their own seeking. If, however, they will be satisfied with a shorter postponement for the receipt of outside opinion on the republication of the Bill which has already been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, I am quite willing to consent to that arrangement by taking the report of the Select Committee into consideration this day fortnight, and I hope that by that time hon. members will be ready with their proposals in the form of amendments or otherwise. I am quite willing to ask the Council to let the consideration of this measure be postponed for a fortnight, with the understanding that we intend to pass the Bill on that occasion.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the consideration of the clauses of the Bill was postponed for a fortnight.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 21st March.

Saturday, the 21st March 1885

Present:

The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, *Presiding.*
The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
COLONEL the HON S. T. TREVOR.
The HON. C. B. GARRETT.
The HON. MOULVY ABDUL JUBBAR.
The HON. KUMAR BOIKANTONATH DEY.
The HON. G. IRVING.

REGULATION OF FERRIES.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY introduced the Bill to regulate Ferries in Bengal, and moved that it be read in Council. He said the object of this measure, as I explained to the Council when I moved for leave to introduce the Bill, is to

fix and define the functions of the Government and of the local officers respectively in regard to the regulation and management of ferries, and to empower the Government at any time to make over the management of any public ferry to a local body. The Bill is mainly drafted on the lines of the North-Western Provinces Ferries Act, and some months ago, in anticipation of the meeting of the Council, it was circulated for the opinions of local officers. Those opinions have now been received and will be considered by the Select Committee. Meanwhile, I have not thought it necessary to make any alterations, other than alterations of mere arrangement, in the Bill as it has been circulated.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Colonel the Hon. Mr. S. T. Trevor, the Hon. Mr. Garrett, the Hon. Kumar Boikantonath Dey, the Hon. Abdul Jubbar, and the mover the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, with instructions to report thereon in a week.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 28th March.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1885.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for 1883-84.

The Report opens with the statements of the liabilities and assets of the Port, which shew that the debt has been increased during the year 1883-84. The consolidated repayable debt was reduced from Rs. 50,67,967 to Rs. 49,68,787, but the whole of the loan of 20 lakhs, of which Rs. 12,25,000 had been borrowed during the previous year, has now been brought on to the accounts. The total debt therefore stood thus on 31st March 1884—

	Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government ...	49,68,787
Port Book Debt, not repayable	17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto 1883	20,00,000
Total ...	97,33,787

2. The assets of the Trust, exclusive of the foreshore and Strand Bank lands, which were made over to the Commissioners by Government free of cost in 1870, amounted, at the end of the year, to Rs. 1,78,97,544, which represent the value of the jetties, wharves, landing-stages, tramways, dock, moorings, vessels, &c., belonging to the Trust, and Rs. 8,03,489 of investments under the heads of Reserves, Insurance, Depreciation and Sinking Funds. The increase in value over the previous year amounts nominally to Rs. 31,69,526; but of this, Rs. 10,30,940 represent the value of the light ships, survey vessels, buoys and other block of port approaches transferred by the Government without charge in 1882-83, but not shewn in the return for that year. The true increase, therefore, during the year has been Rs. 21,38,586, of which Rs. 20,60,369 represent the value of new works constructed during the year. The most noteworthy among these are the extension of the jetty embankment at a cost of Rs. 71,756, the erection of jetty warehouses (Rs. 2,94,712) and a warehouse at Juggernath Ghât (Rs. 61,622), the construction of the Howrah foreshore road (Rs. 4,42,586), the extension of moorings (Rs. 1,16,441) and of tramway lines and sidings (Rs. 1,08,268), and the purchase of the Calcutta Dock (Rs. 5,25,000). The Howrah foreshore road was completed during the year, and now presents a fine frontage extending for nearly two miles from Shalimar Point to Messrs. Burn and Company's premises. Wharves and cross roads communicating with the mills and yards have been constructed throughout. A project for constructing a boat wharf at Shalimar, and a line of railway connecting that point with the East Indian Railway has been approved, and the work is in hand.

3. In the Resolution recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor desired that a statement should be given of the total income and expenditure of the year on both Revenue and Capital accounts. This information is now furnished by the Commissioners, and shews under the Revenue account an income of Rs. 29,26,120, and an expenditure, inclusive of contributions to sinking funds, new works, and port dues, of Rs. 24,47,719. This left a balance of Rs. 4,78,401 at the close of the year. The Capital account shews an income of Rs. 22,83,975, and an expenditure of Rs. 20,60,369.

4. The income from the jetties during the year was Rs. 1,13,826 in excess of the former year, and stood at a higher sum than it ever reached before. The commissariat jetty shewed a falling off in income, but all the other sources of revenue in this Department shewed an improvement. As the income during the last two years has been obtained from the same schedule

of rates, the excess during the year under review is an exact measure of the increased jetty work. Working expenses have of course also increased, but the jetty appliances in the way of cranes have been continuously employed, and by the provision of three working engines are now always available for use.

5. The receipts from the Inland Vessels' Wharves were Rs. 3,55,467 during the year, against Rs. 4,07,133 in the previous year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 51,666, chiefly due to the loss of tolls, which had been temporarily and exceptionally augmented during the previous year by a large number of boats (that had been shut out by the closure of the Chitpur lock) using the wharves: so that on the re-opening of the lock in 1883 the tolls fell off. Deficiency in the jute crop and a falling off in the grain traffic also contributed to the decrease. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,99,279, which is very nearly the same as in the previous year. There was therefore a net revenue of Rs. 1,56,188 from this property.

6. The receipts from Strand Bank lands amounted to Rs 1,67,201, or Rs. 20,112 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,24,615, which is practically the same as before. The large gain in the receipts arises from the increased rents received from reclaimed lands on the Howrah foreshore and from the Sibpur chur lands. The connexion which is being made between the riverside road and the railway premises, and the extension of the railway line to Shalimar, will add to the value of this property. The lands on the Calcutta side are all leased out, and yield a steady income, and there, too, it will be increased by the letting out of fresh premises which the Commissioners will have at their disposal this year.

7. In the Harbour Master's Department the receipts fell from Rs. 5,97,873 in 1882-83 to Rs. 5,66,069 during the year under review, the decrease of Rs. 31,804 being due to fluctuations in the various items, none of which call for much notice. The fees for licensing cargo and passenger boats fell off somewhat in consequence of a revision in the tariff, the object being to make the charges cover the cost of establishment besides a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the River Police. The expenditure was Rs. 4,96,200, which is slightly more than before, and calls for no remark.

8. The following statement shews the number of sea-going vessels piloted into and out of port during the past three years. Vessels not employing pilots are excluded :—

Arrivals.

	Number			Gross tonnage			Net tonnage		
	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total	Steamers	Sailing vessels.	Total	Steamers	Sailing vessels.	Total
1881-82	601	473	1,074	1,243,690	561,325	1,805,015	820,093	547,416	1,377,399
1882-83	619	532	1,151	1,342,313	639,974	1,982,187	889,886	624,454	1,516,344
1883-84	603	482	1,085	1,371,802	606,567	1,977,969	904,641	586,549	1,491,190

Departures.

1881-82	597	461	1,058	1,332,461	641,623	1,774,084	822,078	525,325	1,347,397
1882-83	619	522	1,141	1,345,105	634,002	1,979,107	849,140	615,316	1,504,456
1883-84	604	469	1,073	1,379,298	580,531	1,959,829	908,969	562,311	1,471,280

Other statements classifying vessels according to their draft are furnished, which appear to shew that the number of steamers of large size and deep draft is still increasing, while there has been no corresponding variation in the size of sailing vessels. Among steamers, 226 came from England, *vid* the Suez Canal, with an average tonnage of 2,955.

9. Thirteen casualties happened within the Port to vessels in the charge of Harbour Masters, the number being the highest yet reached. It is true that none of the casualties were serious, and that the Harbour Masters in charge were in the majority of instances, exonerated from blame. Still the frequency of the accidents is not satisfactory, and calls for increased attention on the part of the Harbour Master's Department.

10. Ten fires occurred in the port, eight of which were on board ships or boats. In two instances the vessels were destroyed; in others the damage does not seem to have been serious. The most serious fire occurred on board the *Aurora*, which, with its cargo of kerosine-oil, was completely destroyed.

The burning of this vessel threatened at one time a very serious danger to the shipping in the port, but the danger was averted by the promptitude and energy of Mr. Duff Bruce and the officers of his department Steps have since been taken to remove the kerosine depôt further down the river.

11. The moorings were overhauled at the usual working season, and on account of the increased length of the vessels visiting the port, steps were taken to enlarge those between Fort Point and Hastings. The alterations have been carried out between Fort Point and Prinsep's Ghât, 19 short moorings having been replaced by 15 long ones, and the remainder have been taken in hand during the current year. All the new moorings have been laid with 5-ton anchors in place of screws, the Committee appointed to report on the question having decided in favour of anchors. Fifteen additional moorings were laid down, two off the railway goods sheds, one off Prinsep's Ghât, six off Hastings, four off Kidderpore, and two off the Port Commissioners' docks. The dredger was at work for a shorter time, and performed less work than in any of the last ten years. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether this fact (which is unexplained in the report) is in any way attributable to the Howrah foreshore reclamations By narrowing the channel, these works may have increased the scour within the port, and thus done the dredger's work. If this be so, the effect on the reaches of the river below the port remains still to be seen.

12. During the year the Engineer-Surveyor of the Port surveyed 208 vessels under Bengal Acts V of 1862 and I of 1868, and 163 vessels under the Emigration Act (VII of 1871), the Native Passenger Act (VIII of 1876), and other Acts. In seven cases the survey was for free-board under the provisions of section 8 of Act VII of 1880, and in two cases the vessels were detained and ordered to discharge a portion of their cargo. The action of the Commissioners in these cases was contested in representations made to the Government and the Board of Trade, but enquiry justified it. The establishment employed for the survey and licensing of cargo and passenger boats was amalgamated with that under the Engineer-Surveyor, so that the latter is now responsible for surveys of every kind. The number of cargo and passenger boats surveyed and licensed during the year, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1883-84	1882-83
Cargo boats	5,972	5,942
Passenger boats	2,103	2,148
Manjhis licensed	8,771	9,431

13. The working of the Tramway brought in a net income of Rs. 39,994. The receipts and expenditure were both somewhat less than in the previous year, the decrease in the income being due to the failure in the jute crop.

14. The income on account of the Port Approaches was Rs. 3,71,805 against Rs. 4,23,569 in 1882-83, the decrease being caused by the reduction of the port dues from 3 annas to 1 anna per ton. The expenditure was considerably under the figure for the preceding year owing to diminished expenditure in repairs and working expenses The *Resolute* was employed throughout the year as despatch vessel, lightship tender, and survey vessel, besides being used in replacing lost buoys and in other conservancy duties.

The various channels and roads have either remained stationary, or have, in a few instances, slightly improved, but a spit of sand has formed near the eastern dredge buoy, which has necessitated the laying of a buoy and requires careful watching.

15. The survey of the Mutlah was undertaken during the year, and proved to be an arduous task, especially in the matter of triangulation. The survey was, however, completed from Canning to lat. 21°21N. Lieutenant Petley found the ground in the river flat, and the soundings so regular, that until the steep banks are suddenly reached, the lead is no guide. Still he is of opinion that, with the channels properly lighted and buoyed, masters of ships, with ordinary care, might, in fairly clear weather, safely take their vessels abreast the Cattalee without the aid of a pilot.

The light-houses at False Point, Saugor, and the other stations were inspected and found to be in good order. The light vessels and other port approaches are also reported to have been in a satisfactory condition.

16. The most important subject considered by the Commissioners during the year was the question of providing accommodation for the shipping of the port in the form of wet docks. A joint Committee of the Port Commissioners and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was appointed to consider the question, the result being a full and unanimous report recommending the construction of wet docks at Kidderpore. This recommendation was approved by the Governments of Bengal and India, and in March last the Secretary of State accorded his general sanction to the scheme (subject to certain modifications in the designs), which has accordingly been commenced.

17. While thus providing for relief to the future expanded trade of the port, the Committee also directed attention to its immediate requirements by recommending the construction of an export wharf on the Howrah foreshore, and the construction of a line of railway between Shalimar and the East Indian Railway goods terminus. This recommendation was sanctioned by Government, and the works are now reported to be near completion.

18. The question of providing special accommodation for the petroleum trade continued to engage attention during the year; and its importance was accentuated by the burning of the *Aurora* already alluded to. After consideration, the claims of Diamond Harbour and Canning as a suitable site for a petroleum wharf were rejected, and, on the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, Budge-Budge was finally fixed upon. Arrangements are now in hand to establish the petroleum depôt at Budge-Budge.

19. A Committee sat during the year to consider the question of improving the existing system of lighting the Sandheads and channels of the river leading into Saugor. As the result of their deliberations, an additional light-vessel has been placed at the Long Sand; and a new light of sufficient power to be of service to vessels coming up the Bay will probably be placed on Shortt's Island. The False Point, Ridge, Eastern Channel and Mutlah stations will be furnished with improved lights, and arrangements were made to hold one new light-vessel as a reserve in case of accidents. The destruction of the *Foam* by fire since the close of the year indicates the necessity of such a reserve. The existing charts of the Sandheads have been found to be to some extent incorrect, and accordingly a re-survey will be undertaken during next working season by the Marine Survey Department. Measures have also been taken to abate the inconvenience caused to vessels using the Hooghly by fishermen fastening their nets in the stream, and to secure free room for vessels to turn in the stream at Garden Reach; and the rules regulating passenger traffic in boats within port limits were also expanded, so as to suit the requirements of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's new and useful line of passenger steamers plying in the Hooghly.

20. The construction of the new works sanctioned by the Government brought under consideration the question of the best method of raising funds. The Commissioners were in favour of raising sterling loans in the English market, but this view was not approved by the Secretary of State. The proposal accordingly was abandoned, and the provision of funds on debenture loans is now in abeyance, pending the issue of the legislation which has been undertaken in connexion with raising money for the wet docks at Kidderpore. The question of debenture loans then became merged in the general one of raising the necessary funds for the construction of the new docks, and has remained in abeyance, pending the promulgation of the Act newly introduced into the Legislative Council to deal with the matter.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad again to be in a position to tender his thanks to the Commissioners for their efficient administration of the Port during the year: and he also desires to specially recognize the valuable services of the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Duff Bruce. Owing to bad harvests the year has not been one of great commercial prosperity, but nothing has been wanting on the Commissioners' part to advance the interests committed to their charge.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MIS. REVENUE.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1885.

READ—

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 83B, dated 2nd February 1885, submitting the reports of the Opium Agents of Behar and Benares for the year 1883-84.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Opium Department was published in 1883. It deals exhaustively with the subject and raises many questions of policy and practice. As these questions have not yet been fully decided, the Lieutenant-Governor will defer noticing them in connection with the present report.

2. The year under review promising at first unfavourably, turned out to be an exceedingly favourable one, which more than made up for the serious and exceptional deficiences of the previous year. The monsoon terminated early, and the ryots, discouraged by the blight of the preceding year, were unwilling to run the risk of an extensive cultivation of poppy. This unwillingness, however, gave way after a time, and ultimately the area cultivated, though less than in the previous year, was not unsatisfactory in either Agency. The general success of the year's operations was more due to irrigation than to natural rainfall. The rainfall, indeed, was deficient; and from the large recourse which was had to irrigation, as well as from the excellent results produced thereby, one of the Agents has expressed an opinion that, where water for irrigation is available, a dry season is more favourable to the poppy than a rainy one. So long as there is sufficient water in the wells to get on with, the dryness of the season is said to increase the vigour of the plant, the yield of juice, and also the consistence of the drug. Under these favourable conditions, and owing, also, to a singular immunity from hail, blight and other calamities, the average produce per bigha rose in Behar to 5 seers 15½ chittacks and in Benares to 6 seers 7½ chittacks. It was least in those districts where irrigation has not yet been generally adopted. Owing to the dryness of the atmosphere the poppy flower leaves were unusually good, and the supply of leaves and trash was abundant.

3. The quantity of land engaged for, the quantity sown, the net quantity actually cultivated, and the outturn in each Agency in the last five years are compared in the following statement:—

Season	Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
Behar	Bighas.	Bighas	Bighas.	Mds s c.
1879-80	483,797	473,550	461 696	53,593 27 1
1880-81	467,094	458,894	434,796	49,292 6 6½
1881-82	477,619	475,459	460,382	49,410 4 1
1882-83	463,827	446,778	394,236	37,974 34 5½
1883-84	446,988	419,259	389,518	50,760 15 4
Increase of 1883-84 over 1882-83	...	...	5,286	32,486 20 14½
Decrease ditto below do.	16,839	47,513	...	..
Benares.				
1879-80	474,868	461,641	438,681	45,475 37 6½
1880-81	461,983	452,113	433,205	45,506 39 13½
1881-82	460,474	269,478	260,660	51,640 7 2
1882-83	426,541	412,625	396,954	62,2.3 5 10½
1883-84	431,367	414,927	409,831	67,097 12 9½
Increase of 1883-84 over 1882-83	2,826	2,302	12,879	24,894 6 14½
Decrease ditto below do	...	.....	. .	..

In Behar the area engaged for and sown was less than in the year previous. This was due partly to the exclusion of poor land, for which the cultivators occasionally take advances without much intention of sowing poppy. It was also due partly to the discouragement produced by the blight and drought

of the previous year. The net cultivation was slightly larger than before, though still below the average. In both Agencies, however, the yield was exceptionally abundant, the combined produce amounting to 1,26,598 maunds. Of the total cultivation in Behar, 2,10,685 bighas lay to the south and 1,88,833 bighas north of the Ganges: the whole of the South Ganges area being irrigated, while of the area north of the river 79,406 bighas are unirrigated. It is noteworthy that while the total area under cultivation remained much the same as in the previous year, the portion south of the Ganges has increased, and that on the north diminished. It is also worth mention that the proportion of the area cultivated with poppy north of the river, in which recourse was had to irrigation during the year under review, was much greater than before; and this result seems to indicate that the benefits of irrigation are being gradually appreciated, and the system more largely followed by the people. The Agent states that if wells were dug in large numbers in the districts north of the Ganges, a large increase in cultivation might be obtained. With better security in the ryot's tenure, one of the greatest checks to well-sinking, as to agricultural improvement generally, will be removed

4. The total quantity of produce available for manufacture in the Behar Agency comprised the season's outturn, shown in paragraph 3, and 4,707 maunds at a consistency of 75° transferred from the Benares Agency. From this quantity, 32,850 chests of provision opium were manufactured at a consistency of 75° and 76,° while 1,215 chests of excise opium were also prepared. In the Benares Agency 33,143 chests of provision opium were made at 70,° 72,° and 74° consistence, and 1,154⅔ chests of excise opium (of which 730 chests were made from the Malwa drug). Unusually wet weather in July, August and September unfortunately caused much damage to the cakes in the overcrowded state of the godowns, 2,528 cakes being more or less spoilt.

5. The quantity of opium sent in as good, but condemned at the Patna Factory, was about 5⅓ maunds against something over 1½ maunds in the previous season: it came chiefly from Nepal. Two hundred maunds were sent in as "suspected," of which 19 maunds 22 seers were confiscated, while fines were imposed in regard to the remainder. In the Benares Agency the quantity of impure produce that escaped detection by the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents was 330 maunds 17 seers against 712 maunds 34 seers in the previous year; and of this 2 maunds 39 seers were confiscated, and mulcts and fines imposed on the remainder. Ninety-two maunds 37 seers were sent in as adulterated, and the mulcts and fines were imposed on 10 maunds 32 seers as against 68 maunds 35 seers and 15 maunds 37 seers respectively in 1882-83 These results the Board properly consider satisfactory, regard being had to the large outturn of the season.

6. The year opened in the Behar Agency with outstanding balances amounting to Rs. 2,40,474, which were reduced during the year to Rs. 8,205. No efforts were made to collect while the prospects of the year appeared gloomy; but when a bumper crop appeared certain, the collections were successfully prosecuted In Benares the outstanding balances of previous years were reduced to Rs. 42,318, of which Rs. 16,623 are reported to be irrecoverable. The year's advances, amounting to Rs. 75,040, were recovered, with the exception of Rs. 920 These results seem, as far as they go, to justify the policy, adopted by this Government and approved by the Government of India, in the matter of the realization of outstanding balances. That policy proceeds on the principle that while the utmost leniency should be shown in all deserving cases, and while in exceptional cases remissions should be made, a policy of universal remission of balances is to be deprecated as calculated to stimulate careless cultivation and to render fraudulent practices more common.

7. The system of rewards to informers was brought under notice last year, and the attention of the local officers was drawn to the remarks of the Behar Agent that the system had raised up a class of professional informers who were dreaded only by ignorant cultivators, and not by the real smugglers. In the report now under review, Mr. Kemble reports that cases based on informers' statements were most numerous in Hazaribagh, and he notices the fact that in that district a prominent informer was herself convicted of

smuggling opium. Mr. Kemble also brings to notice that in another district the police actually employed a paid staff of informers. The Lieutenant-Governor requests the Board to inform him of the name of the District Superintendent under whom such a practice could prevail, and he would be also glad that inquiries should be instituted in order to throw further light on the reasons why prosecutions were so frequent in Hazaribagh

8. In the Benares Agency, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, while recognizing the ill-effects of large rewards, still thinks that strong inducements to furnish information in some districts of his charge are necessary. The danger is that large rewards stimulate the adoption of informing as a trade, and that, as far as prevention of smuggling is concerned, but little good results. This point was well brought out in the Report of the Opium Commission, and it is one which should never be lost sight of. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognize that the measures tentatively adopted to furnish information and suppress illicit traffic have been, to some extent, successful; but it is a remarkable fact, of which no explanation has been given, that, however great the variations in the number of cases and in the amounts realized as fines and disbursed as rewards, the quantity of contraband opium seized remains practically the same from year to year.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor, when considering last year the effect of well irrigation on poppy cultivation, stated that well-sinking should be extended as far as possible in the districts north of the Ganges The dryness of the season under review seems to have furthered the object Sir Rivers Thompson had then in view, for it had the effect of impressing the ryots with a sense of the advantages of well-irrigation. The report shows that very considerable progress has been made in that direction. In the Behar Agency the advances for the construction and repair of wells amounted to Rs 1,16,804 against Rs. 39,019 in the year 1882-83; and in Benares to Rs 37,548 against Rs. 21,616. The advances, as a rule, are applied to the purpose for which they are given, and are punctually repaid. From the Agent's report, the Lieutenant-Governor gathers that in some localities officers were of the opinion that ryots should be prevented from using the water of wells constructed from Government advances for any purpose other than for poppy cultivation. This error Mr. Kemble has very properly corrected. It is of course to be understood that these advances are to be made only to poppy cultivators, but when the Opium Department is satisfied that the money is required for the *bonâ fide* purpose of constructing a well, from which poppy is to be irrigated, no interference should be exercised with the ryot's discretion in using the water as he pleases. The system of leading well-water for poppy irrigation by shoots across the canal ducts has been developed during the year, and has given general satisfaction, and further extensions of the system have been sanctioned by the Government in the Patna Sub-Agency. A new plan is reported by the Agent of damming hill streams and distributing the water by means of small channels. The Lieutenant-Governor will await the further report promised by the Agent on this question. It is not to be forgotten that the water of these hill streams either carries down much sand in suspension, or, being in North Behar snow-fed, chills the poppy plants with its low temperature. The practice therefore is one which should not be extensively employed until its utility is placed beyond all doubt.

10. The quantity of pussewah delivered by the cultivators was 146 maunds against 116 in the previous year in the Behar Agency, and 20 maunds against 46 in the Benares Agency. The smallness of the quantity is attributed by both Agents to the dryness of the season, and not to inadequacy in the price paid. The Agents urge that the price for pussewah should be maintained at its present rate of Rs. 3-8 per seer, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in this view at all events for the present. Mr. Kemble is of opinion that if district officers, by a stricter classification, excluded from the category of pure opium any containing pussewah, the proportion of the latter would be largely increased. No doubt it would, but the Lieutenant-Governor having regard to climatic and soil peculiarities, questions whether cultivators can always separate the pussewah from the pure drug. There is certainly ground for believing that much pussewah is clandestinely disposed of, and it

is to the prevention of the illegal sale of the portion which has been separated that the rules on the point are directed.

11. In connection with the arrest by the police of some Nepalese cultivators for carrying opium without a license, the Lieutenant-Governor last year desired to know what measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes. The Behar Agent now reports that the cultivators were advised to travel by certain frequented routes along which he had posted his departmental officers to prevent interference by the police, and that the arrangement has answered well. The quantity of opium brought from Nepal fell off from 628 maunds in 1882-83 to 542 maunds in the year under review.

12. The experiment of sowing indigo on poppy lands was noticed in the Resolution last year, and the report promised by the Patna Agent has now been submitted. The custom of sowing the two crops has prevailed for some time in parts of Sarun, Tirhoot, Chumparun and Chupra. Well-to-do and independent ryots, Mr. Kemble states, might, and do with advantage to themselves, grow both crops. But they have to work hard to prepare their land for indigo after the poppy has been gathered, and they therefore seldom or never get a second cutting from their indigo. When, moreover, the ryots grow indigo directly under advances from the factory, complications are likely to arise if they attempt to cultivate both crops. On the whole question Mr. Kemble's opinion, formed after consultation with his officers and with indigo-planters, is expressed in the following passage from his report :—

"When the ryot finds it to his advantage to grow both crops he will do so, and for this purpose he needs no encouragement from us. We should do nothing to discourage him from growing indigo for any factory he likes. On the other hand, it is not to our advantage, nor are we called upon to help or encourage him to take advances from, or grow indigo for, a factory. We cannot and need not make any experiments in growing the two crops, our difficulties and business are not agricultural, but commercial, my opinion is that we should leave agriculture and experiments connected with it to our cultivators; our energies should be devoted to facilitating settlements, to making prompt weighments, and speedy adjustment of accounts"

In this opinion the Board agree, but Sir Rivers Thompson is doubtful of the propriety of drawing any such sharp line of definition in regard to the functions of the officers of the Opium Department. On the contrary, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that, by inspection and advice, the officers of the Opium Department may greatly advance the agricultural interests of the people and of the Department. And this may be done without any objectionable interference with that freedom of action which opium *assamis* may justly claim. If it is found that indigo and opium can be grown with advantage to the people, and without loss to Government, on the same field, the people should, by all means, be allowed to grow both crops. But if experience prove that the two crops cannot be grown, the officers of the Opium Department are bound to safeguard the interests of the Department if they are first in the field.

13. On the subject of the relations between zemindars and the Opium Department, the Patna Agent has the following remarks :—

"During the year 76 beegahs 17 cottahs of land (Behar measurement), cultivated by 114 ryots, have been given up in consequence of the zemindar, demanding an enhanced, and what I consider an exorbitant, rent for poppy land. A document was presented for registration at Seetamurhi, purporting to be an agreement on the part of the ryots of certain villages to pay when called upon enhanced rents for their land. The demand varied not according to the quality of the land, but according to the crop grown. that for poppy land was Rs 6 per beegah instead of Rs 3-12 to Rs. 4-10 hitherto paid. When the ryots were summoned before the registering officer, they refused to admit the execution of this document, and they have to the extent above noted given up the cultivation of poppy rather than run the risk of being called on to pay such a heavy rent Some petitions were presented to me, asking me to help them in resisting the demand. I consider that no landlord has a right to make the growing of poppy or any other crop a ground for enhancing rent, and I also consider that the zemindar was acting illegally in demanding an enhancement without having a notice served through the courts in accordance with the law. I therefore wrote to the manager, and asked him to forego the claim; he replied that a small increase was asked on poppy lands, that no exaction or illegality had been committed, and that the settlement was voluntarily and amicably made by those who entered into it. I then pointed out my views, and added that the fact of the ryots petitioning

me, and refusing to register the agreement, showed that the settlement on their part was not voluntary or amicable, and I stated that the case was just such a one as would justify my interference under section 18 of Act XIII of 1857. To this letter I have received no reply, but I saw the petitioners and informed them of what I had done, and promised my help to any one who, having a right of occupancy, was called on to pay an enhanced rent on the ground of his taking an advance from Government and growing poppy. The question is an important one, as landlords all over Behar demand higher rates for poppy lands, and if these be not paid, prevent the cultivation and the digging of wells, &c., I am in correspondence with the law officer to know how the powers conferred on an Opium Agent by Act XIII of 1857 are affected by the rent laws of 1869.

The practice of demanding exceptionally large enhancements of rent, if a ryot be enterprising enough to grow a specially valuable crop, is mischievous to the agricultural prosperity of the country. It is, however, a practice which finds no recognition in the Bengal Tenancy Act; and the officers of the Opium Department should therefore, on this as on other points connected with the opium industry, let no fitting opportunity pass without explaining to the people the provisions of the new law, which bear upon the working of the Opium Department.

14. The saw-mill has worked satisfactorily, and has exceeded the work of former years. A supply of new machinery which will increase its efficiency is now on its way out from England. The new boiler and engine-rooms have been built, the foundations for the engines are in course of being laid, and other additions to the buildings have been completed. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the improvements that have been made in the apparatus for cleaning trash, and in the trays in which the drug required for excise opium is inspissated. The supply of mango-wood chests by contractors fell a little short of the demand, greater care having been taken in their selection; but with the aid of the new saw frames and machinery, it is expected that any shortcomings on the part of the contractors will be made good. The supply of mango wood is reported to be decreasing near Patna, but it is stated that large quantities are available in Durbhunga, Monghyr, Bhagulpore and the districts further east. This information would be more satisfactory if accompanied with the assurance that, when mango trees are cut down, young ones are as a rule planted. It is of the greatest importance not only in the future interest of the Opium Department, but also of the Province, that the country should not be denuded of timber without provision being made for future requirements, and this is a matter in which the officers of the Opium Department, as well as of the regular executive staff, can by their advice influence the people for their good. In promoting in this way the planting of food-bearing trees, they will, if they only go the right way to work, meet with the ready sympathy of the people.

15. The substitution of the Malwa for the Bengal drug in the manufacture of excise opium was continued during the year under review, but the magnitude of the crop enabled the Government to reduce its purchases of the Malwa drug, and only 2,268 maunds at 90° consistence were procured. It is stated that the improvement in the quality of the Malwa opium supplied to the district officers, noticed in the last report, has been carried further during the year, the oil has been eliminated, and the weight of the cakes readjusted. These are points, however, on which further inquiry from the executive department of the various Governments interested is desirable, and on this point a communication has already been addressed to the Government of India. The purchase of Malwa opium for the current season has been fixed at 2,500 maunds at 90° consistence, free from oil, and it will be devoted to supply the requirements of Oudh and the North-Western and Central Provinces.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their efficient administration of the Opium Department, and the Agents for the work done during the year. Sir Rivers Thompson observes with pleasure the commendations bestowed on the Principal Assistants, and on Messrs. Tytler, Hastings and Field, Sub-Deputy Agents.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION FOR THE REVISION OF MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1885.

RESOLUTION.

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has for a long time been directed to the desirability of taking some measures to reorganize the system of correspondence, reports and returns between the various offices under this Government. The complaints of the pressure of clerical work, and of the waste of time and power entailed on responsible officers by the necessity of referring backwards and forwards through several channels many petty details of administration, and of preparing formal reports and returns on a multiplicity of subjects of very different degrees of importance, are every day becoming more and more common. It is not too much to say that no Commissioner of a division and no Collector of a heavy district in Bengal is at present able to devote to any one of the larger questions connected with his charge the care and attention which it deserves and which a due regard for the interests of Government and his own reputation would induce him to bestow upon it. The growth of correspondence, while it thus weakens the directing power of superior officers, leads at the same time to a constant demand for increase of ministerial establishments. These demands have very often to be conceded in the form of temporary additional establishments to clear off arrears; and serious questions, both administrative and financial, must inevitably present themselves, if some means cannot be devised for dispensing with a great deal of what is now necessarily intructuous labour.

2. Besides the question of the strength and occupation of ministerial establishments, the question of salaries has also to be considered. This question was considered in 1866 and 1867 by a Committee, of which Mr. V. A. Schalch was President, and a new scale of salaries was brought into effect in 1868. Since that time, although there have been numerous alterations and improvements of a more or less restricted character, and although the pay of very many individual officers has been increased, there has been no general or systematic revision of salaries. Meanwhile the rise in prices and in the cost of living, which was anticipated by Mr. Strachey in 1865, has continued at constantly accelerating speed, and for some time past signs have been apparent that the effects of the reforms introduced in 1868 have been exhausted, and that a further advance must be made if the ministerial service is to be maintained in a condition of efficiency Applications are constantly received by the Lieutenant-Governor from all classes of ministerial officers praying for an increase of emoluments; and these are in the majority of cases based on the ground that their salaries were fixed many years ago when the cost of living was much less than it is now, and that they are inadequate under the altered circumstances of the present day. It is impossible to deny that this contention is in a great measure sound; and in a large number of individual instances the Government has had no alternative but to sanction an increase. But the Lieutenant-Governor feels that these concessions are too frequently given, less to those whose claims are the strongest than to those who can make their voices most effectively heard. In the case of the superior branches of the public service, the necessity of granting some increase of emoluments, and of making that increase general and not individual in its distribution, has been fully recognized and acted upon. The salaries of the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services have been raised. The pay and position of the Sub-Deputy Collectors have similarly been improved; and within the last three years the Opium Department has been reorganized with the result of a material increase of pay and enhanced promotion. In the case of those classes of officers, therefore, who come immediately above ministerial officers in the official scale, Government has admitted an increase of emoluments to be necessary. These officers are (in the case of natives of this country) drawn from much the same social classes as their immediate superiors, the differences between them being due to accidents of education, wealth, and personal ability, rather than to accidents of birth. The social habits of both

classes are, so far as the smaller means of the poorer members admit, similar; and causes which tend to increase the cost of living for the one class will operate with at least equal force for the other. These facts, coupled with the numerous representations—from treasury accountants, from district and divisional sheristadars, and many others—which have with increasing frequency been pressed upon the Lieutenant-Governor, raise a strong presumption that the time has come for a general enquiry into, and revision of, the rates of pay drawn by the ministerial officers of Government in this Province.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that the needful reforms on all these points could probably be effected without any increase in cost. The success of the contract system of contingent expenditure and other circumstances suggest the possibility of substantially reducing the amount of clerical labour by some method of decentralization under which the responsibility of local officers could be enlarged, while efficient control could be assured by substituting frequent and searching inspections for the multitude of petty reports, returns and applications through which it is now supposed to be exercised. At the same time, the money required for the purpose of increasing salaries could be found partly by revisions of English establishments, but mainly by reductions in the vernacular serishtas. In the offices of Commissioners and Collectors there now subsist, side by side, two establishments, which too often regard themselves as separate offices; and not only is money wasted, but delays are caused and various forms of inefficiency promoted, by adherence to an antiquated and cumbrous machinery which the most intelligent officers find it impossible to work with reasonable despatch. The Lieutenant-Governor has the assurance of officers of large experience, both European and native, that a revision of the vernacular establishments would provide all the funds necessary to place the English ministerial establishments on a satisfactory footing. Without committing himself to an absolute acceptance of the accuracy of this view, Sir Rivers Thompson considers that it affords good ground for the institution of a comprehensive enquiry.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor for the present only proposes a review of the system of correspondence and of administrative control in executive offices under this Government. Whether a similar enquiry could be profitably extended to judicial offices can be considered hereafter. He now, with the sanction of the Government of India, appoints a Commission, consisting of an officer of the standing of a Commissioner as President, and a Collector and Native Deputy Collector as members, to consider the questions referred to above. The following gentlemen will form the Commission:—

Mr. John Beames, C.S. ...	...	*President.*
„ W. H. Grimley, C.S.	...	*Members.*
Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee	...	

It is hoped that the Commission will be able to submit their report within twelve months.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS AT KIDDERPORE.

The following Resolution is published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1885

RESOLUTION.

IT has come to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that there have been outbreaks of sickness among the labourers employed on this work, and, though the Port Commissioners have made certain arrangements for protecting the health of their coolies, apprehensions have been expressed that, in the course of the excavations and during the construction of the docks, influences injurious to the public health may be brought into operation. Sir Rivers Thompson has consulted the Surgeon-General, and he has ascertained that Dr. Simpson is very strongly of opinion that a Committee of sanitary experts should be appointed to consider the probable effects of the new docks upon the health of the people of the neighbourhood, and of the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs generally. The Lieutenant-Governor has decided to adopt this proposal. Having regard, however, to the stage at which the proceedings have arrived, he is disposed to think that a Committee of investigation can most usefully direct its enquiries to a consideration of the sanitary precautions to be taken during the construction of the docks, though the members will be at liberty to make any suggestions regarding the details of the project which may, in their opinion, tend to lessen or remove any future danger to the public health from the execution of the work. An Engineer Officer will be appointed to the Committee, in order that the members may have every facility for the elucidation of any technical questions which may arise. It is desirable that they should take the evidence of as many persons of special knowledge in such matters as may present themselves for examination. The Committee will be constituted as follows.—

Dr Coates, formerly Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, President.
Dr Coull Mackenzie, formerly Health Officer of the Port.
Mr. R B. Buckley, C E
Dr O'Brien, Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation

The Committee will be requested to furnish their report within one month from this date.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESULT OF THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION OF 1884.

No. 700A, dated Calcutta, the 11th February 1885.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

IN continuation of my letter No. 2791J—D, dated the 28th September 1884, with which was submitted for the information of the Government of India a copy of the Resolution of this Government, dated the 25th September, laying down rules for the examination of such candidates for appointment to the Statutory Civil Service as had been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, I am now directed to report the result of the examination, and to submit the names of the first six candidates in order of merit, with the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The examination was held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th December last. Thirty candidates had been permitted to appear, out of whom only 18 actually went through the examination. The work of the first day was an English Essay on one out of three subjects fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The number of marks assigned was four hundred. On the second and third days papers were set in Literature, in History and Mental Philosophy, in Mathematics and in Physical Science, to each of which one hundred marks were assigned. The subjects of the fourth day's examination were the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Revenue Law, for which a total of four hundred marks were allowed. A statement appended to this letter shows the marks obtained by each candidate, but it is only necessary here to notice the results in the case of the first eight.

3. The first candidate on the list in order of merit was Baboo Surya Kumar Agasti, lately appointed a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, as one of the successful candidates in the competitive examination held last year. In the present examination he obtained 352 marks for his Essay, 81 in Literature, 100 in History and Philosophy, 36 in Mathematics, 44 in Physics and Chemistry, 137 in Revenue Law, and 102 in the Criminal Code, being a total of 852 out of 1,200. He belongs to a family holding a respectable position in the district of Midnapore, and was educated in the Presidency College. He obtained first class honors with his degree of Master of Arts, and has been a Premchand Roychand student. He was formerly employed as Professor of English Literature in the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, and subsequently in the Dacca College, where he worked with success. His age is 27 years; but as he is already in the service of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that this should not be a bar to appointment to the Statutory Civil Service. Looking to his antecedents and to the remarkable capacity and attainments indicated by the results of the examination, the Lieutenant-Governor has no hesitation in recommending him for one of the two appointments to be now made.

4. The second candidate in the examination list is Baboo Ashutosh Gupta, who has been in the Subordinate Executive Service since 1880. He obtained the following marks—English Essay, 260; Literature, 44; History and Philosophy, 56; Mathematics, 49; Physics and Chemistry, 40; Revenue Law, 113; Criminal Code, 129. He belongs to a respectable family in Hooghly, took the degree of M.A. with honors, and was a Premchand Roychand student. He bears a very high character as an officer. In 1882 and 1883 he was reported on most favourably by his district officer and by both the Officiating and Permanent Commissioners of Bhagulpore. In 1883-84 the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga described him as "a first class officer, clever and painstaking," while the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore wrote of him as "a most promising officer, who seems likely to prove exceptionally good, both in executive and judicial work." The Lieutenant-Governor would recommend him for the second appointment. His age is 24 years.

5. It is unnecessary to describe the remaining candidates with so much detail. The third in the list, Baboo Barada Charan Mittra, obtained a total of 664 marks. He is the son of a late deputy import supervisor in the Calcutta Custom House. He took the degree of M.A. with honors, and is described as strong, healthy, and able to ride. The fourth candidate, Baboo Nilkanto Sarkar, is an Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. He obtained 661 marks and is over 30 years of age. The fifth candidate, Baboo Kedarnath Roy, is a Munsif aged 29 years. He obtained 640 marks. The examiners considered that the 6th, 7th, and 8th candidates might well be bracketted for the sixth place. The sixth, Baboo Umesh Chunder Batabyal, obtained 628 marks; the seventh, Baboo Jogen Chunder Dutt, 623; and the eighth, Baboo Satis Chunder Bose 620. The first of these three last-named gentlemen is a Deputy Magistrate of very high character.

6. Four Mahomedan candidates appeared at the examination. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been very glad to have been in a position to recommend one of these gentlemen for an appointment; and he would have done so if the results of the examination had brought any one of them even near the more successful competitors. But while the lowest of the first eight candidates in order of merit obtained 620 marks as mentioned above, the marks obtained by the Mahomedan candidate who stood highest amounted to only 474.

7. A nominal list of all those who went up for the examination in their order of merit according to the results of the examination is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

Result of Statutory Civil Service Examination, December 1884.

		400 Marks	100 Marks	100 Marks	100 Marks	100 Marks	200 Marks	200 Marks	
		Essay	Literature.	History and Philosophy	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry	Revenue.	Law.	
1	Surya Kumar Agasti	252	81	100	36	44	117	102	852
2	Ashutosh Gupta ..	260	44	56	40	40	113	129	691
3	Barada Charan Mitra	312	87	57	8	34	55	111	664
4	Nilkanto Sirkar	220	35	43	32	44	150	117	641
5	Kedar Nath Roy	280	74	48	16	7	102	111	640
6	Umesh Chunder Batabyal	208	95	48	2	0	138	139	628
7	Jogen Chunder Dutt ..	320	70	27	14	32	57	103	623
8	Satis Chunder Bose ..	248	62	35	27	67	61	120	620
9	Manmatha Nath Vidyaratna	248	53	24	15	50	35	58	483
10	Fazlul Karim	260	27	32	2	21	52	60	474
11	Abdus Salam	208	77	54	0	7	38	89	473
12	Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sobhan	252	28	17	0	18	75	82	470
13	Surendra Nath Banerjee	228	28	8	10	15	88	77	454
14	Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty	168	16	7	20	41	72	111	435
15	Trailakha Nath Sharma	172	30	24	0	4	108	94	429
16	Syad Sakhawat Hosain	188	19	12	2	25	95	77	418
17	Krishna Lal Datta	160	25	14	8	11	62	106	386
18	Ramendra Krishna	104	12	10	0	0	52	51	229

List of gentlemen who appeared at the Statutory Civil Service Examination held during the year 1884, with particulars regarding their age, family history, character and qualifications, &c., &c.

Name and present residence of candidate.	Age and date of birth.	Father's name and profession or occupation.	Place of applicant's birth.	FAMILY HISTORY.	Place of education and names of schools and colleges, with length of attendance at each	Languages that the applicant can read write and speak	Univ ersity distinctions.	Where and how previously employed	Physical qualifications.	Names of gentlemen to whom reference can be made as to respectability and character.	List of testimonials and certificates, if any, attached.
Surya Kumar Agasti, Purneah.	28 years . .	.. .	.....	Belongs to a Hindustani family long settled at Midnapore in Bengal Is connected by marriage with the (local) Raja family of Mahara, in Bankoora.	Presidency College	English Bengali and Sanskrit	M A with first class honors Prem Chand Roy Chand student	Employed as Professor of English Literature Metropolitan College, Calcutta.		..	
Ashutosh Gupta, Ranchi.	27 years. 1858	. .		Member of a respectable family of Sripur, Hooghly.	Presidency College	English, Bengali Latin and probably Sanskrit	M A with honors Prem Chand Roy Chand student	Professor of Mathematics, St John's College, Agra Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi.		Maharajah Narendro Krishna and Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee	From Messrs Tawney, Elliot, Ll yd, and the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal.
Baroda Charan Mitra, Calcutta.	23 years and 1 month 18th December 1861	Baney Madhab Mitra, late Deputy Import Supervisor, Custom House, Calcutta.	Calcutta	Refers to L N Ghose's "Modern History of Indian Chiefs Aristocracy and Eminent Men, Volume II, pages 224, 227	Calcutta Normal School 6 years Hare School 2 years, and Presidency College 5 years.	English, Bengali and Sanskrit	M A with honors	Nil ..	Has a strong phlegmatic and good constitution, can ride.	The Hon'ble Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K C S I. The Houble Mr Justice R. C Mitter	Six testimonials of efficiency from the Professors of the Presidency College. Six certificates of respectability from Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Rajah Rajendra Narayan Bahadoor, Sir Richard Garth, Mr J P. Grant, &c, &c.
Nilkanto Sircar, Furreedpore.	21 years. January 1864.	Kahkanta Sircar	Dacca	Is a high caste Brahmin of respectable family in Dacca.	Burrisal School 6 years Presidency College 3 years.		M A with honors.	Lecturer, Krishnagore College. Is now Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore		..	
Kedar Nath Roy	20 years. 1865	Mahes Das Roy	Shunpore, Dacca	Is descended from an old and respectable family of zemindars connected by marriage with the family of Rajah Raj Ballub His uncle, Kali Kinkar Roy Rai Bahadoor was a Principal Sudder Ameen Another uncle Baboo Srinath Roy is Subordinate Judge of Hooghly A third uncle, Baboo Parratty Churn Roy, is a Deputy Magistrate	Dacca College		M A with honors and B L.	Now employed as a Munsif	..	.. .	From Messrs. Croft, Garrett, and Livingstone of the Education Department, and Mr H Beveridge, Mr J P Browne, Mr. F J. G Campbell, &c. &c.
Umesh Chunder Bhattacharji, Tumlook, Midnapore.	22 years 6 months. August 1862	..		Belongs to an old Brahmin family	Sanskrit College Calcutta Presidency College		M A with first class honors in Sanskrit Prem Chand Roy Chand student.	Was employed in the Education Department as a teacher in the Sanskrit College before his appointment to the Subordinate Executive Service in August 1877		Mr. R. H Wilson	Mr Wilson writes very favourably regarding this gentleman.
Jogen Chunder Dutt, Calcutta.	22 years 4 months 12th October 1862.	Mr O C Dutt, Collector, Calcutta Municipality	Calcutta ..	Belongs to the Manicktollah Dutt family (a Christian family), members of which have held important posts under Government.	Presidency College	....	M.A. with honors	..	.....	Mr John Eliot and Mr W T Webb, Professors. Presidency College.	Copies of certificates from these gentlemen.
Satis Chunder Bose, Calcutta.	20 years 7 months July 1864.		..	Belongs to a respectable family -	..	..	B. A ..	....	Has submitted a certificate of health from Dr. Sanders.	Rajah Rajendro Narain Deb and Baboo Gopal Lal Mitter	Certificates from these two gentlemen.

Name and present residence of candidate	Age and date of birth	Father's name and profession or occupation	Place of applicant's birth	FAMILY HISTORY	Place of education and names of schools or Colleges with length of attendance at each	Languages that the applicant can read write and speak	University distinctions.	Where and how previously employed	Physical qualifications	Names of gentlemen to whom reference can be made as to respectability and character	List of testimonials and certificates, if any attached.
Manmatha Nath Vidyaratna, Calcutta.	21 years	Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nyayaratna C I E Principal of the Sanskrit College Calcutta	Nait in the Howrah district	Belongs to the Bhat Charjee family of Nait in the Howrah district, which has long been celebrated for the learning and influence of its members It traces its descent from the great Bharta Narayan to whom the Zamindary of Nait was granted with high judicial powers by the Raja of Midnapore and right of erecting pundits also have been highly honored in this country for their learning, and who possessed besides considerable means and wielded the powerful influence arising from intellectual superiority and the possession of wealth His kinsmen residing in the Hooghly district are men of position His grandfather was the presiding pundit with the Rajah of Mahisadul in the district of Midnapore and had for a time the management of the Raj estates in his hands he was also the presiding pundit with the Sovabazar Raj family of Calcutta	Calcutta Sanskrit and Presidency Colleges	English Bengali and Sanskrit	M A with honours (won the Taraprasanna Law Medal and obtained the title of Vidyaratna from the Sanskrit College for passing with credit the highest collegiate examination of that college)			Mr A W Croft	From Mr J Eliot and Mr C H Tawney Sir Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore K C S I, Maharajah Narendra Krishna Maharajah Kamal Krishna, Hon'ble Garth Mr C E Buckland and Baboo Shib Chunder Gun
Fazlul Karim, Chittagong.			Furreedpore	Belongs to a respectable Mahomedan family in the district of Furreedpore and is connected with other respectable families in the district several members of which including his family, have served Government in responsible capacities, both in the Subordinate Executive and subordinate Judicial services			B A and B L.	Is a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the sixth grade At present employed as Manager of the Estate of the late Fuzl Ali Khan of Chittagong and draws a salary of Rs 350 per mensem.		Messrs Barlow, Metcalfe, Alexander, Lewis Kean D'Orsey, Currie, Piddington, Dutt Manson and Samuells	From Messrs. J V S Pope, H Blochmann W Griffiths, G A Stack F Rowe, Nawabs Khajah Abdool Guny and Khajah Ashanullah
Abdus Salam, Calcutta.	23 years ...	Abdool Jubber who was Chief Persian Translator, High Court	Magoorah sub division in Jessore	Traces his descent from Firuz Khan who is said to have been a General of the Emperor Jahangir His father rendered loyal and important services to the state during the second Punjab war as well as during the Mutiny He was twice honored with Khilluts by the Governor General in durbars	Calcutta Madrissa 7 years St Xaviers College 4 years	English Persian Urdu and Bengali	B A and M A	Nil	Can ride ..	Hon'ble Justice Tottenham, Syed Ameer Ali, Barrister-at law	From Sir Stewart Bayley, Messrs. P Melville, E C Bayley.
Abul Khair Mahomed Abdus Sobhan, Shahabad.	26 years 1 month 27th Dec 1858.	Nawab Abdul Luteef, C I E, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector	..	Traces his descent from Khaleed Bin Walid a General of Mahomet His grandfather was a pleader and an author	Calcutta Madrissa and Presidency College, 4 years	English Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Bengali and Nagri	First Arts Examination		Received prizes for proficiency in gymnastics, can ride	Nawab Abdul Luteef and Moulvie Abdul Guffoor	From Messrs Tawney, Eliot, Pedler and Gough, and Father Lafont.
Surendra Nath Banerjee, Calcutta.	24 years	Peary Mohun Banerjee, late Deputy Collector of Calcutta, now a Government Pensioner	Calcutta	Is cousin of Baboo Punchanun Banerjee, late Small Cause Court Judge of Hooghly, and brother of Baboo Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Subordinate Judge of Jessore	...	...	M A, and B L .	Is practising as a pleader in the District Judge's Court, 24-Pergunnahs, for more than a year.	.. ..	...	(Asks that, if his application for the Civil Service is not favourably considered, he may be provided with an appointment in the Subordinate Executive Service.)

Mahbub Mohun Chuckerbutty	23 years and 10 months.	...	"	Two of his brothers hold respectable public offices, one being Subordinate Judge, Jessore and the other Magistrate, Cooch Behar	Canning College Lucknow							"	159
Trailokhe Nath Bhoose, Chinsurah.	25 years and 1 December 1858.	....	Chinsurah	Belongs to the Shome family of Chinsurah several members of which have held distinguished positions in the service of Government	Hooghly College		M A and B L	Is a practising pleader in the Hooghly Judge's Court			Baboo Doorga Charan Law and Rajah Harendra Krishna	Certificates from these two gentlemen.	
Syad Sahhawat Hosain, Khoom.	.. ..	....	..	.	.	...	Obtained the distinction in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	Is now Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Beerbhoom	"		.....	"	
Krishna Lal Dutta, Calcutta.	Below 25	Dwarka Nath Dutta	..	Is a member of the family of the zemindars of Narail in Jessore and is related to Rajah Prosunno Narayan Deb and Rajah Rajendro Narayan Deb	Presidency College		M A	Is employed as a Superintendent in the Comptroller-General's Office			Mr E Role Rajah Harendra Krishna.	Certificates from Mr Role, Maharajah Virendra Krishna, and Mr Woodhead.	
Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Rajshahye.	23 years and 10 months 12th April 1860	Rajah Harendra Krishna, Government pensioner and zemindar	Calcutta ..	Belongs to the family of Rajah Nava Krishna Bahadur of Sobabazar, Calcutta.	Calcutta Hindu School Presidency College 5 years and 3 months	English and Bengali	Passed the Entrance Examination		Can ride		.	From Messrs. Croft, Twomey, Webb, Elliot, Peiler Parry, and Baboo Proogno Kumar Sarbadhikary	

No. 396, dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1885.

From—F. C. Daukes, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Appointment Department.

In reply to your letter No. 700A, dated the 11th ultimo, I am directed to say that, from the nominations submitted for probationary appointments in the Statutory Civil Service, the Governor-General in Council accepts those of Baboo Surya Kumar Agasti and Baboo Ashutosh Gupta. These gentlemen belong to the Subordinate Executive Service and gained the first and second places respectively at the competitive examination held in December 1884.

SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE SERVICE EXAMINATION.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd March 1885.

READ—

The Resolution of the 23rd February 1883, on the subject of the Examination of Candidates for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service

Resolutions dated the 21st April 1884 and the 3rd February 1885 on the above subject.

Notification dated the 8th January 1885, declaring that the number of appointments to be competed for at the Subordinate Executive Service Examination held in January 1885 would be twelve.

Read also—

The Report of the Examiners on the Examination held in January 1885

In accordance with the resolution of this Government, dated the 21st April 1884, an examination of candidates for admission into the Subordinate Executive Service was held in the Senate House, Calcutta, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 19th January last. For this examination all natives of India, who had passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or who produced satisfactory evidence from competent authority of having received a good education up to the standard at least of the Entrance Examination, were declared to be eligible Intimation was given that there would be twelve appointments open to competition.

2. Altogether 62 candidates fulfilled the requirements of the rules, and were allowed to present themselves for examination. Only 59, however, actually appeared at the examination, and of these the twelve gentlemen named below have succeeded in obtaining the highest aggregate of marks:—

1. Baboo Bhupati Chuckerbutty, M.A., B.L.
2. ,, Nagendra Nath Ghose, M.A.
3. ,, Krishnakali Mookerjee, B.A.
4. ,, Satis Chandra Bose, B.A.
5. Mr. A. L. McGavin.
6. Baboo Basantakrishna Bose, B.A.
7. ,, Gogan Chunder Das, M.A.
8. ,, Kunja Behary Chatterjee, B.A.
9. ,, Priya Nath Mookerjee, M.A.
10. ,, Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee, M.A.
11. ,, Jagat Chunder Bose, B.A.
12. ,, Chandra Sekhar Kur.

3. The first six gentlemen are appointed in their order to be Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors on Rs 200 a month. The other gentlemen will be appointed to fill similar vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service as they occur, according to the order in which their names are placed. In the meanwhile such of them as do not at present hold appointments in the public service of more than Rs. 50 a month, and, at their option, those who do hold such appointments, will be placed under the orders of Commissioners of Divisions for employment on any general duties which may qualify them for the public service; and will receive each Rs 50 per mensem as subsistence allowance. Though these gentlemen will have no official status, and will be vested with no criminal or revenue powers, many ways of utilizing their services will suggest themselves to Commissioners and District Officers. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that, as far as possible, the employment assigned to them may be such as will give them an insight into the duties they will eventually have to perform, the object being to afford them an opportunity of acquiring as much experience as possible of a practical and useful character.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named above, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 21st March 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Div. 1	Burdwan, Mar 21 '85	Nil	Weather—very warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly over; outturn fair A few cases of cholera and small pox here and there, public health otherwise good.
Burdwan Div. 2	Bankoora, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot Prospects of *rubbee* crops good, except those in the distressed tracts Prices rising slowly Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good
Burdwan Div. 3	Beerbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—dry and warm Outturn of sugarcane satisfactory Other winter crops are being gathered Prices stationary Some cases of cholera are reported Public health otherwise good.
Burdwan Div. 4	Midnapore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Rain is wanted for cultivation purposes and for *boro* paddy. Cholera and small pox still linger in many places, a few cases of cattle-disease are reported
Burdwan Div. 5	Hooghly, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable More rain wanted for ploughing operations. Cases of cholera and small pox reported from several parts of the district.
	Howrah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane and vegetable crops are doing well
	Central Districts		
Presidency Div. 6	24-Perghs. Mar 23 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable There are no crops on the ground Public health generally good
Presidency Div. 7	Nuddea, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—warm with passing clouds Gathering of winter crops is nearly finished Land is being prepared for early paddy Some cholera in the Ranaghat subdivision, and in the Sudder station
Presidency Div. 8	Khoolna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—mornings misty, days hot, violent storm with hail occurred on 16th instant in a part of the Bagerhat sub division No crops on the ground except *boro* paddy, which is doing well Public health satisfactory
Presidency Div. 9	Jessore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable *Boro* paddy is thriving in the Narail sub-division, lands for the next paddy crop are being prepared. Cholera prevails in some places of the Bongong sub-division
Presidency Div. 10	Moorshedabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—dry and hot Reaping of *rubbee* crop is almost over with good outturn, and in many quarters it is excellent Ploughing for next *bhadoi* crops has begun in the Jungipore sub-division Price of common rice is from 14 to 16 seers per rupee Public health good
Rajshahye Div. 11	Dinagepore, Mar 20 '85	Nil	Weather—getting much hotter. Harvesting of *rubbee* and sugarcane still continues Ploughing is going on Tanks are drying, as was not known for years Rice is selling at from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
Rajshahye Div. 12	Rajshahye, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly finished, outturn generally fair Fields are being prepared for *aus* paddy, *boro* paddy is being transplanted Rain wanted A few cases of cholera and small pox are reported, public health otherwise fair.
Rajshahye Div. 13	Rungpore „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—days hot, nights cool *Aus* paddy is being sown Cutting of tobacco has commenced. Price of rice is falling. Public health good.
Rajshahye Div. 14	Bogra, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry Rain is wanted for the crops on the ground and for agricultural operations Cholera is reported from thanas Shibgunge, Bogra, Panchbibi, and Adamdighi.
Rajshahye Div. 15	Pubna, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights cool. Rain is needed, cultivation is progressing favourably Public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye Div. 16	Darjeeling, „ 21 „	0·46	Weather—unseasonably warm and dry. Tea is suffering from drought; all other crops are in fair condition
Rajshahye Div. 17	Julpigoree, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—warmer than usual at this time Mustard is nearly all ripe and is being gathered. Tobacco and sugarcane are reported fair.
	Eastern Districts		
Dacca Divs. 18	Dacca, Mar 21 '85	Nil	Weather—warm Pulses are being gathered Sowing of paddy has commenced in low lands *Boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving, but rain is wanted. Prospects of crops generally good Public health good except that there are still many cases of small-pox in Dacca.
Dacca Divs. 19	Furreedpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain is wanted for cultivation. Public health good
Dacca Divs. 20	Backergunge, „ 19 „	1·90	Weather—warm, there was a storm and heavy shower on the 16th. The rain has done some good to standing crops. Cholera has appeared in the Sudder station and in the Bhola and Patuakhali sub-divisions.
Dacca Divs. 21	Mymensingh, „ 20 „ Netrokona	Nil 0·23	Weather—hot with occasional high winds. Prospects of crops continue good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divn. 32	Chittagong, Mar. 23 '85	Nil	Weather—days warm, nights and mornings cool. Prospects of crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary Cholera lingers.
Chittagong Divn. 33	Noakholly, Feuny „ 30 „	1·61 0 56	Weather—warm, mornings generally foggy The recent rain has done good to *rubbee* crops and to the lands under preparation for *aus* crops. Cholera still continues in the Feuny and Chagulnaya thannahs
Chittagong Divn. 34	Tipperah Chaudpore „ 19 „	1·20 0·40	Weather—changeable; bright sunshine alternating with rain. Lands are being prepared for jute and paddy Harvesting of sugarcane is coming to a close; results good. Prices stationary. Public health good, but insolated cases of small pox and cholera are reported
Chittagong Divn. 35	Chittagong Hill Tracts. „ 19 „	1·59	Weather—cloudy during the latter part of the week *Jeom* cutting still continues, the rain has done much good to tobacco and other crops, A few cases of cholera are reported from Rangamati, and nearly all of them proved fatal.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 18 „	1·40	Weather—hot with southerly winds Reaping of tobacco is still going on; early paddy is being sown. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, Mar 21 '85	Nil	Weather—days hot, nights cool Harvesting of wheat, gram, and barley is being pushed on; cutting of other spring crops is over; gathering of castor continues; opium is still extracted Cholera appeared in the Behar sub-division.
Patna Divn. 27	Gya, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm. Prospects of *rubbee* crop good or fair everywhere. Price is about the same as last year, but it is slightly inclined to rise. Health good
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting gradually hot. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on; high winds did some damage to poppy crop
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of *rubbee* crop is going on, outturn estimated at 8 annas on an average Tobacco yielded a good outturn Collection of opium nearly finished Prices slightly rising Public health good
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues. Collection of opium is in progress Public health good
Patna Divn. 31	Sarun, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—days bright and warm, nights cool Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress *Rahar* is not yet ready for cutting. Opium has been collected and weighments of leaves are going on Public health good
Patna Divn. 32	Chumparun „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress Prospects of poppy crops continue good. Collection of opium nearly finished Prices stationary. Public health fair
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Mar. 21 '85	Nil	Weather—days very hot, nights cool Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is proceeding Collection of opium is completed, prices steady Sporadic cases of cholera and small pox are reported from some places
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues, outturn in Soopolo 10 annas, in Sudder 8 annas, in Banka 5 or 6 annas Common rice is selling at from 14 to 18 seers per rupee
Bhagulpore Divn. 35	Purneah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Prospects of wheat, gram, and oats good in the north of the district.
Bhagulpore Divn. 36	Maldah, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—warm and fine, with light westerly breezes *Rubbee* crops are being reaped with fair outturn *Boro* paddy is thriving Rain wanted Average price of common rice is 16 seers per rupee Public health generally good
Bhagulpore Divn. 37	Sonthal Pergha. „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—warm with strong south-east winds *Rubbee* crops wheat, barley, &c, are being reaped, outturn on the whole fair, but in Rajmehal it is below average *Mohua* crop promises to be good, prices have an upward tendency General health good.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack, Mar 20 '85	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. *Dalua* is in ear, in some places it is ripening, ploughing is in progress everywhere Price of common rice ranges from 18 to 22 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from different parts of the district
Orissa Divn. 39	Pooree, „ 19 „ Khoorda ...	Nil 0 38	Weather—seasonable Lands are being ploughed for ensuing *sarad* crops *Dalua* and *moong* are being harvested Common rice is selling on an average at 21 seers 11 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station, and 22 seers 3 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division Cholera still prevails
Orissa Divn. 40	Balasore „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—gradually getting warmer. Ploughing is in progress everywhere Pressing of sugarcane is going on Cattle-disease has appeared in parts of Basdebpore Chukla. Some sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior; health otherwise good
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
41	Hazaribagh, Mar. 20 '85	Nil	Weather—seasonable Reaping of *rubbee* crops continues Prospects of *mohua* and mango crops are not good Collection of opium is finished in almost all the villages; the yield is poor. Cases of small pox are still reported from the interior Health otherwise good
42	Lohardagga, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and warm The damage from hail in Palamow reported last week was more considerable than what was first ascertained *Rubbee* crop has been harvested in head quarters station and in Palamow Public health good
43	Singbhoom, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—bright and hot. Wheat and pulses are being harvested, *mohua* crop promises well. Chicken pox and two cases of cholera have occurred in Chaibassa, and cattle-disease prevails in several parts of the district.
44	Manbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—hot. *Mohua* blossom is beginning to fall, outturn can hardly be estimated, but prospects of mango decidedly bad Coarse rice sold on the 21st instant at 20 seers per rupee in the Purulia market. Some cases of cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease are reported from different parts of the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 24th March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat			Barley			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum Jowar.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ..	16 0	16 4	18 0		.	.	13 4	13 14	15 0	16 8	17 8	19 4	.	.	.	...	..	...
2	Bankoora ...	17 8	16 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	19 0	19 8	19 0			..	...	...	...
3	Peerbhoom ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	.			12 0	12 12	13 8	13 8	15 13	16 0	.			.	...	...
4	Midnapore ..	20 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0		.	...	...	..	...
5	Hooghly .	17 0	17 0	16 0		.		10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	.	.	.	.	...	...
	Howrah ..	16 0	16 0	14 4	..	...		12 8	11 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	15 0		.	.	...	...	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta .	16 8	16 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	11 10	11 10	19 0
6	24-Pergunnahs ..	16 0	16 0	13 5	21 4	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	18 12	14 8		.	.	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ..	17 4	17 4	16 12	22 13	22 15	.	12 5	12 5	13 13½	14 4	13 14½	13 15	.	..			...	...
8	Khoolna ...		..	.	.		.	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	.			..	...	...
9	Jessore ...	14 4	14 4	14 8	..		..	13 4	13 8	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	..		.	..	..	...
10	Moorshedabad ..	20 0	16 0	19 0	..	..	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	..		.	...	..	...
11	Dinagepore ..	13 0	13 12	19 4	16 8	16 8	13 0	14 0	15 9½	16 8	15 8	18 0	17 8				..	...	...
12	Rajshahye ..	19 8	12 0 to 16 8	18 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 14 4	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 8		.	.		.	...
13	Rungpore ...	15 0	13 12	10 0	..	.	..	12 5	9 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	13 8		.	.	...	...	...
14	Bogra ..	15 0	15 0	12 12	..		..	12 0	12 0	9 12	17 4	18 0	15 12	.	...	.	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	18 0	18 12	18 12	..		..	8 0	8 4	8 4	15 12	15 12	14 10	.	..	.	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	..	10 0	.	10 0	9 0		5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree .	12 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	..	...	..	..	..	...
19	Furreedpore ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	..	..	..	...	...	...
20	Backergunge .	...	..		.	...	..	13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	.	...	..	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 0	12 8	13 4	..	...	.	13 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	..	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13½ seers, and Ranegunge 13½ seers.
B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee
C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Contai 13½ seers, and Ghattal 14 seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 13½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Ranaghat 13½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenadah and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers, and Magoora 10½ seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 seers. Salt			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A.	
...	...	...		..		22 0	20 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 4	13 12	13 8	2 15	2 13 6	2 14 6	Burdwan.
...	...		30 0	30 0	29 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	B 12 12	12 12	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Bankoora.
...	...	..				18 0	17 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 6	3-2 6	3-2 6	Beerbhoom.
...	..	.				16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 12 12	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	2 14	Midnapore.
...	..	.		..	.	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	...			.	..	17 12	17 12	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	2 14	3 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts
...	...	.	19 0	21 8	19 8	19 0	18 8	18 10	110 0	110 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.
...	...	.	23 12	20 0	17 8	17 12	17 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	F 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24 Pergunnahs.
...	.	.	.	.	.	21 5½	21 5½	20 0	..			G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 2	3 2	3 0	Nuddea.
...	..	.		.	..	16 0	16 0	15 0	220 0	200 0	2 0 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
...	..	.		...	...	20 0	16 0	..	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 13	11 8	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore
...	.	.			...	26 0	24 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 2	3 0	3 0	Moorshedabad.
...	..	.		..	..	16 0	17 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	3 4	3 0	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	...	..	..	...	..	21 0	20 10 to 21 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	K 12 12	13 5	12 0	3 2	3 0	3-2 6	Rajshahye.
...	..	..	..	..		15 0	16 5	13 5	100 0	100 0	110 0	L 12 0	12 13	11 14	3 2	3 1 9	3 5	Rungpore.
...	..	.	.	.		14 4	15 0	10 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 1	3 2 6	3-2 8	Bogra.
..	..	..	.	..		18 0	17 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 6	12 4	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 2 9	Pubna.
13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6	4 8	4 4	Darjeeling.
..	..	.	..	...	..	16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	.	.	...	...	..	18 8	18 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	M 13 12	13 13	12 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	..	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Furreedpore.
...	..	..	..	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	O 13 0	14 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Backergunge.
...	..	..	...	..	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	.	.	..	P 12 8	12 8	12 8	3 2	3 4	3 3	Mymensingh.

J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore and Kandi 12 seers.
K The retail price of salt in Nowgong and Nattore was 12 seers per rupee
L In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigaon 13 seers.
M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 13 seers, Moonshigunge 14½ seers, and Narsingunge 14½ seers.
N In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers, and Bhanga 13 seers
O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakh li 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10½ seers.
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Attia 12 seers, Kishorgunge 10½ seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 13½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts —Concluded	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
22	Chittagong ..	15 0	15 0	13 0	..	..	.	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	19 0		..			.	—
23	Noakholly ..	..		...	..	..	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0		..			.	—
24	Tipperah ..	13 5	13 9	13 5	.	.		15 14	15 0	14 3	18 4	18 4	16 8					.	—
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts				...	...	.		11 6	13 5		13 5	14 8	..		..	..	...	—
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	.	.	.	.	...	—
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna ..	21 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0		.	.	.	..	—
27	Gya ..	16 0	18 0	16 8	23 0	25 0	21 0		9 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	.	..	.	.	...	—
28	Shahabad ..	19 0	19 0	17 12 to 19 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0 to 15 0		.	...	..	...	..
29	Durbhunga ..	17 9	17 9	15 15	...	24 2	23 0	11 0	11 8	10 12	14 5	14 6	14 4		.	..		...	—
30	Mozufferpore ..	20 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	.	.	...	..	..	...
31	Sarun ...	19 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 8	17 8	12 0	.	..	..	31 0	33 0	23 0
32	Chumparun ..	15 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	21 0		11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	14 8	.	.	.	.	...	—
33	Mongnyr ...	19 11	19 15	18 14	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	18 10	18 10	12 9		.	.	.	...	—
34	Bhagulpore ..	18 15	18 15	16 6	25 4		20 3	12 0	11 6	12 0	13 14	13 4	13 14	..	..	.	.	..	—
35	Purneah ..	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	..	..	16 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	.	.	.	..	—
36	Maldah ..	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	—
37	Southal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	..	.	12 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	17 0	.	...	..	...	—	—
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	23 5	19 11	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	19 11	—	...	—	...	...	—
39	Pooree ..	18 6	17 1	15 12	..	..	..	15 12	15 12	15 12	21 0	18 6	23 10	—	...	...	..	...	—
40	Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	.	...	—	...	—	—
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South-Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	14 0	14 8	15 0	.	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 8	15 0	...	..	—	..	...	—
42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	.	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	—	...	—	—
43	Singbhoom ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	—	—
44	Manbhoom ..	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	.	. .	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	..

* In the interior the price of common rice ranged from 21 seers to 23½ seers per rupee.
Q The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
R In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
S The retail price of salt at Brahmunbereah and Chandpore was 12½ seers per rupee.
T In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Bassereah 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11½ seers.
U In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Tajpore 12 seers, and Mauhubani 10 seers.
V In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.
W In the Gopalgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th March 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Kagi or Munwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs A	Rs A	Rs A	
...	...	.	..	..	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	Q 13 0	13 0	12 0	2 12	2 12	3 4	Chittagong.
...	..		.		.	12 0		12 0	.	..		R 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakholly.
...	..			.	.	15 1	16 0	15 3½	..		...	S 12 8	12 8	12 0	3 2	3 1-6	3 4	Tipperah.
...	..	..	..	..					.	320 0	320 0		8 0	8 0	.	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts
...	..	...	...	..		14 0	14 0	14 0	..	..	..	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	.	30 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	3 0	3 0	3 1	Patna.
...	...	...	...		..	19 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
..	...	..	27 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	T 13 0	13 0	12 8	3 1	3 2	3 1	Shahabad.
24 2	24 2	22 0	25 5	26 6	20 15	19 14	19 14		198 0	176 0	100 0	U 12 0	12 15	12 0	3-0 2	3 0 6	3-2 1	Durbhunga.
.	.	..	29 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	V 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Monufferpore.
25 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	31 8	23 4	20 8	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	W 11 8	11 8	11 0	3 4	3 2-6	3 5	Sirun.
...	.	.	14 0	31 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	19 0		.		X 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 6	Chumparun.
..	..		26 4	25 3	20 8	24 2	25 3	24 2	126 0	126 0	126 0	Y 13 2	13 2	12 9	2 14 6	2-14 6	3-0-9	Monghyr.
...		.	26 8	7 12	18 15	22 1	22 11	20 3	151 8	164 0	151 8	Z 12 10	12 10	12 10	3 1	3 1	3 0	Bhagulpore.
...	.	.		...		15 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z1 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 10	3 6	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 5	3 5	3 4 6	Maldah.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z2 12 4	12 4	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Sonthal Pergns
																		ORISSA.
21 0	18 6	14 7	...		..	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	..	...	21 0	18 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 7	2 7	2 6	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	.	15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	Z3 10 12	10 12	9 0	3 6	3 6	3 14	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	320 0	240 0	320 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	3 7-9	3-7-9	3 4 9	Hazareebagh
28 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	.	...	18 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	Z4 11 10	11 10	10 8	3 6	3 5	3 0	Manbhoom.

X The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
Z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10½ seers and Sooptie 11 seers.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and at Nauseegunge in the Arrureah sub-division 11 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, and Rajmehal 12 seers.
Z3 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub division was 10 seers per rupee.
Z4 The retail price of salt at Govindpore was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P.
1	Calcutta .	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
2	Serajgunge	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	.			4 4 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	.	.	...
3	Dacca	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0		...	...
4	Narainguuge			.	..	.	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 9 0		...	...
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0			.	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	..	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 8 0	.	...	...
7	Balasore .	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	2 12 0	2 15 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree .	.	...	...	...	..	.	...			1 14 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	.	...	...
9	Cuttack ..	1 10 0	1 14 0	2 5 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15*th March* 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	C rresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	...	.	.	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
...	..	..	..			.	.	.	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0		.	.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	.				.		.		2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
..	.	.							2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Naraingunge.
..	.	.							2 12 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
..	.					1 4 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 9 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Patna.
...	..	.							2 8 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	Balasore.
.	...	.													2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	Poorea
...	.	..	1 11 0	2 0	2 10 0	.		.	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division	District.	Representative station	Air pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level	Air pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity	Temperatures. Highest during week.	Temperatures. Date.	Temperatures. Lowest during week	Temperatures. Date.	Temperatures. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperatures. Mean minimum temperature of week	Temperatures. Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperatures. Variation from normal mean of week.	Temperatures. Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore*	29 970	30 020	—	SSW	978	?	—	66 9	19th Mar	Rejected	70 4	—	—	83°6
		False Point	29°997	30 019	+ 060	SW	254	86 4	16th & 20th Mar	67 0	17th ,,	85 8	71 2	78°5	—2°4	83°9
	Cuttack ,,	Cuttack	29 920	30 002	+ 063	SW	75	90 4	15th & 16th Mar	60 3	17th&19th Mar	95 1	72 1	83 6	+3 5	84 7
	Balasore	Balasore	29 956	30 015	—	SW	121 5	93 0	18th ,,	67 3	19th ,,	90 5	70 4	80 5	—	85 6
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	29 980*	30 022*	+ 072	SW	291	87 2	17th & 19th Mar	74 5	17th ,,	85 8	76 4	81°1	—0 1	81 4
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 822†	29 972†	—	N	103 0	96 8	18th ,,	67 2	17th ,,	93 9	70 0	83 0	—	87°9
	24-Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	29 982	30 004	+ 006	SW	89	95 0	16th ,,	69 7	19th ,,	92 8	71 6	82 0	+1 0	82°9
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 900	30 001	+ 076	NW	56 8	95 6	16th, 19th & 20th Mar	65 2	17th ,,	95 1	69 8°	82 3°	+1 5	85°9
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Raniguuge	29 649	—	—	SSW	68 4	96 5	20th ,,	64 5	17th ,,	94 2	66 5	80 3	—	82°4
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 924	29 993	+ 069	WSW	92 6	95 2	20th ,,	60 2	17th ,,	93 8	65 5	79 7	0	84 5
	Nuddea ,,	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	29 907	30 000	+ 067	W	72	95 8	16th ,,	66 0	20th ,,	94 4	71 6	83 0	+2 2	84 1
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 968	30 049	+ 080	ESE	137	87 1	20th ,,	65 0	17th ,,	84 8	67 7	76 3	—1 2	79 6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 911	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SSW	149 3	88 0	20th Mar	62 5	17th ,,	85 9	69 7	77 8	—	80 3
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 972	—	—	W	75	91 5	14th 15th 16th & 20th Mar	65 0	19th ,,	89 6	67 8	78 7	—	80 2
	Dacca ...	Dacca	29 983	30 005	+ 085	SW	93	92 8	14th & 15th Mar	68 1	17th & 20th Mar	91 7	69 9	80 8	+1°2	85 4
	Commillah ...	Commillah	29 976	30 012	—	S	103 9	92 1	15th ,,	62 9	15th & 19th Mar	88 0	66 6	77 3	—	81°8*
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh*	29 941	—	—	SE, SSW	56 1	88 3	16th ,,	58 1	15th Mar	87 2	59 8	73 5	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna / Serajgunge	Bogra	29 913	—	—	ESE	291 4	95 7	20th ,,	?	—	97 4	Rejected	—	—	81°8
		Serajgunge	29 948	29 995	—	S	100 6	94 2	20th ,,	61 6	20th Mar	92 3	65 9	78 1	—	82 1
	Rajshahye	Rampore Boalia	29 881	29 956	—	SW	75 0	101 3	16th ,,	58 7	15th ,,	98 8	62 0	79 4	—	82 1
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 856	29 978	—	Variable	107 1	94 6	20th ,,	57 7	17th ,,	92 2	62 2	77 2	—	80°7
	Rungpore ,,	Rungpore	29 880	30 007	—	ESE	109	92 0	20th ,,	52 8	15th ,,	89 3	58 3	73 8	—	80°6
	Julpigoree ,, / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 803	30 098	—	E	59 2	92 0	20th ,,	51 1	14th ,,	89 3	54 2	71 8	—	77°6
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23 050	—	—	Calm	130	59 4	20th ,,	30 2	14th ,,	57 2	41 4	49 3	—	52 6
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 866	29 995	+ 076	Calm	47 8	95 2	20th ,,	51 5	17th ,,	92 5	57 7	75 1	—0 4	81°9
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 813	29 986	+ 067	E SW	81	90 9	20th ,,	60 9	16th ,,	89 0	62 4	75°7	+0 8	79°2
	Chumparun	Motthari	29 741	29 914	—	ESE	169 9	91 8	20th ,,	52 8*	16th ,,	89°9*	57°9*	73 9*	—	79°2
	Sarun	Chupra	29 811	—	—	WSW	62 1	92 5	20th ,,	57 7	19th ,,	90 9	60 4	75 7	—	83°7
South Behar.	Shahabad ,, / Dehree	Dehree	29 640	29 968	—	SSW	233 8	99 4	14th & 20th March	63 0	15th ,,	89 4	65 3	77°9	—	83°3
	Buxar	Buxar	29 744	29 989	—	NW	140 4	94 4	19th & 20th March	59 9	7th ,,	91 8	63 4	77 1	—	84 1
	Arrah	Arrah	29 740	29 959	—	SW	122 7	94 1	20th ,, Mar	57 5	19th ,,	92 0	60 4	76 2	—	83°6
	Gya	Gya	29 598	29 978	—	Calm	84 3	96 6	20th ,,	60 2	16th & 18th Mar	94 1	62 5	78°3	—1 5	87°9
	Patna ,,	Bankipore	29 815	30 000	+ 080	SW	84 4	93 8	20th ,,	58 7	18th ,,	91 9	61°4	77 1	—0°1	83 5
	South Bhagulpore ,, / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29 840	30 004	—	NNE	272 4	93°9	19th ,,	56 5	17th ,,	91°7	59 6	75°6	—	84°1
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29 478	—	—	E	93 4	95°6	20th ,,	60 8	17th ,,	93 8	63 3	78°6	—	86°0
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 977	29°969	+ 075	NW	143°7	90 7	20th ,,	61 8	16th ,,	87 6	64 0	75°9	—0°1	80°4
	Lohardugga / Manbhoom ...	Ranchee	27 839	29°967	—	—	—	89 3	19th ,,	62 9	14th, 17th, 20th Mar	85 6	63°2	74 4	—	80°1
	Singbhoom ,,	Chyebassa	29°215	—	—	SSW	242 2	94 4	20th ,,	64°6	17th ,,	93 3	67 4	80 3	—	84°9

* Means for six days.
† Ditto ,, five ,,

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky
vations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in each district determined from the returns sent in for the
from the district

for the week ending Friday, the 20th March 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud-amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district	Since 1st of month. Normal mean	Since 1st of month. Variation	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
75	5·2	0 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
68	5·6	Nil	0 19	0 19	0 17	0 53	−0 36	54 22	59 22	−5 00	0 8	0 5	False Point .		
56	4 6	0 07	0 02	0 22	0 39	0 61	−0 22	52 04	54 32	−2 28	0 3	0 4	Cuttack	Cuttack	
51	0·7	Nil	0 04	0 36	0 48	0 76	−0 28	59 38	55 75	+3 63	0 3	0 7	Balasore .	Balasore	
78	7 1	Nil	Nil	0 25	0 05	0 81	−0 76	74 53	64 29	+10 25	0 0	0 7	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs . .	South-West Bengal.
29†	2 7	Nil	Nil	0 50	0 15	1 34	−1 19	44 94	53 02	−8 08	0 0	0 0	Midnapore	Midnapore .. .	
63	3 0	Nil	Nil	0 39	0 02	1 11	−1 09	52 25	53 92	−1 67	0 0	1 0	Calcutta	24 Pergunnahs .. ... Howrah ... ... Hooghly	
35	4 0	Nil	Nil	0 26	0 09	0 92	−0 83	37 07	48 75	−11 68	0 0	0 0	Burdwan	Burdwan	
													Bankoora	Bankoora	
27	2 1	Nil	Nil	0 22	0 47	0 67	−0 20	40 82	53 03	−12 21	0 0	0 7	Ranigunge ..	Beerbhoom ... . West Burdwan	
43	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 22	0 45	−0 23	36 51	51 56	−15 05	0 0	0 5	Berhampore .	Moorshedabad	
			Nil	0 52	0 12	1 01	−0 89	38 12	52 08	−13 96	0 0	0 6	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
60	4 5	Nil	Nil	0 45	0 06	1 39	−1 33	55 61	56 30	−0 69	0 0	0 9	Jessore	Jessore ... ... Khoolna	
75	4 6	2 20	1 59	0 41	1 59	1 25	+0 34	109 00	114 82	−5 73	1 5	0 0	Chittagong	Chittagong	
			1 59	0 62	1 59	1 69	−0 10	67 19	89 74	−22 55	1 0	1 4	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts .	
			0 85	0 47	0 85	1 46	−0 61	86 51	79 80	+6 71	1 0	1 1	Barrisal	Backergunge	East Bengal.
69	3 7	1 59	1 09	0 71	1 09	2 01	−0 92	98 62	114 73	−16 11	2 0	1 3	Noakholly	Noakholly	
71	2 3	Nil	0 05	0 39	0 05	1 79	−1 74	46 27	59 60	−13 33	0 3	1 0	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
68	2 1	Nil	Nil	0·86	0 01	1 86	−1 85	50 56	62·47	−11 91	0 0	1 1	Dacca	Dacca	
63°	1 5°	1 24°	0 75	1 28	0 75	2 49	−1 74	66 76	75 57	−8 81	0 8	1 8	Commillah	Commillah ..	
—	3 0	Nil	Nil	0 85	0 56	0·88	−0 54	47 22	71 28	−24 06	0 0	0 9	Mymensingh .	Mymensingh	
52	0	Nil											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna ...	
54	3·2	Nil	Nil	0 23	0 09	0 65	−0 56	38 86	58 06	−19 20	0 0	0 6	Serajgunge		
51	0 9	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 13	0 44	−0 31	35 05	55 09	−20 04	0 0	0 4	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	North Bengal.
													Maldah	Maldah	
46	0 1	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 20	0 32	−0 12	39 12	57 85	−18 73	0 0	0 4	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
63	0·3	Nil	Nil	0 29	0 30	0 68	−0 38	50 84	77 15	−26 31	0 0	0 6	Rungpore	Rungpore	
42	0·9	Nil	Nil	0 47	0 34	0·74	−0 40	96·30	115 51	−19 21	0 0	1 0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar	
69	3·9	0 46	0 23	0·43	0 45	1 02	−0 57	115 24	155 15	−39 91	0 5	1 2	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
49	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 30	0 27	+0 03	47·09	58 96	−11 87	0 0	0 4	Purneah	Purneah ... ... North Bhaugulpore ...	North Bengal.
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
45	1·3	Nil	Nil	0 07	0·27	0 32	−0 05	35 37	43 63	−8 26	0·0	0 3	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
42	1 6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·20	0·21	−0 01	42 40	45 42	−3 02	0 0	0 3	Motihari	Chumperun ..	
30	1 6	Nil	Nil	0·06	0 40	0 18	+0 22	31 58	42 18	−10 60	0 0	0 3	Chupra	Sarun .	
29	0·9	Nil											Dehree		
29	1 3	Nil	Nil	0 10	0·46	0·30	+0 16	30 13	40 08	−10 55	0 0	0 4	Buxar	Shahabad ...	
32	0·4	Nil											Arrah .		
30	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 10	0·55	0 23	+0 32	29·32	41 05	−11 73	0 0	0 4	Gya	Gya ..	South Behar.
33	1·7	Nil	Nil	0 10	0 39	0·59	+0 19	29 59	41 66	−12 07	0 0	0 3	Bankipore .	Patna	
28	1 0	Nil	Nil	0·07	0 43	0 21	+0 22	31·70	43 26	−11 56	0 0	0 4	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore ..	
														Mongyr ..	
35	0	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 33	0 44	−0·11	34·59	50 00	−15·41	0 0	0 3	Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
24	2·3	Nil	Nil	0 18	1 17	0 68	+0·49	36 64	48 39	−11·75	0 0	0 6	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
45	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·28	0 45	0·76	−0·31	36 92	49·54	−10 62	0 0	0 8	Ranchee .	Lohardugga ... .. Manbhoom	
26	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·23	1·06	1 62	+0·04	46·26	53·99	−7 41	0·0	1 0	Chyebassa .	Singbhoom .. .	

…ended for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater … being denoted by 10. Under the head "District obser-

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 20th March 1885.

Meteorological division	District	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall from 1st to 20th March 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 20th March	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 14th March	Sunday 15th March.	Monday, 16th March	Tuesday, 17th March	Wednesday, 18th March	Thursday, 19th March	Friday, 20th March	Number of rainy days	Rainfall week				
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	54·98	54 16
		Khurdah				0 31		0 02		1	0 33	0 40	0 56	54 66	60 13
		Banpur					0 15			1	0 15	0 15	0 45	41·97	53·44
		False Point								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 69	55 94	69·16
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	30 42	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 64	57 50	48·28
		Banki								Nil	Nil	0 11	"	48 10	"
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	0 9	0 69	55 44	58·39
		Kendrapara			0 07					1	0 07	0 58	0·17	45 15	54·90
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil	0 12	0 73	50 05	55·04
	Balasore	Chandbali			0 20					1	0 20	1 04	0 80	64 61	56 40
		Bhuddruck			0 06					Nil	0 06	0 26	0 52	60 60	55 51
		Sorah									Nil	0 81	1 13	48·97	54 05
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	0 36	0 82	72 24	59 76
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 76	52 28	56 11
		Haripodah								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 52	57 48	54 64
South-West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 59	70 15	64 59
		Saugor Island								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 61	83 50	67·12
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 06	47 60	53 50
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	0 45	1 29	47 60	50 39
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 07	39 51	55 11
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 20	60 94	61·28
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 37	60 56	57 65
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 35	53 16	51 18
		Dum-Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 22	50 18	53 54
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	0 04	1 07	50 65	51 54
		Bussorhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 50	63 56	56 03
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 19	48 00	54 16
		Mohesraka (*Oolooberiah*)				"				Nil	Nil	Nil	0 74	45 11	50 00
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 82	60 56	51 58
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 92	43 19	50 00
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0 17	0 90	37 34	57 50
	Burdwan	Culna								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 95	37 71	46·10
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	0 07	1 11	36 18	50 30
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 70	37 34	49 75
		Ranegunge								Nil	Nil	0 32	0 44	41 71	48 79
	Bankoora	Bankoora								Nil	Nil	1 16	1 19	56 66	53 65
		Indas								Nil	Nil	0 20	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 91	40 80	51 04
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 14	?	?	?
		Mahtora								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 67	36 46	49 69
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 75	?	?	?
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 75	48 43	57 60
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 28	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory								N	Nil	0 41	0 53	42 92	55·64
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0 33	0 21		54 02
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 15	37 88	54 25
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 98	39 81	49 13
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 80	39 43	48 67
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 14	38 74	53 82
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	0 50	1 09	37 86	49 62
		Koositea								Nil	Nil	0 09	1 14	44 08	50 92
	Khoolna	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 45	64 52	56 49
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 18	70 93	63 42
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 37	67·35	57 84
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 36	33 91	51 34
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 57	53 51	56 56
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 52	50 94	56 79
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	0 25	1 28	48·07	51 48
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 29	37 06	52·78
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 29	0 42	34 05	52 61
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 63	34 63	53·70
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	35 55	49 53
		Ammaunge								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 54	40 26	51 84
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 40	32·90	49 24
		Lalgola								Nil	Nil	0·10	0 53	41 00	51 48
East Bengal	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar				0 19				1	0 19	0 18	1 44	129 42	134 61
		Chittagong		0 07		2 03				2	3 00	3 06	1 07	88 76	93 19
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati				1 39				1	1 39	1·39	1·39	67 19	89 74
		Rancha											"		?
		Agartola			1 40					1	1 40	1 40	2 22	57 81	66 13
	Backergunge	Patuakhally			0 10					1	0 10	0 10	0 91	57 20	69 96
		Perozepore											1 16		71 81
		Burrisal			1 90					1	1 90	1 90	2 02	83 60	69·17
		Bhola			1 35	0 06				2	1 41	1 41	1 74	90 54	86 22
	Noakholly	Noakholly			0 14	1·07				2	1·61	1 61	2 57	101·26	114 60
		Feuny		0·32	0 24					2	0 56	0 56	1 45	95·96	116 81
	Furreedpore	Madaripore					0·15			1	0·15	0·15	2 13	48 56	59·83
		Furreedpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 07	51 04	61 26
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 17	39·23	57 07
	Dacca	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 99	59·86	77·07
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 76	45·70	63 75
		Narainguage								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	42 29	"
		Mainegunge								Nil	Nil	0 06	0·33	46 14	59 01
	Comilla	Comilla			1 20					1	1 20	1 20	2·34	80·05	79 87
		Chandpore			0 40					1	0 40	0 40	2 81	64·03	55 75
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	2·58	62 06	60·99
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 57	42·99	74·89
		Atia								Nil	Nil	0 12	1·65	31 06	59 06
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	0 21	1 62	62·86	77·94
		Jamalpore								Nil	Nil	1·10	0 88	45·62	69·26
		Netrocona ...			0 22					1	0 22	1 66	?	71·24	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m.), the 20th March 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division	District	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 14th March	Sunday, 15th March.	Monday, 16th March.	Tuesday, 17th March	Wednesday 18th March	Thursday, 19th March	Friday, 20th March	Total. Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st to 20th March 1885	Average total rain fall from 1st to 20th March.	Total rain fall since 1st May 1884	Average rainfall from 1st May 1884 to date
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna	.		.					Nil	Nil	0 16	0 97	48 13	86 05
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 67	40 91	54 78
	Bogra .	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	37 23	63 97
		Nowahilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 29	38 39	57 11
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 35	38 29	63 13
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	0 28	0 46	42 16	54 76
	Rajshahye	Beauleah								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 75	34 94	53'40
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 39	36 16	57 23
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0 16	?	44 14	?
	Maldah .	Maldah								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 57	34 05	52 25
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 24	35 31	60 08
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	0 28	0 14	44 10	80 72
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 30	42 58	80 13
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 09	34 02	64 58
		Balooghat								Nil	Nil	0 11	?	38 67	?
	Rungpore ..	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 70	43 84	64 60
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 70	37 29	76'12
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 82	50 03	73 99
		Hagdogra (*Alphamari*)								Nil	Nil	1 04	0 40	51 19	91 99
	Julpigoree .	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	0 30	0 90	102 82	117 72
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 70	85 12	100 82
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	0 58	0 88	120 27	130 14
		Mekligunge								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 29	80 82	111 54
		Mataibhanga								Nil	Nil	0 28	0 82	87 43	127 46
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa								Nil	Nil	0 15	1 29	102 85	109 76
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	0 18	?	80 29	?
		Darjeeling		0 46						1	0 46	0 75	0 75	97 03	110 43
		Kalimpong		0 22						1	0 22	0 43	?	63 56	?
North Behar	Purneah ...	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 51	67 12	68 41
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	0 22	0 58	52 54	64 16
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 20	60 77	62 06
	North Bhagulpore.	Madiapore								Nil	Nil	0 53	0 21	78 77	80'08
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 24	30 47	80 08
	Durbhunga .	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 25	34 55	41 57
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 22	31 07	45 49
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	0 30	0 36	41 59	44 62
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 05	37 37	41 82
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 28	34 05	46 11
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0 58	0 20	34 78	42 65
	Chumparun .	Motihari								Nil	Nil	0 27	0 14	42 09	42 76
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	0 26	0 28	45 10	49 10
	Sarun .	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0 00	0 02	40 05	44 89
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 16	29 18	44 86
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 21	31 78	39 46
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0 16	0 19	29 54	38 96
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	0 92	?	42 84	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 89	30 05	42 08
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	0 34	0 16	35 79	41 38
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 23	25 56	39 05
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 26	30 96	41 44
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 54	0 17	25 63	44 40
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 28	22 [illegible]	40 44
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0 60	0 19	28 [illegible]	40 07
	Patna	Patna			.					Nil	Nil	0 27	0 26	30 34	42 06
		Dinapore			.					Nil	Nil	0 27	0 14	36 69	40 18
		Behar								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 15	19 08	43 35
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 25	32 23	40 81
	Monghyr ..	Begoosarai .								Nil	Nil	0 55	0 15	26 00	39 92
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 20	32 10	47 61
		Jamui					...		..	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 23	30 10	43 13
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 65	0 18	36 98	40 88
		Banka			.					Nil	Nil	0 22	0 28	20 25	45 17
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 29	32 76	40 31
		Godda								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 25	25 30	47 11
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	0 22	0 36	37 37	52 51
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 55	31 05	55 75
		Deognur								Nil	Nil	0 53	0 56	32 23	50 12
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	0 46	0 67	48 77	40 77
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba ..			..					Nil	Nil	0 71	0 56	30 46	67 [illegible]
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	1 16	0 53	41 07	68 74
		Somatgurah								Nil	Nil	2 84	0 80	58 06	67 10
		Manuni Hills								Nil	Nil	1 14	0 62	38 06	60 95
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	0 08	?	42 30	
		Ranchi								Nil	Nil	1 16	0 99	52 [illegible]	53 87
		Palamow .								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61	31 21	43 74
	Singbhoom .	Chyebassa .								Nil	Nil	1 06	1 02	46 48	53 80
	Manbhoom .	Purulia			.					Nil	Nil	0 39	0 90	40 44	51 80
		Gobindpore	.				.	.		Nil	Nil	0 26	0 54	31 11	48 04

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd March* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF MARCH 1885.

A MARKED feature in the meteorological conditions of the past week has been the oscillatory character of the barometer movements. On the 14th there were some indications of the high pressure, which has now prevailed over Bengal for some time, giving way, a distinct depression having apparently formed over North Bengal, but the disturbance proved only temporary, and on the 15th the barometer was rising again throughout the whole Province,—briskly in the north. On the following day there was again a downward oscillation of pressure, and on the 17th and 18th a brisk recovery, after which the barometer continued to fall steadily till the close of the week. The wind has been somewhat unsteady, but the prevailing direction in Orissa and the south of the 24-Pergunnahs has been south-westerly, in Midnapore and Burdwan north-westerly, in Behar south-westerly and in Hazaribagh north-westerly. These falls of the barometer, due to oscillations of pressure, common to almost all parts of the country, and not to local depressions, were unaccompanied by any rain of importance. At Darjeeling, Cuttack and Gopalpore there were showers of about half an inch, and in East Bengal slight thunderstorms occasioned rather heavy falls at Chittagong and Noakholly.

Pressure, as in previous weeks, has been decidedly above the average The excess is now as great in East and North Bengal as in Behar, and the variations throughout the whole Province range from 0·063 inch at Cuttack to 0·085 inch at Dacca. The average excess equals 0·072 inch, which shows a further rise as compared with last week.

The variations of temperature from the average have been irregular. The highest reading throughout the Province was 101·3° at Rampore Beauleah

Rainfall, as above noticed, has been almost entirely absent, the only falls of importance having occurred in the thunderstorms in East Bengal

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 20th March 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week.			Rainy days			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day.		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	96 4°	66 9	90 5°	71 2°	80 9°	+0 6	0 06	0 27	—0 21	0 4	0 6	—0 2	0 37	0 65	55 81	56 29
South-West Bengal ...	96 8	60 2	83 1	70 2	81 7	+1 1	Nil	0 31	—0 31	0 0	0 7	—0 7	0 15	0 95	46 78	53 83
East Bengal†	92 8	58 1	87 9	66 9	77 4	0	0 60	0 60	0 09	0 7	1 1	—0·4	0 73	1 71	68 24	79 37
North Bengal	101 3	51 1‡	92 0‡	60 1‡	76 1‡	—	Nil	0·26	—0 26	0 0	0 7	—0 7	0 21	0 55	53 05	74 27
North Behar	95 2	51 5	90 6	59 6	75 1	+0 2	Nil	0 06	—0 06	0 0	0 3	—0 3	0 28	0 27	30 98	48 58
South Behar . .	96 6	50 5	92 0	62 5	77 3	—0 8	Nil	0 10	—0 10	0 0	0 4	—0 4	0 45	0 28	31 40	43 02
Chutia Nagpur	90 7§	61 3§	86 7§	63 0§	75 2§	—0 1§	Nil	0 24	—0 24	0 0	0 7	—0 7	0 87	0 75	38·78	49 52

* Gopalpore not included
† Berrisal not included
‡ Bogra not included
§ Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 23rd March 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st March 1885.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
March	15th	154·9	7·0	29·873	80·9	92·8	20·6	72·2	73·3	0·719	69·4	71	S by E and variable	75	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ⌓, ⌂.
,,	16th	145·5	10·5	848	82·2	92·5	17·3	75·2	74·0	·735	70·0	69	SW by S and variable	103	,,	Chiefly cloudy
,,	17th	148·7	10·5	·927	80·8	92·5	22·3	70·3	70·9	·627	65·4	64	SW by S, calm and variable	34	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌂.
,,	18th	152·5	7·4	·982	80·4	92·6	19·9	72·7	73·8	749	70·6	74	SSW and calm	62	,,	Chiefly cloudy
,,	19th	149·3	11·2	·973	80·3	92·7	23·0	69·7	72·1	·680	67·7	68	SSW and SW	100	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓, ⌂, ⊕
,,	20th	150·3	11·3	·930	80·3	93·7	23·5	70·2	70·8	627	65·4	64	SW and SSW	96	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌂.
,,	21st	149·5	11·3	910	80·7	93·0	22·5	70·5	70·6	613	64·7	62	SW and variable	57	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌂.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·922
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	29·824
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	69·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	84·1
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	80·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	80·9
The extreme variation of temperature	...	24·0
The maximum temperature	...	93·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	11
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	Not measureable
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	64
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st March 1885	...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	0·17
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 21st March 1885	...	2·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	2·46

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌂ dew, ⌓ fog, ⊕ solar corona.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 23rd March 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st March 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885		°	°	°		°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
March .	15th	72 0	91 5	21 7	72 8	72·7	·683	67 9	62	Nil
" .	16th	72 8	94 0	18 1	75 6	73 1	681	67 8	60	"
"	17th	69 3	94 0	22 7	71 3	69 0	546	61 4	51	"
"	18th .	72 3	93 2	19 9	73 3	73 3	711	69 0	65	"
"	19th	73 2	94 0	22 7	1	73 4	·742	69 5	68	"
"	20th	70 6	95 0	24 8	70 2	71 3	634	65 5	59	"
"	21st	70 5	95 0	24 0	71 0	70 6	600	64 1	56	"

The mean temperature of the seven days	71 5 °
The extreme variation of temperature	24·8
The maximum temperature	95 0 °
The mean relative humidity	60 %
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st March 1885	Nil Ins

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 23rd March 1885.

Henry F. Blanford,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA ON THE MORTUARY STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICTS IN BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

THE subjoined table discloses that, during the above mentioned month, 108,764 persons died among a population of 66,163,884, representing a death-rate of 19·68 per 1,000 per annum, against 26·28 per 1,000 during the preceding month, and 20·40 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of the past year, indicating, as compared with the preceding month, a considerable falling off in the registration of deaths.

2. The undermentioned districts returned the highest proportions of deaths.—

Districts.	Ratio per mille.	*Districts.*	Ratio per mille
Rajshahye	33·13	Nuddea	29·52
Pubna	32·73	Backergunge	28·68
Jessore	32·64	Hughli	27·28
24-Pergunnahs ...	31·32	Howrah	26·88
Khulna	30·24	Poori	26·40
Bogra	29·64	Noakhali	25·32

3. The mortality from the principal death-causes is exhibited below, as contrasted with the results of the corresponding month of 1884 :—

	Ratio per mille during—	
	January 1885.	January 1884
Cholera	1·44	·84
Small-pox . . .	·12	·12
Fever	14·40	15·36
Bowel-complaints	·84	·84
Injury	·12	·12
Other causes	2·64	3·00

The main features presented by the above figures are that there was a noticeable increase in fatal results from cholera, and a decrease in those from fever, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes," particularly from fever.

4 Of the above-named diseases only cholera, fever and maladies recorded under the head of "Other causes" were conspicuously fatal to life in the districts indicated below :—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
24-Pergunnahs ...	6·84	Pubna .	31·80	Poori .	13·08
Poori ...	6·84	Rajshahye ..	31·20	Backergunge ..	9·36
Howrah ...	5·40	Bogra	26·64		
Khulna ...	5·28	Jessore ..	26·04		
Faridpore ...	4·80	Nuddea	25·32		
Jessore . .	4·68	Julpaiguri .	23·64		
Tipperah ..	3·96	Khulna .	21·00		
Dacca	3·00	Hughli	20·88		
Midnapore .	2·76				
Backergunge ...	2·52				
Chittagong ...	2·52				
Maldah	2·40				
Mymensingh ...	2·28				
Cuttack ...	2·28				

5. The mortality of the week, classified under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as follows :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age*	Ratio per mille.
Males	21·48	Christians .	15·84	Under 1 year ..	105·12
Females	17·88	Hindus	18·48	1 and under 5 years ...	17·64
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	117	Mahomedans .	22·80	5 „ 10 „ ...	8·88
		Budhists ..	25·56	10 „ 15 „ ...	8·40
		Other classes ...	11·88	15 „ 20 „ .	13·08
				20 „ 30 „ ..	14·16
				30 „ 40 „ ..	16·44
				40 „ 50 „ ...	21·72
				50 „ 60 „ .	31·68
				60 years and upwards ...	55·44

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

The 23rd March 1885. *Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of January 1885

1	2	3			4							5						6		7		8		9
		POPULATION			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Disease: DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM						COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS		Sex: DEATHS AMONG—		Sex: RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	Males.	Females	Total.	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury.	Other diseases	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous month	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	668,256	723,528	1,391 823	60	19	2,269	68	9	915	2733	48	13	19 44	49	6	2 61	23 52	28 92	23'32	1,488	1,245	26'64	20 64	119
	Bankura	397 1 8	534 616	1,041 752	10	1	1 027	51	4	203	1 2 6	10	01	11 76	24	2	2 28	14 64	16 65	20 64	722	553	17 04	13'38	130
	Birbhum	340 953	412,965	753,428	101		1 219	11	6	304	1 641	1 44		18 16	12	04	4 56	24 72	31 56	27 60	849	801	26 40	23'28	104
	Midnapur	1,245 194	1 272 370	2,518 565	593	14	3 293	372	22	444	4 739	2 78	·04	15 60	1 69	03	2 04	22 56	25 20	26 40	2,560	2,178	24 40	20 32	117
HUGHLY	Hughli	91 6 5	847 395	661 050	27		1 1 5	146	7	128	1 457	48		20 9	3 00	12	2 28	27 24	21 20	22 24	754	701	23 80	24 12	113
	Serampore	174,386	177,589	351,965	19		372	129	12	48	625	61		12 67	4 32	3	3 12	21 24	32 28	22 8	339	287	23 28	19 32	118
	Total	490 681	524,974	1 015 065	46		1,531	295	19	222	2 113	48		18 00	3 48	12	2 52	24 96	31 56	21 60	1,125	988	27 48	22 80	113
HOWRAH	Howrah .. .	316 479	318 902	635 381	290	1	67	36	8	197	1 425	5 40	04	10 68	6 72	12	3 72	26 88	29 88	19 92	732	693	27 72	26'44	106
	24-Pergunnahs .	975,430	894,429	1,869,859	1,077	18	2,711	47	49	573	4 4 7	6 44	10	17 28	3 00	24	3 72	31 32	37 80	25 44	2,697	2,200	35 12	29 40	122
	Nuddea ...	805 779	849,942	1 655 721	135	1	3,503	22	45	38	4 4 4	45	07	25 72	2	24	2 04	29 52	48 24	38 64	2,245	1 841	33 36	25'92	121
RESIDENCY	Jessore	969 271	980,104	1,939 375	772	3	4 213	26	25	241	5 283	4 68	01	26 04	12	12	1 44	32 64	47 04	32 40	2,857	2,416	35 88	29'52	118
	Murshidabad	686 463	640,307	1,326 790	85		1,9 4	25	13	124	2 164	72		18 72	48	12	1 20	21 12	28 56	22 92	1,202	962	24 48	18'00	125
	Khulna	568,402	511 546	1 079 948	478		1 680	32	28	3 6	2 228	5 28		21 12	22	24	3 24	3 24	45 12	28 32	1,448	1 2 5	30 24	30 12	114
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore ...	782,292	732,054	1,514 346	192		2,175	18	13	62	2 460	1 44		18 72	12	09	48	21 00	25 68	20 16	1 54	1 079	24 24	17'64	166
	Rajshahye	660 226	679 412	1 338 638	138	1	3 485	16	19	5	3,707	1 10	008	31 20	12	04	3 12	33 12	44 40	35 52	2,105	1 603	34 16	26'32	131
	Rungpore ..	1,9 , 01	1,030,263	2 097 964	21		3 37	28	14	115	3 413	12		18 48	12	04	60	19 44	24 96	25 44	1 885	1 525	21 12	17 76	125
	Bogra	372,677	361 681	734,358	23	2	1 634	24	7	127	1 817	36	02	29 04	36	10	1 80	29 04	38 12	23 44	931	806	29'88	23'28	105
	Pubna	6 4 ,311	663 417	1,311,729	12	..	3,683	14	16	57	3,5 6	10		31 68	12	12	4	32 76	46 08	42 96	1,931	1,605	34 61	28'92	121
	Darjiling	89,398	66 32	156,137			154	20	7	44	221			11 76	1 44	12	3 36	16 92	15 12	5 52	138	83	18 48	14'88	166
	Julpaiguri . .	9 5,555	276 007	581 562			1 1 2	19	4	38	1 214			23 64	36	04	72	24 84	32 28	16 80	612	571	25'20	24'72	113
DACCA	Dacca	1 033 863	1 082,487	2,116 350	319	48	2 4 4	340	17	737	3 925	3 00	24	15 12	1 92	09	4 08	22 20	34 80	24 48	2 016	1,909	23 28	21 12	106
	Faridpore	805 989	825 746	1 631,734	632	1	1 613	53	15	116	2 462	4 56	007	11 76	36	10	84	19 08	24 08	22 68	1 308	1,154	19 44	16 68	113
	Backergunge ..	973,479	927 410	1,900,889	413	21	2 5 6	72	41	1 5 0	4 61	2 52	12	15 72	48	24	9 96	25 56	45 48	34 20	2,244	2,297	27 84	29 24	98
	Mymensing	1,853, 97	1,498,549	3,051,946	601	8	2,478	154	25	3	3 65	2 28	02	9 72	60	09	1 44	14 52	21 00	15 56	2,038	1,613	15 72	12 84	126
	Tipperah	770 993	748,445	1,519,338	512	34	1,231	9	16	423	2 715	3 9	24	12 84	72	12	3 24	21 96	30 96	17 76	1,388	1,327	21 60	21'24	104
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ..	531 648	600,692	1,13 ,341	241	1	1 256	12	22	256	1 4 5	2 52	09	1 20	1 20	12	3 00	20 41	25 20	15 36	1,019	909	23'92	18'12	112
	Noakhali . .	415 248	405,524	820,772	96	11	1 319	19	19	271	1 7 5	1 32	12	14 20	24	24	3 96	25 32	30 48	27 00	854	873	24 72	25'92	97
PATNA	Patna . .	858 783	898,073	1,756,856	1	49	1 451	24	30	541	2 315	005	24	9 84	1 56	12	3 60	15 72	19 44	13 68	1,247	1,064	17 40	14 16	116
	Gya ..	1,043 441	1,081,241	2,124,682	20	49	2 065	56	47	295	2 534	10	24	10 46	24	24	1 56	14 28	19 44	13 60	1 170	1,164	15 72	12'84	117
	Shahabad ..	960 256	1,014,659	1,964,909		9	1,478	25	30	314	1 9 1	45	12	9 00	12	12	1 80	11 76	14 40	10 32	1,105	839	13 92	9 84	131
TIRHUT	Muzufferpore ..	1,264 731	1,316 329	2 582,060		9	1 945	137	24	442	2 5 1	03	12	9 0	60	12	2 04	11 88	14 28	11 16	1 405	1,157	13 32	10 44	121
	Durbhanga	1,295 748	1,337,859	2,633,467		13	1 694	161	31	147	2 0 6	04	12	7 68	72	12	2	9 36	11 52	11 76	1,109	947	10 20	8 40	117
	Sarun	1,6 3,765	1,196,817	2,280,382		17	841	215	33	1 462	2 5 8		04	4 56	1 08	12	7 56	13 56	16 56	15 48	1 440	1,155	15 84	11 52	124
	Chumparun	870,627	850,981	1,721,608		68	1,841	171	17	52	2,104		34	16 3	10	10	3 60	14 64	20 04	14 16	1,048	1,056	15 12	14 16	100
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	969,124	1,000 650	1,969 774	1	11	2,266	47	31	149	2,507	006	07	13 44	24	12	48	15 24	19 00	7 80	1,152	1,155	16 68	13'80	117
	Bhagulpore	979 119	987,039	1,966,158		13	2,143	93	16	353	2 5 4		07	14 28	60	60	2 04	17 16	23 40	17 40	1,543	1,291	18'72	15'00	118
	Purneah .. .	937 660	911,807	1,844,467		3	3,132	13	8	5	3,2 6		12	20 24	96	04	24	20 76	23 8	16 72	1,737	1,469	22'80	19'32	118
	Maldah ..	344 998	365 440	710,468	146		1 216	4	9	21	1 4 6	2 40		26 40	96	12	3	23 52	29 28	16 08	834	564	26 80	18 80	147
	Southal Pergunnahs ..	785,330	782 763	1,568,093	15	17	1 117	16	10	57	1,2 2	10	12	8 52	12	07	60	9 60	14 16	10 44	736	526	11 16	8'04	139
ORISSA	Cuttack	877 762	917,303	1,795,065	347	85	1,5 6	379	43	802	3 2 2	2 28	48	10 44	2 52	24	5 28	21 6	27 96	21 12	1,6 8	1,574	22'56	20 52	106
	Poori .. .	446,649	441,878	888,487	510	37	173	251	15	974	1 9 0	6 84	48	2 28	3 36	12	13 08	26 4	34 92	25 92	895	963	26 76	26'04	103
	Balasore .. .	481,461	463,819	945,280	134	41	592	39	9	46	1 6 0	1 68	48	7 44	4 92	10	5 88	20 64	26 88	20 28	864	768	23 44	18'96	113
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh	544,903	559,839	1,104 742		30	956	37	22	91	1 1 5		24	10 68	36	12	96	12 60	15 00	15 6	647	518	14 16	11 44	124
	Lohardugga	796,657	813,687	1,609,344		10	1,128	79	13	225	1 4 5		07	8 40	48	09	1 56	10 80	12 00	12 72	817	628	13 32	9 36	128
	Singbhum	280,978	280,986	561,964	..	..	458	54	3	119	634			9 72	1 08	06	2 52	13 44	21 60	14 52	385	249	16 48	10 56	154
	Manbhum	535,328	532,960	1,068,288	9	3	519	53	9	121	705	09	02	5 76	60	09	1 32	7 92	11 04	10 20	499	395	9 12	6 84	131
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	32,833,216	33,331,668	66,163,884	8,067	741	79,404	5,009	861	14,682	108,764	1 44	13	14 40	84	12	2 64	19 68	26 28	24 48	55,000	49,935	21 48	17 88	117

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	10					11					12											13									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																														
		Class.										Age																				
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS											RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	
BURDWAN	Burdwan		2,160	559		15		23 04	25 97		27 96	350	153	141	109	150	467	401	369	273	379	113 32	13 92	10 08	9 72	14 44	19 08	21 60	23 92	29 72	27 60
	Bankura		1,167	50		50		15 36	15 24		7 08	162	82	63	47	71	160	134	143	119	236	79 64	8 04	4 92	5 16	9 00	10 68	12 60	12 60	23 88	30 76
	Birbhum		1,274	38		5		24 72	26 64		4 08	247	121	98	62	78	242	208	203	206	242	194 66	18 12	9 06	9 12	13 92	17 76	20 28	25 08	42 12	37 68
	Midnapur	2	4,290	27		167	32 40	23 04	26 40		18 09	515	353	277	157	245	668	619	561	415	615	114 12	15 84	9 48	7 56	12 84	16 40	20 28	26 28	35 04	73 20
HOOGHLY	Hughli		1,178	309				26 40	29 46			141	47	80	51	111	22	231	216	169	177	99 72	17 64	11 93	10 56	22 42	20 52	25 92	37 26	42 36	37 46
	Serampore		519	107				21 84	17 72			62	68	28	16	29	93	67	74	58	117	94 16	2 56	9 84	6 24	11 04	12 36	12 36	21 96	27 48	72 12
	Total		1,697	416				24 60	28 40			203	153	108	71	140	315	291	289	227	294	99 12	20 40	12 60	9 12	18 36	19 56	21 12	29 76	37 20	66 24
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	2	1,105	318			10 44	26 40	25 80			204	219	110	59	79	153	129	14	93	239	31 40	16 92	11 52	16 44	15 12	16 44	27 72	29 64	73 56
	Se-Perumnahs	27	3,157	1,262	1		21 36	33 12	28 68	33 60		522	664	413	302	311	645	542	422	36	721	187 16	33 12	20 40	13 92	24 60	23 88	23 88	27 24	41 04	76 80
	Nuddea	17	1,830	2 2			11 64	30 48	24 60			439	537	515	350	214	495	390	392	308	542	138 24	31 68	24 36	24 24	21 12	19 44	29 52	35 28	39 72	62 16
	Jessore	1	2 71	3 211			24 36	32 28	33 12			313	694	533	314	291	69	476	573	521	757	72 84	31 80	22 08	19 44	23 52	25 44	30 72	33 24	46 68	76 80
	Murshidabad		1 03	1 059				20 88	21 36			159	215	193	159	152	322	251	248	189	248	68 40	18 24	12 84	16 44	19 44	18 96	17 76	23 88	29 28	41 40
	Khulna		1 289	1 459				29 04	31 44			375	352	193	124	169	327	294	269	200	436	140 76	31 68	15 60	13 20	21 60	21 00	20 52	23 76	31 20	40 80
LAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore		1 113	1 316		1		19 08	22 80		8 28	176	153	171	152	154	463	427	361	297	244	69 84	10 56	8 04	12 12	15 48	21 36	22 56	31 20	44 64	46 80
	Raishahye		629	3 87				25 68	35 28			144	442	439	229	235	534	629	406	212	555	70 44	34 08	22 80	20 52	32 76	28 56	30 24	30 72	35 64	57 12
	Rungpore		1 153	2 256		1		16 92	21 12		7 08	171	310	170	125	192	541	551	465	371	476	39 72	15 24	6 60	7 56	14 88	19 12	20 88	27 24	33 76	49 20
	Bogra		3 1	1 50				26 40	30 36			210	242	147	69	95	245	240	199	165	247	161 28	25 68	12 48	11 16	19 68	25 44	27 36	35 88	44 64	58 80
	Pubna		945	2 64				31 32	34 16			190	617	422	194	176	374	429	346	298	477	66 00	45 84	24 48	18 48	22 32	22 08	27 84	37 44	45 60	65 76
	Darjiling	6	191	13	8	3	39 96	14 88	19 92	5 04	54 16	23	16	8	10	7	5	11	14	21	21	93 32	11 76	5 04	7 56	6 36	17 52	14 52	28 92	53 52	28 56
	Julpaiguri		742	461		8		24 12	24 64		21 24	188	93	71	43	75	156	163	141	102	86	139 80	16 08	9 60	8 40	21 00	18 12	23 28	30 24	70 20	31 20
DACCA	Dacca	18	1,747	2 108			24 48	24 36	21 84			516	491	352	194	142	389	435	371	262	725	19 12	30 48	12 60	10 20	13 44	14 16	18 60	23 76	27 96	53 28
	Faridpore	2	1,119	1 161			8 64	20 52	15 48			198	294	228	139	101	319	351	302	217	319	38 40	16 20	11 40	9 36	15 96	14 28	18 84	23 28	34 32	39 60
	Backergunge	4	1,456	3 085	6		12 84	27 84	32 28	15 00		1,213	551	293	124	161	445	413	310	209	781	311 40	26 88	13 32	7 56	11 76	15 60	19 68	21 72	34 20	68 64
	Mymensing		1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]		37		16 80	23 64		17 04	272	93	264	191	263	644	479	346	254	637	44 88	11 52	6 00	7 08	9 60	13 68	13 80	16 68	19 20	61 76
	Tipperah		949	1 760				22 20	21 00			462	248	144	158	227	331	304	202	224	613	153 84	14 16	7 20	11 52	21 16	15 84	19 12	18 12	33 00	62 64
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	1	537	1 235	153		11 28	21 48	18 72	34 32		143	156	134	81	109	271	253	215	191	359	59 16	12 84	8 28	7 68	15 36	19 32	21 96	27 72	32 16	67 92
	Noakhalli	6	477	1 113			122 40	23 64	25 81			429	235	70	62	61	164	155	139	126	344	241 44	21 96	6 96	9 28	10 80	15 60	17 52	19 32	32 64	97 44
PATNA	Patna	3	2 041	27			13 80	15 84	15 24			516	210	101	66	53	153	179	21	265	462	47 72	14 28	5 16	4 92	5 52	6 48	8 28	13 80	27 24	46 68
	Gya		2 2 4	250				14 64	13 32			396	349	96	76	80	199	204	2 [illegible]	240	601	111 [illegible]	14 64	3 84	4 32	5 16	6 72	7 80	14 76	32 32	57 24
	Shahabad		1 [illegible]	146				11 76	11 88			416	129	72	54	65	175	204	172	143	467	111 12	11 16	3 12	6 12	6 36	8 16	10 44	14 88	28 40	49 68
	Monufferpore		2 [illegible]	258				12 12	9 72			169	242	151	89	98	302	275	35 [illegible]	345	498	44 [illegible]	9 52	4 56	4 68	6 96	5 76	11 64	14 40	22 68	57 24
	Durbhanga	2	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]			73 80	9 24	9 72			154	182	84	70	80	157	221	3 [illegible]	291	563	36 72	6 48	2 40	3 24	3 [illegible]	5 16	6 48	12 84	37 44	49 68
	Sarun		2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]				13 80	11 88			341	301	122	104	123	264	233	250	234	49	81 00	12 96	4 32	5 16	9 84	8 76	7 92	12 96	21 36	45 72
	Champarun	10	1 846	248			61 92	14 64	1 24			392	295	86	75	74	203	229	252	293	384	103 44	14 16	4 32	5 64	7 56	6 60	10 08	14 40	23 88	69 60
	Monghyr		2 [illegible]	224				15 36	14 52			351	375	125	84	72	195	228	270	311	489	114 24	17 76	4 92	4 68	6 36	7 08	9 36	15 84	31 64	51 84
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	1	2 569	351		3	20 76	17 64	17 28		2 28	311	309	150	101	93	313	412	3 [illegible]	349	465	180 92	15 84	5 76	5 64	8 04	11 16	16 20	29 16	39 84	66 72
	Purneah		1,994	1,512				22 [illegible]	18 48			224	286	163	152	191	525	578	469	348	319	71 04	14 88	6 84	9 84	16 56	29 64	28 68	25 44	40 [illegible]	41 16
	Maldah		743	647				22 80	23 52		54 96	99	225	100	93	94	147	171	114	111	210	53 88	31 20	14 92	15 12	13 20	19 20	20 40	29 76	32 76	55 32
	Sconthal Pergunnahs	1	71	80		436	3 84	10 80	9 [illegible]		9 [illegible]	149	144	8	72	59	129	119	113	134	291	61 44	9 60	3 60	4 68	6 12	6 60	6 72	10 44	29 40	32 04
ORISSA	Cuttack	5	3,165				25 56	21 72	14 88			697	349	165	81	120	254	355	252	264	639	222 72	18 84	7 32	8 16	10 56	11 52	17 76	18 96	27 96	57 72
	Poori		1 938	82				26 52	18 24			341	193	97	59	107	221	197	175	197	379	314 52	19 32	9 12	7 92	19 20	18 24	18 72	24 96	40 44	79 80
	Balasore	1	1 608	18		3	14 64	21 00	9 60		7 32	376	217	76	33	51	144	157	134	104	25	219 60	22 68	6 36	4 32	8 28	12 00	14 28	17 88	34 92	60 84
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh		847	93		205		11 16	10 44		31 68	215	129	42	23	30	96	137	139	149	293	74 64	9 72	2 64	2 76	4 68	6 36	10 08	16 92	22 20	53 52
	Lohardugga	24	895	82		674	7 92	9 48	9 60		12 84	271	142	62	56	66	127	177	149	175	192	75 84	9 12	2 64	3 48	6 36	5 44	8 40	13 44	27 24	35 40
	Singbhum	1	625	8				3 96	13 20			83	90	31	24	30	78	43	111	68	34	94 16	12 60	3 36	4 44	9 84	10 08	12 24	27 72	29 52	18 12
	Manbhum	1	624	24		58	21 72	7 80	6 24		19 68	9	62	37	30	46	73	60	79	67	151	39 36	5 28	2 40	3 24	6 60	5 64	6 96	10 80	14 16	24 96
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	133	66,171	40 632	170	1 666	15 84	18 48	22 80	25 56	11 28	13,631	12,039	7,346	4,767	5,459	13,146	13 15	11,625	10,516	17,230	105 72	17 64	8 88	8 40	13 68	14 16	16 44	21 72	31 68	55 44

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 23rd March 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 7th March 1885, present the following results:—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in the proportions, respectively, of 22·9 and 31·4 per 1,000 of population, against 24·9 and 31·0 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 28th February, showing a decrease in the registration of births.

2. That the following Municipalities furnished the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

Births.	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille
Comillah ...	53·9	Poori ...	67·8
Serampore	43·2	Purneah	48·4
Patna . ..	32·8	Utterpara	47·2
Bhagulpore	31·7	Suburbs of Calcutta . ..	43·8
Monghyr	30·7	Gya	43·7
Mozufferpore	30·4	Serampore	43·2
		Midnapore	38·7
		Patna	32·8
		Bhagulpore	31·7
		Howrah	31·1

3. That the mean mortality from principal death-causes stands as follows—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	7th March 1885	28th February 1885
Cholera	4·9	3·6
Small-pox	·6	·6
Fever	14·2	12·6
Bowel-complaints ...	4·1	5·7
Injury	·2	·3
Other causes	7·3	8·1

The above figures denote that, in comparison with the preceding week, there occurred during the week under review a noticeable increase of mortality from cholera and fever, with large decreases in that from bowel-complaints, and the diseases classed under the head of "other causes."

4. That the highest fatal results from cholera, small-pox, fever and "other causes" were returned from the following districts, the rest of the maladies not proving noticeably fatal anywhere:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Small pox.*	Ratio per mille	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Midnapore ...	27·9	Dacca ...	7·1	Purneah ...	45·0	Poori ...	25·2
Poori .	27·2			Serampore .	21·6	Dacca ...	15·6
Santipore	15·8			Burdwan .	21·4	Gya	12·3
Serampore	11·8			Beauleah	21·0		
Howrah ...	9·8						
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	8·5						
Gya ...	6·1						
Hughli ...	5·3						

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stand as indicated below:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille.	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	32·6	Christians	34·8	Under 1 year ...	224·7
Females	30·1	Hindus	33·1	1 and under 5 years ...	39·8
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	122	Mahomedans ...	27·6	5 „ 10 „ ...	15·5
		Other classes .	72·8	10 „ 15 „ ..	12·7
				15 „ 20 „ ...	23·0
				20 „ 30 „ ...	22·3
				30 „ 40 „ ...	22·5
				40 „ 50 „ ...	27·6
				50 „ 60 „ ...	29·5
				60 years and upwards ...	72·4

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 23rd March 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 7th March 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8							9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																			
												Disease.															Sex				
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM								DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera.	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,063	16,017	34,080	7	12	19	10·7	18·3	29·0	58			14	1		2	17			21·4	1·5		3·0	21·9	33·6	11	6	31·7	19·5	188
Midnapur	Midnapur .	16,927	16,633	33,560	2	5	7	3·1	7·7	10·8	40	18		1	2		4	25	27·9		1·5	3·1		6·2	38·7	33·5	10	15	30·7	46·9	66
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	8	4	12	10·7	5·3	16·1	200	4		15	2		3	22	5·3		17·4	3·6	.	4·0	29·5	38·9	13	9	35·2	24·0	144
Serampore ...	Serampore .	13,559	12,937	26,496	10	12	22	12·6	23·6	43·2	83	6		11	2		3	22	11·8		21·6	3·9		5·9	43·2	54·9	10	12	38·5	46·2	83
	Uttarpara .	3,046	2,464	5,510	2		2	19·0		19·0	No female births	1			3		1	5	9·4			28·3		9·4	47·2	47·2	4	1	68·2	21·1	400
Howrah	Howrah .	80,989	44,639	125 628	27	20	47	16·3	9·8	23·1	135	20		19	7		17	63	9·8		9·1	3·4		8·4	31·1	29·5	36	27	30·7	31·5	133
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	147 2·5	104,234	251 459	56	56	112	11·6	11·6	23·3	100	41	3	96	31		41	212	9·5	6	19·8	6·4		8·.	43·8	45·1	131	81	46·3	40·4	161
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13 261	14,216	27,477	3	6	9	5·6	11·3	17·0	53	3		7			3	13	5·6		13·2			5·6	24·8	32·2	10	3	39·2	11·0	333
	Ranaghat ..	4 029	4,685	8 683	1	1	2	6·9	6·0	12·9	100						1	1						6·9	6·0	6·0	1		12·9		No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,79.	13 879	29 687	6	7	13	10·.	12·2	22·8	85	9		5			2	16	15·8		8·7			3·5	28·1	54·1	7	9	26·6	29·3	77
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3 665	8,495	1		1	6·1		6·1	No femal births			2				2			12·2				12·2	24·5	1	1	10·7	14·3	100
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9 025	19 791	5	2	7	13·1	5·2	18·4	250	1		5			1	10	2·6		2·0			2·6	9·2	5·2	7	3	33·8	17·3	233
Darjiling	Darjiling ..	5,029	2 947	7 976										1				1			6·5				6·.			1	..	17·6	No male deaths.
Dacca	Dacca .	42,792	37 379	80 161	14	9	23	9·0	5·9	14·9	155		1·	7	3		24	45		7·1	4·5	1·9		15·6	29·2	29·3	22	23	28·7	32·9	95
	Narayangange	7 645	4,656	12,301	3	2	4	8·5	5·3	13·8	100						3	3						12·4	12·4	16·6	2	1	13·6	10·5	200
Chittagong	Chittagong .	13 340	8,749	22,139	3		3	7·9		7·9	No female births			3				3			7·9	..			7·9	18·8	2	1	7·9	5·9	200
Tipperah ..	Commillah ..	8,158	5 333	13,536	6	8	14	23·1	30·9	53·9	75			3			2	5			11·6		..	7·7	19·3	7·7	4	1	25·5	9·7	400
Patna	Patna City	78,702	81 473	160 237	56	45	101	15·1	14·6	32·8	124		1	4·	23	1	25	131		3	15·6	7·5	3	9·1	32·8	31·7	46	55	30·2	35·1	83
Gya	Gya ...	38,990	37 931	76 121	2	13	35	17·1	8·9	26·0	192	9		29	5	1	18	64	6·1	..	19·7	3·4	2·0	12·3	43·7	34·1	23	31	44·8	42·6	166
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	20 960	22 905	43 865	1	1	2	1·2	1·2	2·4	100			2	2	1	..	5			2·4	2·4	1·2		6·0	4·8		5	..	11·6	No male deaths.
Monghyr ...	Mosufferpore ..	23 084	19,658	42 742	2	13	25	14·5	15·8	30·4	92	..		6	2			18			19·5	2·4			21·9	21·3	7	11	15·8	29·1	63
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga .. .	33 774	32 932	66 706	17	12	29	13·4	9·4	22·8	141	..	..	12	14		7	29			9·4	7·8		3·5	22·8	24·4	20	9	30·8	16·3	222
Saran ..	Chupra ...	26 144	27 2 5	53 249	10	2	12	9·8	1·9	11·7	500			10		..	1	11			9·8	..	..	·9	10·7	8·8	7	4	14·0	7·6	175
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ..	28 640	27 813	57 453	15	20	35	13·6	19·1	3·7	75	..	..	22	4		9	35	..		13·9	3·6	..	8·1	31·7	17·2	17	19	29·6	33·6	94
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29 366	57,520	13	16	34	16·2	14·5	30·7	112		..	16	7	1	5	29	..		14·5	6·3	·9	4·5	26·2	22·6	13	16	24·9	28·3	81
Purneah	Purneah ..	8 462	6,553	15,016	..	3	3	..	10·4	10·4	No male births	..	..	13	1			14		..	45·0	3·4			48·4	65·7	6	3	36·9	63·8	75
Poori	Poori	13,247	11 537	24,784	4	4	8	8·4	8·4	16·8	100	13	..	4			12	29	27·2	...	8·4	...		25·2	60·8	33·6	21	8	82·4	36·1	262
	Total ..	702 890	619 691	1,322,581	311	273	584	12·2	10·7	22·9	113	12	15	262	165	6	127	588	4·7	6	14·2	4·1	·2	7·3	31·4	31·9	441	399	22·6	9·1	122

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of that section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads as the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under that head not having been recorded under the authorised form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14				15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																												
		Class									Age																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other religions	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards
Burdwan ...	Burdwan		11	6				24·2	39·4			3			1	2	7	1		1	2	205·4			20·7	35·5	45·9	7·5		21·2	70·2
Midnapur	Midnapur*		21	4				42·1	28·8			3		1	2		5	2		2	2	210·0		13·9	34·2		93·4	18·7		50·4	56·8
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		15	6				26·3	42·7			4	2	1			5	4	3	1	2	2·0·5	39·0	14·9			33·9	29·6	30·3	15·9	43·4
Serampore	Serampore	1	26	1			1·3·0	40·2	55·4			4	4			2	2	2	3		5	293·0	115·2			27·6	19·3	20·9	46·2		186·1
	Uttarpara		4	1				39·0	252·6								2		1		2						90·4		74·2		400·0
Howrah ...	Howrah ..	1	46	14		2	27·0	29·3	35·3		344·4	12	2	1	1	2	14	10	6	7	9	257·3	15·9	7·1	6·7	12·0	23·0	23·6	22·8	58·7	92·8
24-Pergunnahs .. .	Suburbs of Calcutta	4	134	74			51·4	46·5	39·5			33	28	15	4	17	39	33	19	11	13	360·1	90·1	39·4	11·6	49·1	94·9	35·3	29·1	33·7	47·5
Nuddea .. .	Kishnaghur .		9	4				25·1	25·1			1		1	1	1		4	2	2	1	104·8		15·1	18·5	25·5		48·7	31·9	49·4	30·1
	Ranaghat ..		1					7·1				1										2·1·2									
	Santipore . . .		11	5				27·7	29·1			1	1		2	4	1		2	1	4	6·5	18·0		35·9	38·7	10·6		29·6	22·6	106·1
Jessore	Jessore . .		2					23·1									1			1							23·8			92·4	
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah		3	7				15·7	37·1					1	1		2	4	2					2·5·0	28·9		25·0	57·7	42·4		
Darjiling	Darjiling		1					11·3												1										213·1	
Dacca ...	Dacca ..	2	17	26			21·9	21·9	34·4			10	10	2	3	1	6	6		2	5	274·0	70·5	10·5	19·6	7·1	20·4	26·8	..	22·0	46·6
	Naraingunge ...			3					2·3				1		..		1		1				45·6				19·5		37·3		..
Chittagong	Chittagong ..			1					10·2			1	1					1				92·4	26·4					15·8			..
Tipperah ...	Comillah		2	3				17·5	21·1			2	1							..	2	350·2	39·8								133·4
Patna	Patna City .	..	88	18				33·5	16·5			19	16	10	1	9	8	7	4	11	17	217·2	57·0	30·9	3·8	41·9	14·4	15·7	11·0	40·5	64·0
Gya	Gya		53	11				45·9	35·0			12	8	1	2	1	3	5	6	7	19	348·6	65·4	7·4	15·5	9·9	10·0	20·4	31·9	55·4	180·3
Shahabad	Arrah	.	5					8·4				2				1	1		1			80·7		..		16·3	6·8		11·1		
Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	...	16	2		..		27·7	8·3				1		2		2	6	6		1		12·9		28·2	..	17·2	44·8	62·4	..	21·4
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga .		27	2				29·0	5·9			4	3	1	2		3	4	3	2	7	133·6	20·5	6·7	13·7		11·7	13·6	21·0	23·7	114·0
Saran	Chuprah		9	2				11·4	8·7			..	1	3			1	3	1		2	..	9·8	21·3			5·5	19·3	8·3	..	29·9
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	.	24	11				31·4	33·2			9	3	1		1	1	3	3	4	10	391·9	25·8	8·9	..	12·4	4·8	16·9	24·3	46·8	144·2
Monghyr	Monghyr	..	26	3				34·0	12·4			4	2	1	2	3	3	2	4		8	140·1	16·7	7·4	13·1	41·3	15·1	11·7	33·6	..	116·0
Purneah	Purneah	..	7	7		..		39·7	64·3	..		2		.	..	..	3	2	4	1	2	367·5	.	..	...	...	47·4	38·5	112·3	65·5	128·6
Pearl	Pearl		29			..		61·5				5	..	.	4		6		14	...		858·1		. .	110·9	..	89·1	..	219·1	.. ..	
	TOTAL ...	8	582	208		2	34·8	33·1	27·6	..	72·8	131	84	39	23	44	116	99	85	64	112	234·7	39·8	15·5	13·7	23·0	22·3	22·5	27·6	59·5	72·4

* The ages of eight of the deceased have not been entered for this town, as they could not be ascertained

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 23rd March 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of the Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of March 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
992	Rice and paddy	1,80,875	2,963
65	Jute	46,691	791
168	Firewood	73,930	1,100
1,585	Other articles	3,28,232	5,324
2,810	Total ...	6,29,728	10,178

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 1,509½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	246 285	1 00 247 7 0	24,91,959 20	6,96,734 0 0	17,832 7 0	10,14,412 10 0	65,607½	121,392½	186,999½
Or per mile of railway		198 14 5		461 4 10	11 13 1	672 0 4			
For previous 10 weeks of half year	2 233 547	26,43 838 7 0	2,09 82,002 0	54 33 767 13 3	1,65,052 7 10	84,42 658 8 1	641,305½	934,272½	1,575,578
Total for 11 weeks	2,479 832	31,44 085 6 0	2,34,73,961 20	61,30 101 13 3	1,82,884 14 10	94,57 072 2 1	706,913½	1,055,665½	1,762,578½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	210,608½	2,50,371 0 0	24,71,959 20	5,68,923 0 9	15,217 2 2	8,33,911 2 11	64,304	123,725	187,939
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		165 13 10		376 7 11	10 1 4	552 7 1			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2 426,102	30 48,964 1 9	2,02,23,446 20	74,35,529 5 0	2,05,836 12 11	1,06,90,340 3 8	688,061	1,377,389	2,065,450

The increase in coaching traffic is owing to Baroonee bathing festival, pilgrims to Gya, and running of troop extra trains

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 15th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	8 13 911	552	1,509½	10 14,414	672	1,5 9½	4,81,07,485	31 870	1 509½	4,04 21,068	26,778	..	76 86,417

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	15,208	11,891 8 0	57 770 0	4 118 0 0	75 3 0	16,085 1 0	1,698	1,015	2,713
Or per mile of railway	266	207 14 4	1,010 0	72 0 0	1 5 0	281 3 4			
For previous 10 weeks of half year	115,970	48,969 1 0	3,07,098 10	20 686 13 3	58 10 3	98,734 8 6	16,937	7 424	24,361
Total for 11 weeks ...	131 184	80 .60 9 0	4 5o,758 10	34,8 5 3 3	663 1.	1,14,819 9 6	18,635	8,439	2,,074
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14 811½	8 963 13 7	45,273 0	2,847 9 0	73 11 0	..1 7	1,744	726	2,470
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	259	146 4 1	788 30	49 12 7	1 4 7	11,287 197 5 3			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	121 519½	65 749 2 6	4,06,810 0	28,109 11 3	723 12 0	94,592 11 9	10,219	7,723	26,94.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 15th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	11,287	197	57½	16 085	281	57½	4,38 333	7,611	57½	5,08,497	8,390	73,164	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S	Rs A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,218	472 10 0	21,180 20	528 4 0	36 10 0	1,037 2 0	189½	189½	379
Or per mile of railway		39 6 2	.	44 0 4	3 0 10	86 7 4	.. ..	.. ..	...
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	20,996	3,635 11 0	1,79 601 0	4,512 4 0	471 11 3	9,619 10 3	1,721	1,181	2,903
Total for 11 weeks	23,214	4,108 5 0	2,00,781 20	5,040 8 0	508 5 3	9,657 2 3	1,910½	1,340½	3,251
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,007½	348 15 0	13,477 0	276 7 0	50 14 0	670 4 0	195	124	319
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		29 1 3	...	23 8 7	4 3 10	55 13 8	.. .	. ...	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	25,710	4,690 12 1	1,99,280 10	4,886 8 0	383 4 9	9,960 8 10	1,600	1,760	3,360

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885.			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12	670	56	12	1,038	86	12	44,756	3,730	12	45,775	3,815	1,019	... ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week .	11,788	9 717 6 0	66 048 30	2,989 0 0	198 6 0	12 904 12 0	673	1,803½	1,976½
Or per mile of railway		130 7 0	.	40 1 11	2 10 7	173 3 0	. .	.	..
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	50,439	43,928 2 0	7,07,791 0	40,572 3 3	1,537 5 0	86,037 10 3	6,724½	11,979½	18,694½
Total for 11 weeks	62,207	53,645 8 0	7,73 810 30	43,561 3 3	1,735 11 0	98,942 6 3	7,401½	13,783½	20,685
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,258½	4,173 8 11	62,854 30	3,214 15 0	186 2 0	7,856 9 11	853	1,406	1,999
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.	56 0 9	.	43 2 5	1 13 8	101 0 5	....	.	.. .
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	52,757½	44,493 2 8	6,45,727 0	40,311 6 0	1,167 8 6	85,908 1 2	6,409	12,488	17,987

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,527	101	74½	12,905	173	74½	3,37,909	4,535	74½	3,66,272	4,916	28,413	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,484	6,620 7 0	31,139 20	601 15 0	5 0 0	7,229 6 0	944	1,338½	2,282½
Or per mile of railway		300 14 10		27 7 3	0 3 8	328 9 9			
For previous 10 weeks of half year	193,223	52,593 10 0	90,981 30	2,349 7 0	58 0 6	55,001 1 6	9,551½	1,468½	11,018
Total for 11 weeks	214,706	59 214 1 0	122,121 10	2,951 0 0	63 0 6	62,230 7 6	10,495½	2,799	13,294½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188 .			Total receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.....	. ..		22	7,220	329				22	62,229	2,829	...	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	120,209	58 305 0 0	2,58,060 0	34,681 0 0	5,606 0 0	98,652 0 0	12,544	6,213	18,757
Or per mile of railway	516	250 0 0	1,108 0	149 0 0		399 0 0			..
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	790,425	3,54,567 0 0	23,55 263 0	3,45,744 0 0	50,965 0 0	*7,51,276 0 0	100,964	57,910	158,874
Total for 9 weeks .	910,734	4,12,972 0 0	26,13,323 0	3,80 425 0 0	56,571 0 0	8,49,928 0 0	113,508	64,123	177,63
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	113,282	51,531 0 0	2,80,017 0	40,352 0 0	5,813 0 0	97,696 0 0	9,743	7,265	17,00
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	482	221 0 0	1,202 0	173 0 0		394 0 0		.	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year . .	938,158	4,33,860 0 0	24,50,404 0	3,60,054 0 0	63,817 0 0	8,57,731 0 0	90,458	69,480	159,93

* Audited up to 31st January

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs
233	97,696	419	233	98,653	423	214	47,99,415	22,427	218	50,33,575	23,000	2,34,160	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March 1885 on 126 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	24,838	9,381 0 0	39 140 0	2,762 0 0	36 0 0	12,199 0 0	3,847	1,819	5,666
Or per mile of railway	196	75 0 0	311 0	22 0 0		97 0 0			
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	177,480	66,353 0 0	1,73,054 0	13,051 0 0	212 0 0	*79,616 0 0	33,029	10,938	43,967
Total for 9 weeks	201,974	75,734 0 0	212,194 0	15,833 0 0	248 0 0	91,815 0 0	36,876	12,157	48,033
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,716	6,717 0 0	12,328 0	737 0 0	60 0 0	7,514 0 0	2,148	599	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	199	59 0 0	108 0	6 0 0		65 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	168,186	35,465 0 0	131,557 0	8,230 0 0	310 0 0	41,014 0 0	17 121	3,939	21,070

* Audited up to 31st January

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 8th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 7th March 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 8th March 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
		Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
114	7,514	66	126	12,199	97	43	1,28,129	2,980	125	4,48,146	3,585	3,20,017	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs	A. P
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th March 1885	6,245	0 0
Corresponding week last year	5,927	5 9
Increase	317	10 3
Receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885	54,616	4 9
From 1st January to 8th March 1884	56,924	4 11
Decrease	2,308	0 2
	Miles.	
Miles open week ending 7th March 1885	60¾	
Corresponding week last year	50	
Increase	10¾	
	Rs	A. P
Receipts per mile open week ending 7th March 1885	123	0 10
Corresponding week last year	118	8 9
Increase	4	8 1

Darjeeling, *the 16th March* 1885. W Stevenson, *Secretary*

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 28th March 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts		
Burdwan Dvn. 1	Burdwan, Mar 28 '85	Nil	Weather—very warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops over with a fair average outturn There has been an outbreak of cholera at Culna Rain at Culna and Cutwa has facilitated preparation of land for cultivation of paddy
	Culna ..	0·64	
	Cutwa	0 25	
2	Bankoora, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot during days, but still cool at nights and early mornings. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly over, outturn is on the whole fair except in thana Sonamukhi Cotton, indigo, and *til* are growing well Price of rice shows a tendency to rise Cholera has broken out in Bishenpore, and sporadic cases are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good
3	Beerbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	*Rubbee* crops are being gathered, outturn of sugarcane fair Rain very much needed for ploughing lands and for drinking purposes Prices almost stationary Cases of cholera are reported from several places, otherwise public health good.
4	Midnapore, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Hardly any crops on the ground Land is being tilled for sowing of early paddy A few cases of cholera are still reported
5	Hooghly, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops fair Rain much wanted for ploughing operations. Cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from most parts of the district
	Howrah, „ 30 „	0 85	Weather—seasonable Sugarcane is nearly all cut, yielding a full outturn, Vegetable crops on the ground are all doing very well
	Oolooberiah .	0 02	
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Dvn. 6	24-Perghs Mar 31 '85	0 95	Weather—seasonable There are no crops on the ground Public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera are reported from several places
7	Nuddea, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—very warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly over with a good outturn Rain is wanted for cultivating purposes Cholera is prevalent in the south of the district
	Kooshtea	0 19	
	Meherpore	1 20	
	Chooadanga	0 20	
8	Khoolna, „ 28 „	1 21	Weather—cool, mornings foggy The rain has been beneficial to ploughing and *boro* paddy Cholera is reported from several places, otherwise public health generally good
9	Jessore, „ 28 „	3 12	There has been rain on the 25th and 26th with hail on the first day Lands are being ploughed for cultivation of next paddy crop Deaths from fever and cholera are reported from the Bongong sub-division
	Jhenida	1 42	
	Magurah	2 55	
	Bongong	0 10	
	Narail	0 16	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot and sultry Reaping of *rubbee* crops almost over with fair outturn Land is being prepared for *bhadoi* crops in the Jungipore sub-division Public health good.
Rajshahye Dvn. 11	Dinagepore, Mar. 27 '85	Nil	Weather—cloudy and a little cool. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops finished. A little rain would do much good. Rice is selling at from 14 to 16 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy Rain wanted for preparation of land for early sowings Cholera prevails, particularly in the Nowgong sub-division, and a few cases of small pox are reported
13	Rungpore „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable Sowing of *aus* is in progress. Wheat, tobacco, and pulse are still being gathered Rain wanted Some cases of cholera are reported from the Gaibanda and Nilphamari sub divisions, public health otherwise good
14	Bogra, „ 28 „	0 29	Weather—cool The rain has done much good, but more rain is required Cholera is still reported from thanas Sibgunge, Bogra, Panchbibi, and Adamdighi.
15	Pubna, „ 28 „	0 16	Weather—hot, occasionally misty in the mornings and cloudy in the evenings. Rain wanted for preparing lands and for standing crops Public health continues good, with the exception of a few sporadic cases of cholera.
16	Darjeeling, „ 28 „	0·76	Weather—rainy Prospects of crops good and have been much improved by yesterday's rain
17	Julpigoree, „ 28 „	1 64	Weather—much colder towards the end of the week Prospects of sugarcane good. Mustard and tobacco are expected to yield a fair outturn. Cattle-disease bad in Dooars Public health good.
	Eastern Districts		
Dacca Dvn. 18	Dacca, Mar 28 '85	1·05	Weather—hot Gathering of pulses nearly finished Sowing and ploughing are going on vigorously *Cheena kaon*, and other crops are thriving. Prospects of crops good Small pox prevalent in the town of Dacca, and there are cases of cholera in the district
	Narainguage .	1 36	
19	Furreedpore, „ 28 „	0 17	Weather—hot and cloudy, threatening storms. Prospects of crops fair. Rain wanted for sowings. Public health on the whole good.
	Goalundo	0 18	
	Madaripore ..	0·05	
20	Backergunge, „ 26 „	0 17	Weather—warm, cloudy at times. Cultivation of *aus* paddy is progressing. The rain has done some good to the crops A few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported from several parts of the district.
21	Mymensingh, „ 27 „	0·13	Weather—much cooler. The rain will do good. Pulses are being gathered and fields are being prepared for paddy.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—*concld*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divs. 22	Chittagong, Mar. 30 '85	1·29	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops continue good. Prices of food-grains steady Cholera is still reported, otherwise public health good
Chittagong Divs. 23	Noakholly, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy at times *Khesaree* and linseed are being gathered Chillies and other *rubbee* crops are ripening Preparation for sowing *aus* paddy is going on Cholera still continues in a few places.
Chittagong Divs. 24	Tipperah, „ 27 „	0·04	Weather—sultry and cloudy Ploughing for late paddy is actively proceeding. Cold-weather crops are all reaped, the outturn has generally been good, especially in case of jute and chillies Small pox is on the decline, but cholera is spreading in the Daudkandy thana, and cattle-disease is reported from Chandygram.
Chittagong Divs. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 24 „	Nil	Weather—foggy in the morning, excessively hot at noon *Joom* cutting still continues; the rain which fell in the interior has done much good to tobacco and other crops Only one case of cholera is reported during the week from Ranganuttee.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot and windy Early paddy is still being sown; gathering of tobacco continues Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, Mar. 28 '85	Nil	Weather—hot Reaping of wheat and barley continues, gathering of castor is going on *Rahar* is being harvested, cotton looks well; poppy crop has nearly been gathered Public health good, no further reports of cholera from the Behar sub division
Patna Divn. 27	Gya, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on; the outturn of these crops and that of opium fair Health middling, fever increasing.
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crop is nearly completed; preparation of fields for sugarcane is in progress Damage to opium by hail has turned out to be greater than it was expected, outturn, however, is expected to be an average one
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot Harvesting of *rubbee* crop is progressing; paddy, *moong*, and *cheena* are being sown in some parts; some rain is wanted Collection of opium has been nearly finished Prices rising Public health good
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—east and west winds prevail alternately Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress The collection of opium is almost finished
Patna Divn. 31	Sarun, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—bright and warm The bulk of the *rubbee* crops has been harvested with good results, *rahar* and castor plants are being cut, opium has been collected, and weighment is going on, sowings of indigo and *cheena* are in progress. Prices easy Public health good
Patna Divn. 32	Chumparun „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—getting warm Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues. Prospects of poppy crop continue good A little of the outturn remains to be collected now; prices slightly rising Public health fair.
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Mar 28 '85	Nil	Weather—getting warm daily Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress; weather continues favourable to poppy crop, prices steady, cholera and small pox are reported from the Sudder thana
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Bhagulpore, .. .	..	Not received
Bhagulpore Divn. 35	Purneah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot with strong east winds. Prospects of wheat fair in places. Health good
Bhagulpore Divn. 36	Maldah, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot, occasionally cloudy Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on with a fair outturn *Boro* paddy is being irrigated, rain is wanted for ploughing The average price of common rice is 16 seers per rupee Public health is generally good, a few cases of cholera are reported from the interior.
Bhagulpore Divn. 37	Sonthal Perghs. „ 28 „	0·22	Weather—west winds beginning to blow Prospects of *mohua* crop fair except in Deoghur, where prospects are doubtful, the crop being late Winter crops are being cut, outturn fair, general health good, but small pox is prevalent in the Rajmehal sub division
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack, Mar 27 '85	0·10	Weather—hot *Dalua* is in ear, and in some places ripening, ploughing in progress. Price of common rice ranges from 18 to 20 seers per rupee in town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good, cholera abating.
Orissa Divn. 39	Pooree, ..	...	Not received.
Orissa Divn. 40	Balasore „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily Ploughing operations are going on vigorously, cotton crops are being gathered With the exception of a few cases of cholera in the interior, public health generally is good
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency			
41	Hazaribagh Mar 27 '85	Nil	Weather—clear and warm with strong north west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly completed *Mohua* blossoms are falling; the prospect is not good Health generally good.
42	Lohardagga, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—warm There was slight rain in the interior of the district last Sunday. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is proceeding, *mohua* is being gathered with a fair outturn, mango crop also promises to be a fair one, slight rise in prices near head quarters, but in Palamow there is a slight fall A few cases of small-pox are reported here and there
43	Singbhoom, „ 27 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot Standing crops are doing well, mango has failed, *mohua* fairly good A severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the Chybassa Town and still continues, health elsewhere good.
44	Manbhoom, „ 28 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry with westerly winds *Mohua* flowers are dropping, mango crop expected to be a failure Coarse rice sold on the 28th instant in the Purulia market at 19½ seers per rupee Cholera and small-pox are reported from one or two places, otherwise public health generally is good

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 31st March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of December 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported	FOOD-GRAINS							FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OIL-SEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY			Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food-grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard-seed				Drained	Undrained.	Mixed with other kinds.	Other kinds.
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)															
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	13,246	.	13,246	.	826		14 072	1,204	100	59	1,900	512		23	29	.....	...	.....
Beerbhoom	31,206		31,206		.		31 206		.			.	.	196		.	...	... ..
Midnapore . .	2,51 352	62,486	2,90 805		26		2,90 831	788	415	374			4	420		77	...	... ..
Hooghly	62 870	2,205	65 295	358	1,239		65 881	1 12,015	29 ,,802	8,459	9,469		1 ,02	33	1,480	1,934	...	5,823
24-Pergunnahs	4,34,411	33,451	4,67 118	45			4,67 163	80 121	418 720			77	6,009		5 897	89,287	...	3,606
Nuddea	1,450	42	1,444	3,559	34 607	32,2.1	70 305	37,647	890	11,242	3,477	.	365	241	276	2 159	...	2,330
Jhulna ..	8,102	9,610	11 109		509		11 608	2 850	210		175		.			19,673	..	.
Jessore ..	10,441	1,275	11,258		5 145	804	17 215	78 613	385	236			.		599	12,096	...	2,060
Moorshedabad .	236		236	1,125	2,922		4,290	8 287		541	1,090	.	.	133		.	...	1
Dinagepore .. .	.. .							17,711	12,915			.	.			24	...	.....
Rajshahye .. .	.. .	. .			5,830		5,830	76,349		1,713	1,172	.	.	. .	....	....	...	... ..
Rungpore .. .					311		311	1 ,0,012	400,980		1,128	.	1,360		.	....	3,815	14,060
Bogra	3,072		3,072		937		3,409	20 713			371				..	..		
Pubna	2,450	.	2,450		4,861	55	7,366	4,71,486	576,150	551	18,604		.	..	.	..	27	720
Darjeeling								1,181	70			7,703	.	.	..	..	...	...
Julpigoree .								61 098	55),515			6,150			..	..	5	35
Cooch . ..	485		485		508	101	1 094	4,27 914		149	950	13	648		..	.	..	22
Purreedpore	1,960	440	2 210		3,674	1,2.5	7 109	2,24 312		570	705				..	.	...	. ..
Sokergunge .	1,98,903		1,98,903		250		1,98,853	6,911							. .	75	...	... ..
Tymensing	638	.. .	638		113		751	1,05,4 8		.	2,410				..	... ..	...	.....
Tipporah	17,923		17,923				17 923	475	. .						... .	.	..	. ....
Chittagong	3,055	2,394	4,561				5 551					849	190	..	.. .		...	.. ...
Arakan ..								78					300		..	. .	.	
Total of Bengal .	10,38,480	1,11,899	11,08,417	5,067	60,158	34,556	12 08 079	14 86,856	2,371,942	23,894	41,457	15,315	9,721	1,067	8,231	93,367	3,847	35,460
BEHAR.																		
Patna	287	.. .	287	2,746	33,765	1 182	37,980	1,830		34 087	19,415	.	32	6	3,006	785	...	1,287
Gya . ..	..	.	.							2,226	9 0	.	..	18	..	2,345	...	3
Allahabad	.			3,205	3,821	3 319	10,345			10 539	5, 50	3	.		95	2,739	...	4
Monghyr ..	459	.	459		760	1,005	2 224			768	224				.		...	...
Purbhunga .	...				1,727		1,727			26,061	10,918				.	1,103	.	316
Arun		.	.	582	1,714	190	2,496			1 143	1,025				. .	.	.	. .
Chumparun		..								8,1 0	89			..	. .	.	..	
Monghyr ..				1 011	14,7 9	540	16 190			540	4,190				..	9	..	2
Bhagulpore .	5		5	3,.81	993	15,021	19 585	349	75	2 615	12,015				.	85	.	.. .
Purneah	. ..			500	110		800	5 195		1,7 3	6,125	357			.	. .	..	202
Gaidah ..	..			1,200	700	613	2,523	15, .21		371	4,830	.	.			. .	.	.....
Santhal Perguunahs ...	279		279	8,120	658	3 716	12,773			2,318	15,295		3	128	.		.	78
Total of Behar .	1,030	.	1,030	21 016	57 177	25 691	1,08 814	22 595	75	95,536	99 282	360	35	152	3,101	7,113	.	1,864
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack ..		2,900	1,917				1 813	540		.			.		.	.	..	. . .
Balasore ...	78,142	58,913	1,14,98.				1,14 963	1,8 5	6 0		40		8					109
Total of Orissa ...	58,142	61,813	1,16,775	..	. ...	..	1 16 775	2,395	600	.21	400		8		..		. .	109
CHOTA NAGPORE																		
Hazaribagh .					543		543				1,081	132					.	.....
Manbhoom .	. .										260	1				..		...
Total of Chota Nagpore ..					543		543				1,332	133			.		...	....
Grand Total of Supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	11,17,652	1,73,711	12,26,322	26,083	1,17,868	60,037	14,30,210	19 10 866	2,372,617	1 19,430	1,33,891	15,787	9,764	1,219	11,332	1,02,480	3,847	... .
THE PROVINCES																		
Assam . ..	..	.	....		.	.	.	15,051	140	.	13,181	61,900	..	236	.....	.. ..	...	.....
North-West-ern Provinces and Oudh	3		3	1,05,954	20 040	4 042	1,29 039	386		22,478	6 832	918	72 843		56	310	..	3
Punjab	28		28	11,140	18 895	647	30 710				1,011	265	16,118		.. .	..	...	.....
Central Provinces	. .				10 700	806	11,571		.	11,916	.	. .			. .	..	...	... ..
Rajputana States .	..					2	2						411	.	. .	.	..	... ..
Bombay	.			4			4					1	9,435	.	1,978	.	...	... ..
Madras	... .				41,103	.	41 103				272			.	4,236	. .	.	226
British Burmah		1,999	1,249				1,249						6,913	. .		.. ..	..	... ..
Other places	69		69			145	255	29	651			133		60	9,458	76	.	56
Grand Total of Imports in Dec { 1884 / 1883	11,17,752 / 8,25,497	1,75,710 / 93,757	12,27,571 / 8 84,006	1,43,181 / 2,17,538	2,22 871 / 1,89,908	65 720 / 12 843	16,59 343 / 13 04,145	19,26 312 / 9,75,249	2,373,398 / 2,381 370†	1 51,004 / 3,93,305	1,67,207 / 60,737	79,035 / 81,216	1,09,555 / 1,86,140	1,315 / 1,249	27,060 / 20,190	1,02,886 / 71,079	3 847	37,931 / 47,226

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1884 *was as follows.—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	1,85,860	80	1,85,891	...	80	..	1,85,971	6,328	1,955,800	....	.....	209	267	.....	901	.....	...	.....
Other ports in Bombay ..	1,196	.	1,196	.			1,196	...		.. ..	. .	. .	. .	... ..	.. .	.. .	...	... ..
Madras	200		200	99	13,132	45	13,476		320 650	.. 4	. .		... .	247	... ..	.....	...	.....
Other ports in Madras	29,396	6,202	35,378	.	5,939	4	39,265	2,506	321,050	...	... ..	... ..	... ..	67	126	5	...	..
British Burmah	2,978	.	2,978	404	8,243	3	11,688	939	243,500	.. ..	27	22	...	6	639	291	...	2,276
Other Indian ports	11	.	11	3	736	129	899	.	849,015	..	.....	1	. . .		613	491	...	1,475
Pondicherry	998		998	304	204		1,406			. .		. . .	. ...	...	... .	... .	...	.....
Total of Inter-portal trade	2,20,639	6,282	2,24,546	770	27,404	181	2,52,901	10,773	3,690,015	4	27	232	267	320	2,300	755	...	10,949
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	1,53,324		1,53,324	62,332	22,995	. .	2,39,651	15,58,966	704,703	2,60,275	71,960	29,267	15,857	783	.....	.....	...	5,679
Other Foreign ports	3,41,049	4,823	3,44,063	2,055	20,908	10	3,67,036	4,98,568	3,166,635	55,073	1	3,489	15,733	804	241	.....	...	1,754
Total of Foreign trade ..	4,94,373	4,823	4,97,387	64,387	44,903	10	6,06,687	20,57,534	3,871,338	2,54,348	71,961	32,756	29,590	1,587	241	. . .	..	7,433
Grand Total of Exports in Dec. { 1884 / 1883	7,15,012 / 6,70,777	11,075 / 1,048	7,21,933 / 6,71,450	65,157 / 3,20,893	72,307 / 33,363	191 / 3,254	8,59,588 / 10,36,640	20,68,309 / 6,96,204	7,561,353 / 13,124,610	2,56,353 / 4,55,083	71,978 / 60,919	32,987 / 1,05,971	29,857 / 99,596	1,587 / 2,048	2,550 / 6,538	755 / 1,396	...	13,115 / 22,902

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of December 1884.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES	FOOD-GRAINS					FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OILSEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food grains	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed.	Mustard-seed				Drained.	Undrained.	Manufactured.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	9,30,584	1,23 472	10,181	74,831	7,242	8 96 701	702 847	30,915	57,978		7 577	468	531	61,607	27	7,775
,, river steamers						3,11 159			15 404	88 035	1 300	276				376
,, rail { East Indian	43,344		1,32,935	1,05 022	24 284			1 16 983	72 624		2 218	83,446	824	3,169	7,413	705
,, rail { Eastern Bengal	5,176			1,915	34,028	6,27,689	1 023,980	3,708	10,020	17,707	448	233	851	1,478	8,830	14,990
,, rail { Cal and South-Eastern	6,844										429		7,117	31,383		13,730
,, road ,, ...	74,508	8,902	43			87 081	43 610									
,, sea	69 738	41,246		41,103	146	1,632	1,251		272	964	10,336	60	15,673	76	,,	201
Grand Total of Imports in December { 1884	11,17,752	1,75,710	1,43,181	2 22,871	65 730	19,26,312	2,373 493	1,51,004	1,57,307	79,004	1,09,355	1,515	27,050	1,03,866	8,847	37,883
Imports in December { 1883	8,35,497	93,757	2 17,539	1,89,968	12,843	9 73,249	2,381,279	3 01,306	60,727	61,316	1,96,140	1,249	20,190	71,079	47,284	

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of December 1884

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

WHITHER EXPORTED	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny bags	WHITHER EXPORTED	Cotton piece-goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian				Euro-pean	Indian	Euro-pean	Indian		
BENGAL	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No	CHOTA NAGPORE	Rs	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	No.
Burdwan	2 74 014	1,760	475	1,429	43 402	19 050	Hazaribagh	80 024			116	6 025	3,075
Beerbhoom	1,81,728		40	466	17 152	20 690	Manbhoom	1,02,341		42	2,846	8,275	3,670
Midnapore	1,27 990		1,883		14,807	22,748	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,41,205		42	2,961	14,289	10,745
Hooghly	1,38 404	8 275	609	33		27 715							
24 Pergunnahs	1 81,931	12,555	388		11 786	34 215	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	72,88,410	45,140	14,374	9,123	6,65,590	1,129,690
Nuddea	3,91,525		966		24 805	20,714							
Khulna	59 029		97		5 716	4 475							
Jessore	1,76,096		427		16 584	9 985							
Moorshedabad	1,18 816	110	46	13	15 816	2 380	OTHER PROVINCES						
Dinagepore	1,05,112	3 080	209		9 080	210							
Rajshahye	1,84 176	770	79		1,0 8	3 525							
Rungpore	3,05 592		905		19 400	4 5	Assam	6 63 037	230	665	10	27,776	.....
Bogra	1,58,.. 0		98		5 562	2 615	North Western Provinces and Oudh	17,46,335	8,140	3,548	1,309	21,135	843 810
Pubna	2,11, 48		894		58 685	3,750	Punjab	6,39,745	770	1,091	16	1	655 726
Darjeeling	80 280	1,210	232		752	910	Central Provinces	47,880		664			64,350
Julpigoree	1 02 528	550	185	17	13,7 7		Rajputana States	21 770		85			35,176
Dacca	8,47,127		751	1 417	36,024	585	Bombay	5 152	310		2		1,955 800
Furreedpore	3 47,710		804		21 116	5 215	Madras	28 261		1,831			651,700
Backergunge	89,6.8		26		16 665	6,000	British Burmah	3 63,108		651	1,274		244,500
Mymensingh	500				13 175	100	Other places	8,961	1,869	26	2,5 5	..	4,031,378
Tipperah	1,75,525		176	11	7 890	251 7.0							
Chittagong					200		Grand Total of Exports in Dec { 1884	1 08 13 775	56 489	22,901	14 764	7 13 567	9 121,618
Noakholly					2,200			1 07,15,396	1,53 133	20,902	6,282	5,70,691	14,320,461
Total of Bengal	41,88 080	28,110	8 343	3,391	1 68 451	454,780							
BEHAR							*The Sea borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of December 1884 was as follows* —						
Patna	4,83,336	580	198	269	1,09 927	84,709		Rs *	Rs	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	No
Gya	98,.84	3,410	52	394	12,021	15 785	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA						
Shahabad	1,89 2.8	230	18	310	2 .98	19 085	From Foreign Ports—						
Monufferpore	1,27 872	880			7 559	1 575	United Kingdom	94 02 06*		16,204	..	5 74,680	141
Durbhunga	5 78 .52	3 410	23	501	3 07	28 520	Other foreign ports	3 69,085		390		1,25,906	500
Sarun	5 28 0 6				1 90	12 805							
Chumparun	1 25 336	1,700	27	25	14 5 8	14 289	Total of Foreign Trade	97,91,145		16 601		7,00 586	641
Monghyr	1,00 92	550	14	155	10 0.0	36,075							
Bhagulpore	1,09 652	5,610	61	240	20,658	7 90	From Indian Ports—						
Purneah		20	17	35	22 817	9 4 9	Bombay	10,212	90 098		8,895	58,201	,, ,,
Maldah			80		9 . 0	105	Madras		1,470				,, ,,
Santhal Pergunnahs	2 71,512	20	45	574	10 8 8	31 480	Other ports in Madras		20			2 290	,, ,,
Total of Behar	27,32,480	16,850	550	3,070	2,80 204	247 440	British Burmah	1 750					,, ,,
ORISSA							Other Indian ports			1			600
Cuttack	3 500					73,160	Total of Interportal Trade	11,962	91,581	1	8 895	60,491	600
Balasore	2,22,096		5 459	204	551	36 915							
Total of Orissa	2,25,596		5,459	204	551	46,715	Grand Total of Imports in Dec { 1884	97 03 107	91 581	16,601	8 895	7,60 977	1,241
								80,54 596	1,10,325	9,627	9,151	6,69,655	700

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of December 1884.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE GOODS		COTTON TWIST		Salt.	Gunny-bags
	European.	Indian	European	Indian		
	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
By country boats	2,68 585	7,850	3 26		3,12 716	121,760
,, river steamers	7 46 189		1 .82	1,427	6,676	
,, rail { East Indian	29 13 .92	27 940	6 651	8 784	3,05,234	1,899,685
,, rail { Eastern Bengal	29,51 845	5,650	2 604	10	84 916	29,085
,, rail { Calcutta and South-Eastern	15 284				125	560
,, road ,,	2,14 861	12 980	1 011	20	4,291	9,186
,, sea	8,05,055	1,888	7 702	4 013	5.1	7,861,345
Grand Total of Exports in December { 1884	1,08,13,775	56,489	22 .63	14 254	7,12,867	9,121,618
Grand Total of Exports in December { 1883	1,07,15,396	1,53,133	20,902	6,282	5,70,691	14,320,461

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th March 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Air pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air pressure: Mean reduced to sea level	Air pressure: Variation from mean	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Lowest during week	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature of week.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean of week.	Temperature: Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore*	29 889	29 939	—	S	280	?	—	69 9	24th & 25th Mar	?	71 7	?	—	86·1
		False Point	29 928	29 950	+ 012	SW	240	96 9	27th Mar	65 5	21st Mar	86 2	71 4	78·8	—3·0	83 7
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 858	29 940	+ 019	SSW	69	101 4	27th ,,	60 3	21st ,,	93 4	72 2	83·8	—3·9	86·3
	Balasore	Balasore	29 [illegible]	29 912	—	SSW	167 9	92 4	21st & 22nd & 26th Mar	68 2	24th ,,	90 6	71 1*	80 9	—	84·6
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	29 916	29 944	+ 008	SSW	303	87 2	22nd & 24th Mar	75 0	23rd ,,	80 3	76 9	81 6	—1 2	83 3
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 775	29 924	—	S	147 4	102 8	27th ,,	70 2	22nd and 23rd Mar	97 0	72 1	84 9	—	86·3
	24-Pergunnahs . / Howrah .. / Hooghly .	Calcutta	29 912	29 943	+ 001	SSW	127	91 5	21st ,,	69 2	22nd ,,	91 1	70 6	81 0	—1 2	83·0
	Burdwan .	Burdwan	29 8[illegible]	29 [illegible]22	+ 011	S	100 6	97 7	26th ,,	67 4	21st ,,	96 5	71 4	84 0	+0 3	85 4
	Bankoora .	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Raniguuge	29 578	—	—	WSW	92 7	100 1	6th ,,	68 4	21st ,,	97 3	71 5	84 4	—	86 5
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 851	29 918	+ 017	SW	109 4	97 2	22nd & 23rd Mar	66 2	22nd ,,	95 4	69 6	82 5	—0·1	86·2
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started													
	Jessore ... / Khoolna . .	Jessore	29 90[illegible]	29 935	+ 019	S, W	110	96 3	22nd ,,	66 5	21st & 26th Mar	92 9	69 6	81 3	—2 0	85·1
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 891	29 982	+ 024	SSE	70	91 2	22nd ,,	66 5	19th ,,	86 1	68 4	77 3	—1 7	80·2
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 917	—	—	Observations not taken under order									—	
	Noakholly .. .	Noakholly	—	—	—	SE	104 4	91 0	22nd Mar	61 8	26th ,,	86 1	67 4	76 8	—	80·6
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 918	—	—	S W	90	93 5	21st & 22nd Mar	63 0	22nd & 23rd Mar	90 4	66 7	78 5	—	81·4
	Dacca ...	Dacca	29 9[illegible]	29 9[illegible]7	+ 0 0	SSW	89	95 1	22nd Mar	63 9	20th ,,	91 0	68 8	80 3	—1 4	84·4
	Commillah .	Commillah	29 927	29 965	—	Variable	66 1	93 5	21st & 22nd Mar	65 8	22nd & 26th Mar	89 5	67 9	78 7	—	81·7
	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh	29 886	—	—	SE	92 3	94 5	25th	58 1	27th ,,	91 0	61 8	76 4	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna ..	Bogra*	29 841	—	—	LSE	247 5*	98 5	23rd ,,	64 7†	26th ,,	91 1†	69 1†*	80 7††	—	84·3
		Serajgunge	29 896	29 944	—	SE	129 2*	96 4	22nd ,,	60 9	22nd Mar	92 8	65 7	79 3	—	83·9
	Rajshahye ..	Rampore Beauleah*	29 851	29 900	—	SSE	155 1†	99 5	24th ,,	60 7	23rd ,,	97 2	65 7	81 5	—	84 4
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore ..	Dinagepore	29 781	29 902	—	E	71 7	99 1	23rd, & 24th Mar	60 7	21st ,,	95 2	65 0	80 1	—	85·3
	Rungpore ..	Rungpore*	29 783	29 909	—	SE	106†	94 3	26th ,,	58 4	23rd ,,	91 9	64 5	78 1	—	81·3
	Julpigoree . / Cooch Behar ..	Julpigoree	29 [illegible]5	29 947	—	ESE	130 4	96 0	25th ,,	55 1	21st & 22nd Mar	91 3	59 8	75 5	—	80·2
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	28 951	—	—	Calm	119	63 8	24th ,,	45 7	25th ,,	60 6	47 0	53 8	—	55 6
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 781	29 901	+ 006	ENE	53 3	99 2	23rd & 24th Mar	66 9	21st ,,	97 6	64 9	81 3	+2 4	85·2
	Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore .	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga .	Durbhunga	29 735	29 904	+ 021	ENE	115	95 4	24th & 25th Mar	63 4	22nd ,,	94 6	67 9	81·3	+2 4	84·6
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 659	29 888	—	ESE	139 0	97 9	25th ,,	?	—	95 3	—	—	—	86·7
	Sarun ..	Chupra*	29 7[illegible]	—	—	Calm	28 6	99 5	24th & 26th Mar	62 4	21st ,,	97 3	64 1	81 7	—	89·6
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 552	29 [illegible]04	—	SW	166 1	94 5	25th & 27th Mar	68 0	23rd ,,	92 6	71 3	81 9	—	89·5
		Buxar	29 647	29 8[illegible]	—	WNW	101 1	99 0	26th ,,	62 9	21st ,,	97 6	67 1	82 4	—	86·9
		Arrah ..	29 [illegible]68	29 [illegible]93	—	ESE	78 1	99 9	26th ,,	60 9	21st ,,	98 3	66 1	82 2	—	86·6
	Gya	Gya	29 409	29 8[illegible]7	*	W	82 3	101 4	27th ,,	59 0	21st ,,	99 7	62 9*	80 8*	—2 1*	88·1
	Patna .	Bauzipore	29 713	29 907	0	E	68 2	99 5	25th & 26th Mar	62 5	21st ,,	97 6	67 6	82 6	+2 4	87·1
	South Bhagulpore . / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29·723	29 885	—	ENE, NNW	239	98 8	26th ,,	63 0	21st ,,	93 9	67 2	82·1	—	86·9
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Dooman	29 880	—	—	S W	117 5	97 7	26th ,,	63 8	27th ,,	96 0	69 2	82·6	—	87·0
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh . ..	Hazaribagh	27 895	29 882	0	SSW	158 4	94 5	27th ,,	6[illegible] 0	22nd ,,	91 3	67 6	79·5	+0 4	85·0
	Lohardugga . . / Manbhoom .	Ranchee	27 780	29 881	*	—	—	94 5	27th ,,	62 1	23rd ,,	90·3	66 3	68 3	—	86·2
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ..	29·134	—	—	SSW	209 5	101 2	27th ,,	67 0	21st ,,	95 5	69 3	82·3	—	87·6

* Means for six days.
† Ditto ,, five ,,

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same The *Amount* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky vations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi from the district (*i.e.*), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by their number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 27th March 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL — Of week. Mean for district	Of week. Normal mean	Since 1st of month. Mean for district	Since 1st of month. Normal mean	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.
67	2 5	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ..	Pooree	ORISSA.
70	4 9	Nil	0 03	0 19	0 20	0 65	−0 45	54 25	59 34	−5 09	0 3	0 4	False Point		
65	3 9	0 04	0 61	0 16	0 90	0 27	+0 13	52 55	54 48	−1 93	0 8	0 3	Cuttack .	Cuttack ...	
81	1 0	Nil	0 15	0 21	0 63	0 97	−0 34	59 53	53 96	+3 57	0 7	0 5	Balasore .	Balasore	
73	7 0	Nil	0 03	0 04	0 13	0 85	−0 72	74 60	64 33	+10 27	0 3	0 2	Saugor Island .	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs ..	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
49	0 6	Nil	0 17	0 12	0 32	1 46	−1 14	45 11	53 14	−8 03	0 3	0 1	Midnapore .	Midnapore	
60	3 6	1 00	0·34	0 07	0 16	1 18	−0 82	52 59	53 99	−1 40	0 7	0 3	Calcutta .	24 Pergunnahs .. ... Howrah ... ... Hooghly	
47	1 7	Nil	0 30	0 12	0 39	1 04	−0 65	37 37	48 87	−11 50	0 7	0 4	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ... ... Bankoora	
39	2 0	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 47	0 79	−0 32	40 82	53 15	−12 33	0 0	0 4	Ramgunge .	Beerbhoom ... ... West Burdwan	
50	3 3	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 22	0 58	−0 36	36 51	51 69	−15 18	0 0	0 2	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
			0 27	0 24	0 19	1 25	−0 80	38 39	52 32	−13 93	0 7	0 5	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
58	2 3	3 03	1 47	0 28	1 51	1 67	−0 16	57 08	56 58	+0 50	1 3	0 7	Jessore .	Jessore ... ... Khoolna	
74	5 0	0 60		0 20		1 45			118 02			0 6	Chittagong	Chittagong	EAST BENGAL.
			Nil	0 42	1 50	2 11	−0 52	67 10	90 16	−22 97	0 0	0 0	Demagiri ..	Chittagong Hill Tracts .	
			0 08	0 21	0 04	1 67	0 75	80 59	80 01	+0 58	0 8	0 7	Barrisal ..	Backergunge	
69	4 3	Nil	Nil	0 61	1 09	2 62	−1 53	98 62	115 34	−16 72	0 0	0 0	Noakholly	Noakholly	
67	2 3	0 16	0 17	0 44	0 22	2 23	−2 01	46 44	60 04	−13 60	1 3	0 8	Furreedpore ..	Furreedpore	
62	3 1	1 39	1 50	0 49	1 51	2 35	−0 84	52 06	62 96	−10 90	2 0	0 9	Dacca ...	Dacca	
63	1 0	0 08	0 11	0 95	0 86	3 44	−2 58	66 87	76 52	9 65	0 5	1 3	Commillah .	Commillah ...	
—	3 4	0 15	0 48	0 09	0 82	1 57	0 75	47 70	71 97	−24 27	1 5	1 0	Mymensingh .	Mymensingh	
55	2 3	0 29											Bogra ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	NORTH BENGAL.
58	3 4	0 02	0 32	0 31	0 41	0 96	−0 55	39 18	58 37	−19 19	0 7	0 7	Serajgunge		
57	0 7	Nil	Nil	0 19	0 13	0 63	−0 50	35 05	55 28	−20 24	0 0	0 4	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah	
45	1 1	Nil	Nil	0 23	0 20	0 55	−0 35	39 13	58 06	−18 93	0 0	0 4	Dinagepore .	Dinagepore	
66	4 8	Nil	0 19	0 69	0 49	1 23	−0 79	51 03	77 75	−26 72	0 5	0 9	Rungpore ..	Rungpore	
66	2 0	1 83	1 37	0 77	1·71	1 51	+0 20	97 67	116 28	−18 61	1 8	0 9	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar	
73	5·6	0·35	1 33	0 76	1 78	1 78	0 .	110 57	158 91	39 14	2 0	1 5	Darjeeling .	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
57	3 3	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 30	0 40	−0 10	47 09	59 09	−12 00	0 0	0 3	Purneah ..	Purneah .. . North Bhaugulpore .	
													Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore	
49	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 07	0 27	0 39	−0 12	25 37	43 70	−8 33	0 0	0 2	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	NORTH BEHAR.
41	0 0	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 20	0 20	0 00	42 40	46 47	−3 07	0 0	0 1	Motihari .	Chumparun	
33	0·2	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 40	0 24	+0 16	31 58	42 24	−10 66	0 0	0 1	Chupra	Saran	
32	1 1	Nil											Dehree .		
29	0 4	Nil	Nil	0 02	0 44	0·32	+0 14	30·13	40 70	−10 57	0 0	0 2	Buxar .	Shahabad	
36	0·0	Nil											Arrah		
28	1·9	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 55	0 27	+0 28	29·32	41 10	−11 78	0 0	0 3	Gya	Gya	
40	0·6	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 39	0 25	+0 14	29 59	41 71	−13 12	0 0	0 2	Bankipore	Patna ..	
46	0·6	Nil	Nil	0 05	0 43	0 26	+0 17	31·70	43 31	−11 61	0 0	0 1	Bhaugulpore .	South Bhaugulpore . Mongyr .	BEHAR.
64	0·9	0 22	0·04	0 54	0 3.	0 48	−0 11	34·63	50 04	−15 41	0 2	0 1	Deoghur	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
25	0·7	Nil	Nil	0 09	1 17	0 77	+0 40	36 64	48 48	−11 84	0 0	0 2	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
43	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0 45	0 32	−0·37	25 92	40 60	−10 68	0 0	0 2	Ranchee ..	Lohardugga ... .. Manbhoom	CHOTA NAGPUR.
38	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·06	1 08	1 08	−0·02	46 43	53·96	−7 47	0 0	0·1	Cayeenass .	Singboom .	

period for the past ten years. The variations are *negatives* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater y 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part o the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10 Under the head "District obser tional stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th March 1885.

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 21st March	Sunday, 22nd March	Monday, 23rd March	Tuesday, 24th March	Wednesday, 25th March.	Thursday, 26th March	Friday, 27th March	Total. Number of rainy days	Total. Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st to 27th March 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 27th March	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree			0 10					1	0 10	0 10	0 46	64 38	51 21
		Khurdah								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 71	54 05	41 28
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 53	41 97	33 52
		False Point								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 86	53 94	42 27
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39 48	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 73	57 30	45 47
		Banki								Nil	Nil	0 11		48 19	?
		Cuttack			0 10					1	0 10	1 0	0 83	55 54	44 53
		Kendrapara			1 20					1	1 20	1 58	0 87	46 53	35 10
		Jajpore			0 75					1	0 75	0 87	0 94	50 80	39 15
	Balasore	Chandbali						0 14		1	0 14	1 18	1 02	64 75	50 03
		Bhuddruck				0 21	0 05			2	0 26	0 52	0 75	60 86	53 74
		Soorah					0 50			1	0 50	1 51	1 27	49 47	34 19
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	0 36	1 01	72 44	49 97
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 81	52 25	36 17
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 95	57 48	35 07
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 65	70 15	64 65
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 67	83 50	67 15
		Tumlook								1	0 50	0 50	1 03	46 10	33 52
		Midnapore						0 50		Nil	Nil	0 45	1 33	47 63	30 48
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 53	30 54	33 37
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour						0 25		1	0 25	0 25	1 22	70 18	61 30
		Alipore Jail						0 95		1	0 95	0 95	1 39	61 51	37 67
		Barrackpore						0 04		1	0 04	0 04	1 49	51 23	31 23
		Dum Dum						1 00		1	1 00	1 00	1 25	60 8	53 57
		Baraset						0 45		1	0 45	0 49	1 13	51 10	31 80
		Bussorhat						0 10		1	0 10	1 85	83 06	66 16	
	Howrah	Howrah						0 85		1	0 85	0 85	1 23	48 95	34 20
		Mohurrah (Oolooberiah)						0 02		1	0 02	0 02	0 38	40 13	25 14
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 83	60 56	51 59
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 05	43 39	30 13
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0 17	0 98	37 34	27 58
	Burdwan	Culna					0 64			1	0 64	0 78	1 02	38 35	26 17
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	0 03	1 28	36 18	30 37
		Cutwa					0 25			1	0 25	0 59	0 83	37 39	29 83
		Ranegunge								Nil	Nil	0 32	0 53	41 71	26 57
	Bankoora	Bankoora								Nil	Nil	1 16	1 22	50 63	33 63
		Indas					0 20			1	0 20	?	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	0 52	1 14	40 80	31 27
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 14	?	?	?
		Mallara								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 73	36 40	19 75
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 5	?	?	?
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 39	1 03	48 43	27 38
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 29	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Rh Soory								Nil	Nil	0 41	0 56	42 92	25 67
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0 33	0 34		24 18
	Nuddea	Bongong						0 10		1	0 10	0 10	1 38	37 98	24 48
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 13	39 81	29 30
		Krishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 99	50 43	26 86
		Chooadanga						0 20	0 01	2	0 21	0 35	1 27	38 95	24 15
		Meherpore						1 20		1	1 20	1 70	1 08	39 03	29 91
		Koositea					0 19			1	0 19	0 28	1 38	44 25	27 14
	Khoolna	Satkira						1 13		1	1 13	1 13	1 84	65 04	36 88
		Bagerhat						0 30	0 30	2	0 30	0 30	1 35	71 73	33 00
		Khoolna						1 21		1	1 21	1 21	1 55	68 54	38 02
	Jessore	Narail						0 16		1	0 16	0 16	1 54	34 07	21 53
		Jessore					2 31	0 72		2	3 03	3 03	1 91	56 54	36 90
		Jhenidah						1 42		1	1 42	1 42	1 86	34 34	27 13
		Magoorah						2 55		1	2 55	2 80	1 65	50 62	31 85
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 32	0 37	37 08	23 36
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 29	0 48	34 03	22 07
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 39	0 70	34 61	23 78
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 63	35 65	20 77
		Azimgunge								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 77	40 26	23 07
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 50	32 80	20 30
		Lalgola								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 63	41 00	21 52
EAST BENGAL	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar											1 56		134 13
		Chittagong					0 95	0 08		2	1 03	4 03	1 34	89 79	93 46
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	1 59	2 11	67 19	90 16
		Raicha					1 25	0 25		2	1 70	3 20	?	67 05	?
		Agartola								Nil	Nil	1 40	3 86	57 61	69 57
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	0 16	1 26	67 20	91 31
		Pirozepore						0 11		1	0 11	0 11	1 31	85 00	71 97
		Burrisal						0 17		1	0 17	2 07	2 15	88 77	90 30
		Bhola						0 04		1	0 04	1 45	1 93	90 38	56 41
	Noakholly	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	1 61	3 23	101 28	118 36
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	0 56	2 01	95 96	118 37
	Furreedpore	Madaripore					0 18	0 11		2	0 29	0 44	2 59	46 81	60 30
		Furreedpore						0 17		1	0 17	0 17	2 10	51 21	68 38
		Goalundo						0 05		1	0 05	0 05	1 59	39 28	57 49
	Dacca	Munshigunge						0 50	0 87	2	1 37	1 37	3 53	61 21	77 61
		Dacca						0 87	0 18	2	1 5	1 05	2 38	46 75	64 37
		Narainxunge						1 36	0 71	2	2 07	2 07		51 36	
		Manickgunge											1 16		58 23
	Comilla	Comilla					0 01	0 36		2	0 46	1 61	3 03	30 47	36 53
		Chandpore								Nil	Nil	0 40	2 96	66 05	38 91
		Brahmunberia								Nil	Nil	Nil	4 13	63 66	69 54
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge						0 21		1	0 21	0 21	2 79	43 20	76 11
		Atia						0 12		1	0 12	0 24	1 21	31 72	60 46
		Mymensingh								1	0 13	0 37	1 73	62 79	78 65
		Jamalpore					0 13			3	1 24	2 35	1 16	46 67	66 23
		Netrokona					0 04	0 20	0 40	Nil	Nil	1 64	?	71 24	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 27th March 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 21st March.	Sunday, 22nd March.	Monday, 23rd March.	Tuesday, 24th March.	Wednesday, 25th March.	Thursday, 26th March.	Friday, 27th March.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall in week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 27th March 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 27th March.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna					0·16			1	0·16	0·29	1·19	48 49	46 87
		Seraigunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 79	49·91	54 67
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 10	37·33	44·07
		Nowkhilla						0·07	0 78	2	1 62	1 62	0 65	39 04	37 47
		Bogra						0 29		1	0 29	0 30	0 69	38 35	43·38
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	0·29	0 70	48 16	55 09
	Rajshahye	Beauleah								Nil	Nil	0 20	0·12	34·94	35·27
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 73	38 16	38 16
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0 16	?	46·14	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	0 30	0·03	34·05	32·89
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 61	34·32	30 43
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	0 28	0·23	44 26	30 81
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 43	43·58	38 16
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 58	0·24	34 03	34 98
		Baloorghat								Nil	Nil	0 11	?	33·07	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)							0 33	1	0 33	0 48	1 33	44·17	63 13
		Rungpore							0 42	1	0 42	20 50	1·20	37 71	76·03
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 38	50·06	74 69
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	1 03	1 07	51·19	82·06
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree						0 06	1 38	2	1·04	1·44	1 49	104 46	118 35
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta						0 01	0 72	2	0 73	0 88	1 56	85 88	101 62
		Cooch Behar						0 31	1 80	2	2 11	2 69	1 37	122 38	130·68
		Mickligunge							0 12	1	0 12	0 51	0 69	85 94	112 16
		Matabhanga						0 47	1 79	2	2 26	2 54	2 24	89 71	126 99
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa						1 00	0 90	2	1 90	2 05	2 19	134·78	200·62
		Silliguri						0 95	0 30	2	1 25	1 41	?	97 54	?
		Darjeeling						0 22	0 51	2	0·73	1 51	1 36	96 38	111·94
		Kalimpong				0 31		0 18	0 08	3	0 47	0 90	?	66 03	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	0·70	0 57	67 18	68·27
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	0 32	0 46	68 93	64 34
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 37	46 77	62·81
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	0 53	0·25	38·77	50·73
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 33	39·37	50 53
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	0 30	0 25	34·55	41 50
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 25	31 07	40·53
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	0 36	0 44	41 59	44 76
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	0 52	0 61	37 37	41·36
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 36	33 08	46 31
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0 38	0 36	34·76	43 76
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	0 27	0 36	42 09	46 76
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 26	45 10	49 18
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0 09	0 08	40 05	44·39
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 26	29 39	44 27
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0 68	0 21	33·75	39 46
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0 36	0 23	29 84	36 07
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	0 24	?	32·33	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	0 50	0·60	30·04	46 69
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	0 34	0 18	35·79	41 40
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	0 63	0 36	35·84	39 08
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	0 29	0 30	29·96	41 48
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 53	0 24	25 66	42·07
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 33	24 98	40 95
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0 59	0 24	28 64	40·12
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 30	30·34	42 10
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	0 27	0 15	34 09	40 19
		Behar								Nil	Nil	0 58	0 30	19 06	43 61
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 33	24 25	40 96
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	0·55	0 19	26 00	30 96
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 54	0 17	25 10	47 48
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 34	36 16	45 28
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 65	0 19	26 96	40 89
		Banka								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 30	26 24	45 19
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 29	36 74	49 31
		Godda								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 33	25 39	47 25
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	0 22	0 35	27 47	53 54
		Nya Doomka				0 22				1	0 22	0 54	0 25	31 30	55 75
		Deoghur								Nil	Nil	0 43	0 30	33 45	50 45
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	0 45	0·73	44·77	46 65
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachambe								Nil	Nil	0 71	0 56	30 46	47 43
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	1 13	0 60	41 07	48 81
		Semtagurah								Nil	Nil	2 56	0 99	35 03	47 46
		Mahudi Hills								Nil	Nil	1 04	0 91	35 03	50 07
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								1	10 02	1 16	?	46 32	?
		Ranchi								Nil	Nil	1 15	1 07	52 90	53 90
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 57	31 41	46 76
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa								Nil	Nil	1 06	1 06	46 46	55 95
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	0 35	1 05	40 46	51 27
		Gobindpore								Nil	Nil	0 26	0·53	31 11	46 06

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 30th March* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH 1885.

THE most prominent feature in the meteorology of the past week has been the rapid reduction of atmospheric pressure. During the previous week pressure had been very decidedly above the normal, and the excess pressure had been increasing even above that which had been recorded hitherto; thus the average excess pressure during the week ending on the 20th instant was no less than 0·072", but the excess during the present week has fallen to 0·014".

For the first three days of the present week the only noticeable features were the steadily reducing pressure, and the gradually increasing temperature. With the reducing pressure baric gradients gradually increased, and southerly moist winds gradually extended over almost the whole Province. On Tuesday, the 24th instant, pressure continued to fall even more rapidly, the fall being particularly rapid in Western Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, where in some cases it equalled a tenth of an inch. This rapid reduction of pressure accompanied the formation of a shallow area of barometric depression over Behar, around which there was a distinct tendency to cyclonic circulation of winds. On the following day, the 25th, pressure continued to fall, and the barometric depression was apparently passing from Behar to North Bengal, for the wind at Patna was north-west, at Hazaribagh it was west, at Burdwan it was south, and at Purneah it was east, thus showing a distinctly cyclonic circulation. On Thursday, the 26th instant, pressure for the only time during the week commenced to rise, but the wind directions showed that the weather was distinctly influenced by the barometric depression which slowly extended in a south-easterly direction, while at the same time small areas of depression appeared to form in South-West Bengal and Cachar. On the 27th, or the last day of the week, the area of depression in Behar Chutia Nagpur and Central Bengal was distinctly marked, and was also accompanied by a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation of wind. It will thus be seen that, with the exception of one day, pressure has steadily decreased throughout the week, and in most districts, except East Bengal, it is now not far removed from the normal. In South Behar and Chutia Nagpur pressure has been during the week just equal to the average, in South-West Bengal, North Behar and Orissa pressure has been only about one-hundreth of an inch above the normal, while in East Bengal the average pressure has been nearly four-hundredths above the normal.

Temperature on the whole has been steadily rising throughout the week, but, perhaps scarcely so rapidly as is usual in the southern districts; and thus, while the temperature in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal has been somewhat below the normal, in Behar and Chutia Nagpur it has been rather above the normal. Maximum temperatures have, however, very decidedly increased during the week, and in some cases very high temperatures have been recorded. Thus, on the 27th instant, Midnapore reported a temperature of nearly 103°, while Cuttack, Gya and Chybassa reported temperatures between 101° and 102°.

As has been noticed above, the weather conditions began to be slightly disturbed on the 25th instant, and on this day, as well as on some of the previous days of the week, some showers of slight importance only were reported As the disturbed conditions became more pronounced on the 26th, heavy rain, accompanied frequently by thunderstorms, became more general, and rain was reported from many stations in South-West, East and North Bengal. On the 27th, however, rain was general only in North Bengal, and particularly in the hill districts of that division On the whole, however, the rainfall over the whole Province has been small throughout the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 27th of March 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall								
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month		Since 1st May 1884	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average.	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average	Normal average.
Orissa	101 1°	65 5	90 7°	71 6°	81 2°	−1·0	0·22	0·17	+0·05	0·6	0·4	+0·2	0·59	0·82	56·03	56·46
South-West Bengal	103 8	66 2	88 9	71 7	82 8	−0·8	0·37	0·15	+0·22	0·5	0·4	+0·1	0·52	1·10	47 15	53·28
East Bengal† ..	95 3	58 1	85 2	66 8	73 0	−1·6	0·44	0·53	−0·09	1·1	0·9	+0·2	1·17	2·24	68 68	79 99
North Bengal ..	99 4	55 1	88 4	65 0	76·2	—	0·44	0·44	0	0·7	0·7	0	0·65	0·99	54·39	74·71
North Behar	99 5	60·9‡	96 5‡	66 1‡	81 4	+2·9	Nil	0·08	−0·08	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·28	0·35	39·88	49·66
South Behar .. .	101 4	59 0	96 9	67·2	82 1	+0·2*	0·01	0·04	−0·03	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·46	0·33	31 41	43 96
Chutia Nagpur .	94 5§	62 1§	90 8§	67 0§	68 9§	+0 1§	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·07	0·62	38·78	49·39

* Gopalpore not included.
† Burrisal not included
‡ Motihari not included
§ Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 30th March 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th March 1885.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
March	22nd	151·6	7·8	29·921	80·0	92·0	22·8	69·2	71·5	0·661	66·2	67	S by W and SW by S	90	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, ▲.
"	23rd	149·5	11·3	·899	80·1	89·9	20·3	69·6	72·8	·711	69·0	71	SW by S and SSW	104	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	24th	152·7	9·1	·813	79·6	89·6	18·4	71·2	71·9	682	67·8	69	S, by W and calm	129	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	25th	152·0	8·5	·789	80·6	91·1	18·9	72·2	73·9	·748	70·5	73	SSW and S .	199	Not measureable.	Chiefly cloudy. d.
"	26th	150·7	6·1	·796	78·2	88·5	17·1	71·4	73·4	764	71·2	79	SSW and SSE ..	197	1·00	Chiefly cloudy. o, g, t, p, <, ▲.
"	27th	146·6	8·8	·790	81·2	89·6	17·9	71·7	77·0	876	75·2	83	SSE and SSW	136	Nil	Morning cloudy, day and night chiefly clear, o
"	28th	149·8	11·0	·7·1	83·6	93·9	18·2	75·7	76·5	819	73·2	72	SSW and S	187	"	Chiefly clear

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days ...	...	29·827
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	..	29·779
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	62·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	85·2
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	80·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	..	24·7
The maximum temperature	...	93·9
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	18
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	6
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	73
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	66
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th March 1885	...	1·00
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .	..	0·24
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 28th March 1885	..	3·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .	..	2·70

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling rain, *t* thunder, *p* passing temporary showers, < lightning, ▲ dew, ▲ hail.

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 30th March 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th March 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1885		°	°	°		°	Inches.	°	%	Inches
March ..	22nd ..	80·1	92·0	21·7	70·3	71·7	·665	67·1	64	Nil
„ ..	23rd	80·1	91·0	20·7	70·3	73·4	·734	70·0	71	„
„ ..	24th ...	80·3	91·5	19·5	72·0	72·7	·703	68·7	68	„
„ .	25th .	79·9	91·2	18·6	72·6	74·7	·791	72·2	77	„
„ ...	26th ..	76·3	90·2	18·6	71·6	73·1	·773	71·5	85	0·94
„ ..	27th .	81·2	92·0	19·2	72·8	77·4	·890	75·7	84	Nil
„	28th	84·4	95·5	19·7	75·8	77·8	·865	74·9	74	„

The mean temperature of the seven days	°	80·3
The extreme variation of temperature	°	25·2
The maximum temperature	°	95·2
The mean relative humidity	%	75
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th March 1885	Ins.	0·94

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 30th March 1885.

W. L. Dallas,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 14th March 1885, present the following results :—

1. Births and deaths registered—

	During weeks ending—	
	14th March 1885.	7th March 1885.
Births—		
Number	624	584
Ratio per mille	24·5	22·9
Deaths—		
Number	804	800
Ratio per mille	33·2	31·4

The above figures indicate improvement in the registration of both events.

2. The Municipalities which returned the highest birth and death-rates are—

Births.	Ratio per mille.	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille.
Chupra	83·1	Jessore	61·2
Purneah	41·6	Santipore	56·2
Hughli	40·2	Purneah	55·4
Bhagulpore	37·1	Suburbs of Calcutta	51·9
Burdwan	36·6	Serampore	51·0
Comillah	34·7	Burdwan	47·3
Durbhanga	32·8	Comillah	42·4
Gya	30·8	Hughli	41·6
		Gya	39·7
		Utterpara	37·8
		Midnapore	35·6
		Beauleah	34·1
		Kishnaghur	32·1
		Poori	31·5

3. The mortality from the several death-causes, exhibited in the table appended to this memoranda, was as follows :—

	During weeks ending—	
	14th March 1885	7th March 1885
Cholera	6·8	4·9
Small-pox	8	6
Fever	12·7	14·2
Bowel-complaints	4·5	4·1
Injury	4	2
Other causes	8·0	7·3

indicating in comparison with the outcome of the preceding week, a noticeable increase of fatal results from cholera with a decrease in those from fever, and augmented mortality from the rest of the diseases

4. Referring to the death-causes above named, it is found that, while bowel-complaints and injury did not prevail with noticeable severity anywhere, the rest proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities :—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Santipore	38·6	Durbhanga	6·3	Purneah	48·4	Poori	16·8
Utterpara	28·3			Burdwan	38·1	Beauleah	13·1
Suburbs of Calcutta	17·0			Jessore	36·7	Dacca	13·0
Midnapore	18·6			Serampore	27·5	Gya	13·0
Hughli	14·8			Comillah	23·1	Patna	12·3
Howrah	10·8					Suburbs of Calcutta	10·5
Serampore	9·8						
Kishnaghur	5·6						
Gya	4·1						

5. Under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality stands as follows :—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille.
Males	34·2	Christians	21·7	Under 1 year	255·5
Females	33·1	Hindus	33·9	1 and under 5 years	37·9
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	113	Mahomedans	32·0	5 „ 10 „	21·0
		Other classes	36·4	10 „ 15 „	12·7
				15 „ 20 „	22·5
				20 „ 30 „	27·6
				30 „ 40 „	23·2
				40 „ 50 „	24·3
				50 „ 60 „	35·5
				60 years and upwards	67·8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 30th March 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 14th March 1885

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM			
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	DEATHS Males	DEATHS Females	Males	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,063	16,021	34,084	17	7	24	25·9	10·7	36·6	242			25	2		4	31			38·1	3·1		6·1	47·3	25·9	20	11	57·6	35·7	181
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	4	6	10	6·2	9·3	15·5	66	12		7	2		2	23	18·6		10·8	3·1		3·1	35·6	38·7	10	13	30·7	40·6	76
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,559	38,719	17	13	30	22·8	17·4	40·2	140	11		13	6		1	31	14·8		17·4	9·1		1·3	41·6	29·3	16	15	43·4	30·9	106
Serampore	Serampore	13,959	12,937	26,896	10	4	14	19·6	7·8	27·5	200	5		14	4		3	26	9·8		27·5	7·8		5·9	51·0	43·2	12	14	46·0	56·2	85
Serampore	Utterpara	3,040	2,464	5,510	1	2	3	9·4	19·9	29·3	50	3		1				4	28·3		9·4			·	37·8	47·2	4		68·2		No female deaths.
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105,628	22	25	47	10·8	12·3	23·1	88	22		16	7	2	10	57	10·8		7·9	3·4	1·0	4·9	28·0	31·1	31	26	26·4	30·3	119
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,205	104,234	251,439	71	46	117	14·7	9·5	24·2	154	52	5	70	40	3	51	221	17·0	1·0	14·5	8·3	·8	10·5	51·9	43·6	127	124	44·9	61·9	102
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,243	14,214	27,457	9	6	15	17·0	11·3	29·4	150	3		9	1		4	17	5·6		17·0	1·9		7·5	32·1	24·6	10	7	39·3	25·6	142
Nuddea	Ranaghat	4,628	4,655	9,283	2		2	12·0		12·0	No female births	1					1	2	6·0					6·0	12·0	6·0	1	1	12·9	11·2	100
Nuddea	Santipore	13,708	15,979	29,687	3	10	13	5·2	17·5	22·8	30	22		6			4	32	38·6		10·5			7·0	56·2	28·1	13	19	49·3	61·8	68
Jessore	Jessore	4,580	3,915	8,495	2	1	3	12·2	6·1	18·3	200	2		6			2	10	12·2		36·7			12·2	61·2	12·2	6	4	64·5	36·7	150
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9,025	19,791	5	2	7	13·1	5·2	18·4	250			7		1	5	13			18·4		2·6	13·1	34·1	26·2	6	7	29·0	40·4	85
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,049	2,947	7,976																						6·5					
Dacca	Dacca	42,782	37,379	80,161	14	13	27	9·0	8·4	17·5	107		1	14	6		20	41		6	9·0	3·9		13·0	28·0	29·2	22	19	26·7	20·4	115
Dacca	Narayanganje	7,605	4,956	12,561	3	1	3	8·3	4·1	12·4	200			1	1	1	3	6			4·1	4·1	4·1	12·4	24·8	12·4	2	4	13·7	4·0	50
Chittegong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	2	1	3	4·7	2·3	7·0	200			3		1	2	6			7·0		2·3	4·7	14·1	7·0	4	2	15·6	11·8	200
Tipperah	Commillah	8,133	5,753	13,886	3	6	9	11·6	23·1	34·7	50			6	1		4	11			23·1	3·8		15·3	42·4	19·3	2	9	12·8	87·4	22
Patna	Patna City	78,762	81,475	160,237	54	36	90	17·5	11·7	29·2	150		3	52	15		38	98		1·0	10·4	4·9		12·1	28·6	32·8	40	39	32·4	24·9	125
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	28	17	45	19·2	11·6	30·8	164	6		26	7		19	58	4·1		17·8	4·8		13·0	39·7	43·7	40	18	54·4	24·7	222
Arrah	Arrah	20,960	22,505	43,465	2	6	8	2·4	7·2	9·6	33			1	2			3			1·2	2·4			3·6	6·0		3	-	6·9	No male deaths.
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	25,086	19,658	43,742	7	4	11	8·5	4·8	13·4	175		1	12	2		3	18		1·2	14·6	2·4		3·6	21·9	21·9	10	8	22·5	21·2	125
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,096	22	19	41	17·3	15·0	32·3	115		8	12	11		6	37	·	6·3	9·4	8·6		4·7	29·1	23·8	22	15	33·3	24·0	146
Chupra	Chupra	26,044	27,205	53,249	10	14	24	9·6	9·4	18·1	71			3	3	·	2	8			10·4	10·4		6·9	27·7	10·7	5	3	20·7	23·8	166
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	20	21	41	18·1	19·0	37·1	95	1	1	10	4		9	25	·9	·9	9·1	3·6	-	8·1	22·6	31·7	13	12	22·8	28·4	108
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	10	12	22	9·0	10·8	19·9	83	1		8	2	2	2	15	·9		7·2	1·8	1·8	1·8	13·6	26·2	7	8	19·3	14·2	87
Purneah	Purneah	8,463	6,553	15,016	6	6	12	20·8	20·8	41·6	100	·	1	14			1	16		3·5	48·4			3·5	55·4	48·4	8	8	49·2	63·5	100
Pooree	Pooree	13,247	11,537	24,784		3	3		6·3	6·3	No male births	1		6			8	15	2·1		12·6	-		16·8	31·5	60·8	9	6	33·3	27·9	150
	Total	702,898	619,691	1,322,581	343	281	624	13·5	11·0	24·5	122	172	20	322	116	10	204	844	6·8	8	12·7	4·5	·4	8·0	33·2	21·4	449	396	33·2	83·1	113

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives [illegible] have calculated on the ascertained populations under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan ..	Burdwan		18	13				39·5	65·9			5	4			2	7	6	3	1	3	391·9	92·2		..	33·3	46·9	45·2	35·3	21·2	106·3
Midnapur ..	Midnapur .. .		20	3				40·1	21·0			1		2	1		3	4	2	1	9	70·0	..	27·7	17·1		21·3	37·5	27·9	25·2	236·7
Hughli . ..	Hughli and Chinsurah		28	3				46·0	22·0			1	1	2	1	2	6	5	6	3	4	55·1	19·5	29·8	17·2	17·2	40·6	37·0	60·5	47·7	86·3
Murshidabad	Serampore		23	5				47·4	1 to 3			5	1		1	2	5	3	3	2	4	306·2	29·8		21·4	27·6	46·3	31·4	46·3	54·4	149·8
	Utterpara .		4					20·0				1					2				1	323·0					90·4				200·0
Howrah	Howrah		45	11		1		28·7	29·2		172·2	10	6	7	3	3	12	7	2	4	3	214·5	47·7	49·5	20·1	18·0	24·0	16·5	7·6	21·8	24·8
24-Pergunnahs . .	Suburbs of Calcutta	5	159	87			64·2	35·1	46·8			53	27	15	11	11	56	40	14	23	21	340·1	66·9	39·4	31·9	31·7	50·1	49·4	21·4	70·5	70·7
Nuddea	Kishnaghur		13	4				30·1	25·1			3	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	314·5	21·1	30·3	37·1	25·3	10·8	46·7	13·9	24·7	30·1
	Ranaghat ..		1	1	..			7·1	38·1			1									1	251·2	..								91·6
	Santipore		22	5				72·8	17·4			4	4	3	2	1	6	3	5	2	2	246·2	71·9	41·3	35·9	23·4	63·7	36·9	74·1	45·2	58·9
Jessore	Jessore		6	4				62·2	51·4			2		1			4	2		1		330·1		6·5	.. ..	.. ..	103·2	67·9	...	92·6	.....
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		4	9				21·0	4·7			2		1		2	4	4				256·2		25·0		62·6	50·0	37·5	.. ..	.. ..	....
Darjiling .	Darjiling															..	..	..							..			...	...	...	.....
Dacca	Dacca ..		17	24				21·9	31·7			8	6	4		2	7	1	4	3	6	219·2	42·3	21·0		14·2	23·8	4·5	24·5	33·9	86·9
	Narainguuge .		2	4				16·5	33·8			1	2	1	..			1	1			180·4	9·2	30·4	..	.. ..		24·3	37·3	..	.....
Chittagong .	Cuttagong		1	5				9·0	17·0				2					2		..	2		52·9			..		31·2	..	..	139·7
Tipperah	Comillah		2	9				17·5	63·3			5	1					2	2	1		575·4	26·4	..				58·2	57·1	64·9	.. ..
Patna ...	Patna City	...	68	20				29·5	25·4			25	14	3	2	6	7	3	6	6	11	337·8	49·9	9·2	7·3	27·9	12·4	6·7	3 16·6	29·4	41·4
Gya ...	Gya ..		49	9			...	42·5	29·1			13	1	4	1	1	5	6	6	6	16	349·6	8·2	29·7	7·7	9·9	17·7	24·5	31·9	47·5	161·6
Shahabad .	Arrah .. .		2	1				5·4	4·2				1				1				1		11·7	... ..	...	.....		6·5		..	18·0
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore		12	6	..	..		20·3	2·0			1	1	2	..	1	4	2	4	2	1	54·5	12·9	23·1		17·2	24·2	14·9	41·5	32·0	21·4
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		3	7				32·2	2·7	..		13	2	1	2	4	1	3	3	1	7	434·2	15·7	6·7	13·6	51·8	3·9	5 14·9	21·0	11·9	114·0
Saran . ..	Chuprah		7	1				39·7	9·2			1	1	.	1	..	2	.	..	1	2	193·7	43·0	..	65·5		31·6		..	55·5	128·8
Bhagulpore .	Bhaugulpore ..		22	3				28·8	9·1			7	2	2	1	3	4	1	1		4	391·9	19·2	17·7	8·3	37·3	19·2	5·6	8·1		57·7
Monghyr ...	Monghyr .		10	5				11·6	20·7	..	..	2	2	1		1	1	1	2	3	3	70·0	16·7	7·4	.. ..	13·8	5·0	5·8	16·3	39·2	29·0
Purneah ..	Purneah ..		10	6		..		36·7	55·1		..	..	1	2		1	3	2	1	2	4	..	48·0	65·8	.....	55·2	47·4	39·5	39·0	115·0	257·7
Poori .	Poori		15			..		31·8				3	..			..	2		9	..		514·9		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	39·5	..	140·6	..	....
	TOTAL	5	577	231		1	21·7	33·9	32·0	..	36·4	189	80	53	28	48	144	103	75	65	105	256·5	37·9	21·9	12·7	22·5	27·6	23·2	24·3	33·5	67·8

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of February 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs			Rs.	A.	P.
291	Coal ..	1,88,990	70,871	4,34 925	15,533	2,553	3	6
3	Roadstone .	700	175	1,700	60	14	14	0
1	Tiles .	1,500	42	675	24	5	14	6
23	Earthenware ..	1,400	700	7,700	275	36	2	0
43	Sand ...	17,250	5,175	41,800	1,492	173	10	0
13	Sleepers .	3.900	15,600	22,000	785	78	12	0
16	Iron ..	4,726	28,356	13,525	483	118	5	6
10	Jute ...	4,500	11,250	9,525	340	35	11	6
8	Paddy ..	3,250	4,875	9,025	322	78	15	0
9	Rice	3,075	9,225	14,500	517	126	14	0
1	Oil-cake ..	50	50	850	30	8	3	0
51	Vegetables ..	6,008	18,024	13,900	496	119	6	0
1	Tobacco ...	75	600	150	5	1	5	0
1	Sugar, unrefined .	25	225	450	15	3	15	0
7	Jaggery	2,298	5,745	7,400	264	64	12	0
459	Salt ..	1,93,312	4,73 280	4,51,300	16,118	3,829	10	0
16	Bones ...	2,960	2,960	6,850	244	25	11	0
953	Total ...	4,34,019	6,47,153	10,36,275	37,003	7,270	4	0
968	Total of same month last year.	4,07,375	6,55,861	9,65,150	34,614	6,972	7	0
	Miscellaneous.							
1,542	Empty, passengers, fish, planks, bablawood, charcoal, clay	13,200	52,800	7,10,150	25,362	5,531	6	0
275	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.. ..	.....	. .	68	12	0
.. ...	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	10	0
1,817	Total ..	13,200	52,800	7,10,150	25,362	5,678	12	0
1,385	Total of same month last year.	4,250	17,000	4,70,500	1,680	3,935	1	3
2,770	Grand Total ...	4,47,219	6,99,953	17,46,425	62,365	12,949	0	0
2,353	Grand total of same month last year.	4,11,625	6,72,861	14,35,650	36,294	10,907	8	3

MEMORANDUM

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	734	2	6
Amount of tollage for the month . . .	12,949	0	0
Total ...	13,683	2	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	13,272	15	0
Balance at the end of the month ...	410	3	6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station for the month of February 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
4	Coal ..	800	300	1,500	53	6	9	0
6	Earthenware ..	300	150	925	33	8	1	6
38	Lime ...	36,600	31,476	73,700	2 632	630	7	0
323	Firewood ...	2,53 050	70,840	5,16,250	18,437	3,871	14	0
6	Iron ...	1,300	7,800	3,650	130	15	15	6
10	Brass ...	462	16,170	1,900	67	12	14	6
2	Cotton	550	6,450	1,500	53	13	2	0
457	Jute . .	3,20,155	8,80,426	6,86,325	24,511	6,005	9	0
3	Mats ...	600	1,200	1,725	61	15	5	0
59	Paddy	10 942	16,413	21,650	773	189	7	0
370	Rice ..	7,54,781	22,64,343	15,43 100	55,110	13,502	2	0
32	Gram ...	14,138	28,276	26,225	9,372	229	7	6
1	Linseed .	858	3,432	1 500	53	13	2	0
26	Mustard-seed ...	13,190	32,975	31 050	1,108	366	10	6
90	Other oils .	20,819	62 457	51,900	1,853	227	1	0
21	Oil-cake ...	5,705	5,705	12,200	792	107	10	0
67	Fruits ...	12,755	51,020	21,325	761	186	9	6
20	Vegetables	3,490	6,980	10 275	366	63	0	0
7	Tobacco .	3,420	27,360	7,675	288	59	4	6
2	Spices ..	2,950	11,800	8,600	307	41	10	9
100	Grass for cattle .	3,510	19,305	59,875	2,138	436	6	6
43	Straw ..	2,023	10,115	14,900	532	130	6	0
63	Betelnuts ..	13,748	1,09,984	30,525	1,090	267	8	6
6	Sugar, unrefined ..	561	5,049	1,600	57	14	0	0
39	Jaggery .	12,356	30,890	28,525	1,018	228	7	9
42	Salt ..	5,210	13,025	14,150	505	61	14	6
11	Hides ..	2,630	6,575	1,000	35	8	12	6
18	Bones ...	6,750	6,750	3,100	110	59	1	0
2	Dry fish ...	100	1,100	450	16	3	15	0
1,868	Total	15,03,753	37,32,366	31,77,100	1,22,261	26,776	6	0
3,541	Total of same month last year	15,30,940	39,41,629	33,00,675	1,17,874	28,022	2	6
	Miscellaneous							
2,667	Empty, passenger, fish, tea, planks, golepatta, fowls, shells, tamarind, bamboos, ghee, onion, &c.	60,725	2,42,900	5,18,100	18,503	4,533	8	9
755	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	. ....	... ..	188	12	0
...	Demurrage ..	.....	.....	.....	. ..	574	0	9
3,422	Total ..	60,725	2,42,900	5,18,100	18,503	5,296	5	6
3,150	Total of same month last year.	57,375	2,29,500	1,80,100	6,432	10.112	11	3
5,290	Grand Total ..	15,64,478	39,75,266	36,95,200	1,40,764	32,072	11	6
6,691	Grand total of same month last year.	15,88,315	41,71,129	34,80,775	1,24,306	38,134	13	9

MEMORANDUM

		Rs	A.	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ..	..	1,171	6	6
Amount of tollage for the month	..	32,072	11	6
	Total ..	33,244	2	0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	32,222	12	3
Balance at the end of the month ..	...	1,021	5	9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of February 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds	Tons			
	Local Traffic	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
104	Coal	55,911	20,966	1,24,850	4,458	516	9	6
57	Roadstone ...	35,900	8,975	64,925	2,318	341	7	6
198	Bricks ..	6,59,900	5,939	1,12,900	4,032	432	12	0
22	Tiles .	16,850	471	10,200	578	38	4	0
125	Earthenware	3,600	1,800	27,500	982	104	6	0
16	Sand	6,950	2,085	15,875	556	59	8	6
3	Lime ..	700	602	1,300	46	4	14	0
358	Firewood	81,850	22,918	1,75,325	6,263	1,334	9	6
1	Iron ...	250	1,500	600	20	5	4	0
3	Brass	40	1,400	75	2	0	12	0
3	Cotton ...	800	15,200	1,925	68	16	13	6
6	Jute ..	1,500	3,750	3,750	133	22	5	0
5	Mats	350	700	900	32	7	14	0
555	Paddy	52,020	78,030	1,01,975	3,640	886	13	0
2,705	Rice	2,30,724	6,92,172	4,05,775	14,484	2,995	1	0
1	Gram .	50	100	275	9	1	0	6
23	Mustard-seed ...	7,140	5,586	16,925	603	102	2	9
16	Other oils ...	867	2,441	2,700	106	16	9	6
84	Vegetables	9,169	27,507	21,550	769	98	5	3
12	Tobacco ...	1,010	7,280	3,625	128	13	15	0
1	Cocoanut ...	100	2	25	....	0	4	0
7	Grass for cattle .	57	313	1,450	51	12	11	0
45	Do. for thatching ...	564	5,076	13,550	483	118	9	0
318	Straw	2,265	11,325	55,875	1,994	365	13	0
4	Betelnuts	1,850	22,200	4,475	159	35	10	6
2	Sugar, unrefined	45	405	125	4	1	1	6
87	Jaggery .	12,910	32,227	29,675	1,058	209	10	3
111	Salt	28,956	72,340	67,550	2,411	413	15	9
5	Cattle .	158	316	150	5	1	7	0
3	Dry fish	750	8,250	2,625	93	11	15	6
4,880	Total ...	12,13,236	10,51,876	12,68,450	45,485	8,170	8	0
3,854	Total of same month last year	5,03,147	11,91,954	10,64,275	36,475	7,193	6	6
	Miscellaneous							
3,385	Empty, passengers, soorkee, planks, fish, shells, cheerah, golepatta, bamboos, charcoal, &c	75,100	3,00,400	4,85,500	17,338	4,452	1	3
81	Boats under 25 maunds	...	.....	.....	.....	20	4	0
.....	Demurrage ...	.....	.....	.. ..	....	120	2	3
3,466	Total .	75,100	3,00,400	4,85,500	17,338	4,592	7	6
3,903	Total of same month last year.	94,625	3,78,500	6,13,800	21,920	5,693	2	9
8,346	Grand Total ...	12,88,336	13,52,276	17,53,950	62,823	12,762	15	6
7,757	Grand total of same month last year	5,97,772	15,70,454	16,78,075	58,395	12,886	9	3

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	604	5	9
Amount of tollage for the month	12,762	15	6
Total ...	13,367	5	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	12,939	8	9
Balance at the end of the month ...	424	12	6

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

	Traffic, 1884-85.		Traffic, 1883-84.	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month.
Circular Canal.	Rs A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station ...	12,949 0 0	92,093 2 3	10,907 8 3	83,912 11 0
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	32,072 11 6	2,57,542 2 9	38,134 13 9	2,84,182 4 9
Total .	45 021 11 6	3,49,635 5 0	49,042 6 0	3,68,094 15 9
Tolly's Nullah	12,762 15 6	1,05 459 11 3	12,886 9 3	1,16,859 15 3
Grand Total ...	57,784 11 0	4,55,095 0 3	61,928 15 3	4,84,954 15 0

Calcutta,
The 31st March 1885

G. F. E S. Neill, *Major*, M. S C.,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of March 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage
		Mds.	Rs.
704	Rice and paddy	2 18,580	3,056
63	Jute	45,417	807
126	Firewood	60,260	877
1,425	Other articles	2,74,411	4,200
2,318	Total .	5,98,668	8,940

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 1,509½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	242,374	3 26,045 15 0	26,38,958 20	7 04,405 5 9	17 239 1 0	10,57,690 5 9	66 056	123,236½	191,292½
Or per mile of railway		222 9 11		466 10 4	11 6 9	700 11 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half year	2 470 842	31 44,085 6 0	2,34 73,361 20	61 30 101 15 3	1 82,984 14 10	94,57,072 2 1	706 913½	1,035,555½	1,762,468½
Total for 12 weeks	2,7.2,406	34 80,141 5 0	2,61,12,320 0	68 34,507 3 0	2,00,128 15 10	1,05,14,762 7 10	774,969½	1,178,791½	1,953,76?½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	212,315	2,86,288 3 4	26,44,903 20	6 56,610 2 9	14,262 3 7	9,57,160 9 8	68,461	122,682	191,143
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		179 10 7		434 15 9	9 7 2	634 1 6			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,638,417	33,35,252 5 1	3,18,68,440 0	80,02,139 7 9	2,20 029 0 6	1,16,47,490 13 4	756,522	1,300,071	2,056,593

The increase in coaching traffic is on account of movements of troops despatch of camels by Government and pilgrim traffic

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	9,57,151	634	1 509½	10 57 600	701	1,5 9½	4 90,64 646	32.504	1 509½	4,14,78,758	27,478		75 85,888

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A I	Mds S	Rs A I	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	18 616	12 803 5 0	64 371 0	3 6 0 15 0	78 14 0	16,449 1 0	1,667	1,565	3,232
Or per mile of railway	325	224 13 4	1 125 20	62 5 9	1 6 1	287 9 2			
For previous 11 weeks of half year	141,184	80 960 9 0	4,55 7 8 10	13 803 3 3	653 13 3	1 14 819 9 6	18,035	8 439	27,074
Total for 12 weeks	149,800	93 165 14 0	4,20 129 10	37,372 2 3	732 10 3	1 31,269 10 6	20,302	10,004	30,306
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15 323½	8 702 3 5	56 067 30	3 107 5 0	144 12 0	12,104 4 5	1,803	968	2,771
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	268	153 11 4	980 10	55 6 0	2 8 6	211 9 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	196 873	74 541 5 11	4,62 877 30	31,277 2 3	878 8 0	1 06,697 0 2	21,022	8,691	29,713

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	12,104	212	57½	16,449	288	57½	4,47,437	7,852	57½	5,24,946	9,177	77,309	.. ..

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. S	Rs. A. P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,035	308 2 0	28,434 0	643 10 0	32 2 0	983 14 0	171	168	339
Or per mile of railway		25 10 10		53 10 2	2 10 10	81 15 10	.	.	
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	23,214	4 108 5 0	2,00,781 20	5,040 8 0	308 5 3	9 457 2 3	1 800½	1,340½	3,231
Total for 12 weeks	25 249	4,416 7 0	2,29,215 20	5 684 2 0	340 7 3	10,041 0 3	2 031½	1,498½	3,560
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,547½	438 8 11	11,498 30	105 11 0	20 2 0	564 5 11	221	108	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		36 8 9	.	8 12 11	1 10 10	47 0 6	.	.. .	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,257½	5,129 5 0	2,10,749 0	4,992 3 0	403 6 9	10,524 14 9	2,030	1,888	3,918

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 22nd March 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885.			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12	564	47	12	984	82	12	45,320	3,777	12	46,759	3,897	1,439	... ..

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 74½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	9,149	6,490 5 0	68 311 20	3,931 7 0	185 7 0	10,606 15 0	1 639	2 099½	3,734½
Or per mile of railway		87 1 11		44 11 6	2 7 9	144 5 2		..	..
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	62 207	53,643 8 0	7 73,839 30	44 661 9 9	1,735 11 0	98,942 6 3	7 401½	13,183½	20,585
Total for 12 weeks	71 356	60,1 5 13 0	8 42,151 10	48,592 10 3	1,920 14 0	1,08 949 5 3	9,040½	15,282½	24,323½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,128½	4,161 7 0	49 208 30	2,845 0 0	175 5 3	7,221 13 0	605	1,476	2,041
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		55 13 9	.	38 11 7	2 5 8	96 13 0		.	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	57,850	48,644 10 5	6,04 035 30	43,106 6 0	1,342 13 9	93,183 14 2	6,104	13,924	20,028

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 22nd March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
74½	7,223	97	74½	10,967	134	74½	3 45,012	4,631	74½	3 76,270	5,051	31,197	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	20 010	5,501 5 0	34,222 10	671 11 0	3 10 0	6 176 10 0	838	1,383	2,221
Or per mile of railway		250 0 11		30 8 6	0 2 8	280 12 1			
For previous 11 weeks of half year	214,700	59 214 1 0	122,121 10	2 953 6 0	63 0 6	62 230 7 6	10,495½	2,790	13,284½
Total for 12 weeks	234,710	64 715 6 0	156 344 20	3,625 1 0	66 10 6	68,407 1 6	11,433½	4,189	15,615½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 189			Total receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
.	.		22	6,177	281				22	68,406	3 109		...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 233 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	91 277	21 152 0 0	2,64 416 0	33 6[illegible] 0 0	5 577 0 0	80 735 0 0	12 544	6,213	18,757
Or per mile of railway	392	177 0 0	1 135 0	144 0 0		121 0 0			
For previous 9 weeks of half year	910 724	4 14 080 0 0	26 11 922 0	9 81,426 0 0	56 474 0 0	*8 51 980 0 0	114,309	64,128	177,631
Total for 10 weeks	1 002 001	4 05 212 0 0	28,77 738 0	4 15,051 0 0	62,051 0 0	29 32, 14 0 0	126,053	70,336	196,388
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,001	43 901 0 0	2,72 241 0	43,915 0 0	4,328 0 0	92,144 0 0	10,130	7,033	17,222
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	403	188 0 0	1 168 0	189 0 0		377 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1 092 150	4 77 7o1 0 0	27 22,645 0	1 03,969 0 0	68,145 0 0	9,40,875 0 0	100 647	76,513	177,160

* Audited up to 7th February

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 15th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
	72 114	305	234	80 774	345	215	48,91,559	22,751	210	51,15 961	23 361	2,24,402	... ..

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th March 1885 on 126 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	34,007	8,136 0 0	20 067 0	1,896 0 0	24 0 0	9 956 0 0	3,847	1,319	5 166
Or per mile of railway	191	65 0 0	212 0	14 0 0		79 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 9 weeks of half-year ...	201,974	75,617 0 0	212 104 0	15 804 0 0	249 0 0	*91,870 0 0	35 876	12,187	48,063
Total for 10 weeks	235,981	83 753 0 0	2 38 861 0	17,610 0 0	273 0 0	1 01 636 0 0	39 723	13,506	53,129
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,379	5,978 0 0	17,434 0	901 0 0	70 0 0	6,949 0 0	2,153	595	2,748
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	170	52 0 0	153 0	8 0 0		60 0 0			..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	187 565	41 445 0 0	148 981 0	6 140 0 0	180 0 0	47 965 0 0	19 784	4,554	23,818

* Audited up to 7th February

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 15th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 14th March 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 15th March 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
114	6,949	61	126	9 966	79	45	1 35,078	1 062	121	4 57 967	3 664	3 22,889	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A. P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th March 1885	6,120 0 0
Corresponding week last year	6,316 15 6
Decrease ...	196 15 6
Receipts from 1st January to 14th March 1885	60,790 4 9
From 1st January to 15th March 1884	63,211 4 5
Decrease	2,501 15 8
	Miles
Miles open week ending 14th March 1885	60½
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	¾
	Rs A P
Receipts per mile open week ending 14th March 1885	120 9 6
Corresponding week last year	126 5 5
Decrease	5 11 11

Darjeeling, *the 21st March* 1885 W Stevenson, *Secretary.*

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs A P
Approximate earnings for week ending 21st March 1885	6,336 0 0
Corresponding week last year	6,501 2 0
Decrease	165 2 0
Receipts from 1st January to 21st March 1885	67,072 4 7
From 1st January to 22nd March 1884	70,042 7 2
Decrease	2,970 2 5
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 21st March 1885	60½
Corresponding week last year	60
Increase	½
	Rs. A P
Receipts per mile open week ending 21st March 1885	124 13 7
Corresponding week last year..	136 0 5
Decrease	11 2 10

Darjeeling, *the 28th March* 1885, W Stevenson, *Secretary,*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1883-84.

Read again—

The Report for 1882-83, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

In the opening pages of the Report an interesting comparison is instituted between some of the more prominent features of Calcutta, as reflected in its statistics, and those of Madras and Bombay. The most striking circumstance brought out by this comparison is the great relative wealth of Calcutta in proportion to its size and population. Thus, the area of Calcutta is 3,754 acres, while Bombay and Madras cover areas of 14,246 and 17,165 acres respectively, and the populations of the three cities, according to the census of 1881, are 429,871, 773,196, and 405,848 respectively. Yet the assessed annual value of house property and land in Calcutta is 133 lakhs of rupees, while that of Bombay is only 125 lakhs, and that of Madras is so low as 35 lakhs. The gross municipal income of each of the three capitals is in round numbers 30 lakhs, 35 lakhs, and 8 lakhs, and it is clear, therefore, that, in proportion to its wealth, the

municipal taxation is lighter in Calcutta than in either Madras or Bombay, the ratios being 22·5 per cent., 23 per cent., and 28 per cent. respectively. This comparison is perhaps not quite fair, for the reason that, while the municipalities of Bombay and Madras include the entire metropolitan areas of the Eastern and Southern Presidencies, the municipal limits of Calcutta exclude certain extensive and important tracts which really form a part of the capital of Bengal. The Suburbs and, in a less degree, Howrah cannot properly be left out of account when the extent, wealth, population and revenue of Calcutta are compared with those of the other Presidency towns. These tracts are comparatively remote from the heart of the business quarter of the town, their population is less dense, their area is more scattered, and their assessed value is proportionately low. If the area, population, and income of the Suburban Municipality be added to those of Calcutta, the differences as compared with Bombay dwindle away to very small proportions. The area of greater Calcutta is seen to be 28 square miles against the 22 square miles of Bombay, its population is 681,310 against 773,196, and its annual revenue from all sources slightly exceeds the 35 lakhs raised in Bombay.

2. Twenty-six general meetings were held by the Commissioners during the year, of which eight were special general meetings, four were quarterly, and five were special meetings. Of standing committees there were 110 meetings, and of special committees 27 meetings. The Town Council met 41 times, the Water-supply Extension Committee 14 times, the amalgamated Tank and Bustee Committee 18 times, and the Market Committee 12 times. The Sanitary Committee, which is one of the two special committees, held 18 meetings during the year, and did a large amount of important business. The total number of attendances at meetings amounted to 2,347, out of 5,188 invitations, which compares somewhat unfavourably with the corresponding figures of the previous year. It is stated that the distinction observable between the amount of attention to work shown by elected and nominated Commissioners respectively seems to be gradually disappearing The elected are to the nominated Commissioners as 48 to 24, but their attendances in 1881 were as 48 to 16·1, in 1882-83 as 48 to 17·7, and in the past year as 48 to 20·2.

3. The Town Council as usual dealt with a large number of miscellaneous matters of varying degrees of importance. Among others were the preparations for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the negotiations for the lease to the Corporation of the Mahratta Ditch, a number of minor street improvements, the most considerable of which was the construction of a road to connect Arpooly Lane with Punchanantola Lane, the Marcus Legacy, and the inspection of articles for food and drink exposed for sale. There was reason to believe that considerable quantities of ghee, mustard oil, and other provisions were exposed for sale after being so adulterated as to be unwholesome, and even dangerous, and it was felt that the public, especially the poorer classes, was not able to protect itself adequately against frauds of this description. A qualified Inspector on Rs. 100 per mensem was accordingly appointed experimentally to examine articles of food exposed for sale, and is reported to have done much good It is stated that the appointment lapsed at the end of the official year, and has not been renewed. This is much to be regretted. The reasons for the discontinuance of the arrangement have not been specified.

Arrangements have been made at the instance of the Howrah Municipality to systematize the licensing of hackney carriages, and the new rules have come into force from the 1st April last The hackney carriages of Calcutta are, as a rule, very inferior, and it is hoped that some improvement will now be effected.

4. At the end of 1882-83 the total debt of the Corporation amounted to—

	Rs.
Debenture loans	79,50,100
Consolidated loan from Government	72,64,423
Total ...	1,52,14,523

Against the debenture loans the Commissioners had a sinking fund of the nominal value of Rs. 23,31,145. In July 1883 they were authorized to borrow three lakhs by means of debentures, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., on the security of their water-rate. The money market, however, was not favourable and the Commissioners raised a loan of Rs 97,800 only. During the year the Government debt was reduced by Rs 1,57,228, and the Reserve or Sinking Fund rose to the nominal value of Rs 25,59,385. The indebtedness of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 1,25,95,710, being Rs. 2,87,668 less than at the close of 1882-83.

5. The following statement compares the income of the Municipality under the three ordinary revenue funds during 1883-84 and 1882-83 :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund—		
House-rate	9,67,057	9,72,275
Taxes	4,15,693	4,15,360
Fees	8,115	6,288
Fines and penalties	20,491	21,329
Road Department receipts	32,704	37,679
Street watering do.	... ..	143
Conservancy do.	41,408	44,607
Municipal Railway do.	4,224	4,710
New Drainage do	11,456	9,837
Night-soil Department do.	2,24,602	2,19,718
Slaughter-house do.	41,174	42,389
Municipal Market do. .	1,12,087	1,22,368
Hospital and Vaccination fees ...	539	381
Rents	36,834	34,958
Sale of lands, &c.	1,919	... .
Miscellaneous	14,443	15,718
Total ...	19,32,746	19,47,760
Water rate Fund—		
Water-rate	4,06,565	4,09,732
Sale of water	90,463	99,283
Water supply miscellaneous receipts ...	4,398	3,548
Total ...	5,01,426	5,12,563
Lighting-rate Fund	2,46,714	2,50,318
GRAND TOTAL ...	26,80,886	27,10,641

In the column for 1882-83 the amount of "taxes" credited to the General Fund is taken at four-fifths of the actual collections of the five quarters from January 1882 to March 1883, the period embraced by the last report. It is explained that as the largest proportion of the trade and profession licenses is paid in the first quarter of each year, any other mode of comparison would give fallacious results. According to this calculation, the receipts of the General Fund exceeded those for the preceding year by Rs. 15,014. This increase is attributed to the elastic and expanding character of the revenue. The receipts of the Water-rate Fund exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 11,137. This is attributed partly to the greater productiveness of the rate caused by an increase in the assessed value of property in the town, and partly to larger receipts from the sale of water to the shipping. In the Lighting-rate Fund there was an increase of Rs. 3,604 due to re-assessments.

6. The following table shows the expenditure of the Municipality from the three ordinary revenue funds during the period under review, as compared with the actuals of the two previous years:—

	1861.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Fund—			
Interest on loans ...	5,21,284	4,53,621	5,51,701
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans ...	1,93,875	1,98,245	1,74,853
Establishment ...	1,93,414	2,03,073	2,05,290
Cost of collection ...	34,271	34,646	32,589
General expenditure ...	55,387	51,031	65,267
Road Department expenditure	2,73,072	2,95,300	2,45,515
Street watering ...	54,057	51,550	53,120
Gowkhannah charges ...	1,15,558	1,02,939	95,780
Conservancy charges of the town ...	65,730	80,049	96,798
Municipal Railway ...	66,584	92,006	67,042
Drainage Pumping Station ...	32,997	32,025	33,991
House drainage ...	4,023	5,904	5,577
Salt Water Lakes ...	19,373	29,743	18,919
Burning Ghât charges	842	447	526
Night-soil Department ...	1,35,404	1,31,752	1,38,727
Slaughter-house ...	12,887	14,343	16,931
Municipal Markets ...	22,776	25,614	25,248
Hospitals and vaccination ...	42,974	36,108	35,098
Town Hall	4,901	3,433	3,743
Miscellaneous	1,60,809	1,15,844	98,548
Total ..	20,10,213	19,57,673	19,65,265
Water-rate Fund—			
Interest on loans ...	2,03,461	1,94,996	1,98,583
Contribution to Sinking Fund and repayment of loans ...	90,669	94,134	95,248
Establishment	81,569	87,039	83,723
Cost of collection ...	5,744	6,277	6,443
General expenditure ...	7,603	7,566	7,493
Working expenses ...	1,07,180	1,18,710	91,737
Charges for supply of water to shipping, &c. ...	16,645	19,599	16,203
Total ..	5,12,871	5,28,321	4,99,430
Lighting-rate Fund—			
Lighting lamps ...	2,27,150	2,12,568	2,34,689
Supervision and contingencies	2,949	5,056	4,907
Cost of collection ...	3,441	3,488	3,562
Cost of new lamps ..	5,181	5,343	820
Total ...	2,38,721	2,26,455	2,43,978
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,61,805	27,12,449	27,08,673

The total expenditure from the General Fund is shown to be Rs. 19,65,265. To this should be added the fourth instalment of payments to the Reserve or

Sinking Fund, amounting to Rs. 32,498, which was not paid till April, but was due for the year 1883-84. This would raise the expenditure to Rs. 19,97,763. The total expenditure of the year from the General Fund exceeded the receipts by Rs. 50,003, instead of by Rs. 3,06,863 as provided for in the budget, and fell short of the amount (Rs. 22,66,863) provided in the budget by Rs. 2,69,100. Of this decrease upwards of one lakh of rupees was on account of the expenditure on bustee improvement, which fell largely short of the estimate. There was a saving of Rs 25,224 in the payments to the Sinking Fund, in consequence of the loan which had been projected not having been raised during the year. There was also short expenditure of some Rs. 40,000 under the head of road repairs, and of Rs. 16,000 in consequence of the postponement of the repairs of the Town Hall. The expenditure from the Water-rate Fund is shown to be Rs. 4,99,430. Allowing for a quarter's instalment (Rs. 2,500) to the Sinking Fund, which was paid in April, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 10,633. This result, as compared with that of the previous year, is satisfactory. The expenditure from the Lighting-rate Fund was less than the receipts by Rs. 6,340

7. There are certain special funds, the accounts of which are not included in the above statements of receipts and expenditure. The receipts of the *Police-rate Fund* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,548, and the disbursements made to the Commissioner of Police on account of the municipal share of the police expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,78,556. Including the opening balance of the year, Rs. 21,630, there remained a sum of Rs. 24,622 in hand at the close of the year. The receipts of the *Jute Warehouse Fund* consist of 20 per cent. of the collections under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act of 1883. The old arrangement, under which the Commissioners were bound to pay seven-tenths of the cost of the Fire-brigade, lasted to the middle of May, when the net deficiency was found to be Rs 8,519, which sum had to be made good from the General Fund. The receipts of the new fund amounted to Rs. 4,054 against disbursements of Rs 3,010. The balance was a set-off against the Rs. 8,519, and reduced the contribution from the General Fund to Rs. 7,475 The gross receipts of the *Hackney Carriage Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 19,010, against Rs. 17,343 in the preceding year. The increase was probably due to the Exhibition. After defraying working expenses, the receipts from Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah are divided in the proportion of eleven-sixteenths, four-sixteenths, and one-sixteenth, respectively, the Calcutta share being credited to the Police Fund. The receipts from carriages plying between Calcutta and Dum Dum are divided in equal proportions between the Calcutta Municipality and the Dum Dum Cantonment. The receipts of the *Cart Registration Fund* amounted to Rs. 74,196, and the disbursements to Rs. 4,739 The balance is shared by Calcutta, the Suburbs and Howrah in the proportions of nine-twelfths, two-twelfths, and one-twelfth. The *Marcus Legacy Fund* was created during the year. In 1864 Mr. G. T. Marcus left property of the value of about Rs. 1,16,000 for the benefit of Calcutta, subject to the liability to pay £250 a year to his sister, Mrs. Thornton, during her life For this purpose Rs. 70,000 was invested, and the balance was utilized in building the Municipal Office. In the course of the year under review, information was received of the death of this lady, and the Administrator-General made over to the Corporation the securities to the value of Rs. 70,000, together with a cash balance of Rs. 2,228 The *Chitpore Road Improvement Fund* had an opening balance of Rs. 1,55,207, to which was added Rs. 20,592 during the year, being the sale proceeds of surplus land and building materials. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,63,829, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,969. All the claims for compensation for property acquired, however, were not finally adjusted at the close of the year.

8. The various branches of municipal taxation were levied during the year at the same rates as in 1882-83, viz.—

	Maximum	Levied in 1883-84.
House-rate	10	7½
Water-rate	6	3¼
Lighting-rate	2	2
Police-rate	3	2¼
Total	21	15

The assessment of Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 9 was revised during the year. The valuation was enhanced in 4,540 cases, and reduced in 1,135 cases. The increase in the assessed rental valuation of property amounted to Rs. 3,23,978, and the decrease to Rs. 1,07,048, with the net result that the rates were increased by Rs. 32,538.

9. The work in the Bill, Collection, and Warrant Departments sustained the efficiency displayed in previous years. The gross demand made by the Bill Department amounted to Rs. 21,93,046 against Rs. 21,89,237 in 1882-83. The outstanding balance on the 31st March 1884 was Rs. 67,240 as compared with Rs. 92,630 in the previous year. It is stated that this would have been reduced to Rs. 46,289 had not bills to the amount of Rs. 20,951 been returned by the Collector and Warrant Officer a few days before the close of the year. Of the total demand of the year, the Collector recovered 92·24 per cent. against 90·96 per cent. in the previous year. In the Warrant Department the outstandings amounted to Rs. 44,849 against Rs 73,999 in 1882-83. Collections in the Night-soil Department are still backward as compared with those of the four principal rates, but some improvement was effected during 1883-84. The efficiency of the collecting staff of the Corporation, and the material progress that has been made in successive years in the realization of the municipal demands, is evidenced by the following statement, which shows the percentage of collections realized in each of the last six years:—

In 1878 the percentage of collections was ...	74·3	per cent.
„ 1879 ...	80 3	„
„ 1880 ...	81	„
„ 1881 ...	87 6	„
„ 1882-83 ...	90 96	„
„ 1883-84 ...	92 24	„

These figures reflect high credit on the officers of the Corporation, and especially on the Collector, Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt.

10. The receipts under the head of License fees aggregated Rs. 4,94,735. Four-fifths of the fees realized during the 15 months of 1882-83, and the fees realized in 1881, amounted to Rs. 4,89,902 and Rs. 4,87,659 respectively. Trade and profession licenses are shown to have yielded Rs. 2,64,508; carriage and horse licenses Rs 1,00,159; trade refuse fees Rs. 38,603; hackney carriage registration fees Rs. 17,053; and cart registration fees Rs. 74,208. The figures against the two latter items, as given in paragraphs 155 and 152 of the Commissioners' report, do not agree with the corresponding figures shown in paragraphs 116 and 117. An explanation should be furnished of this apparent discrepancy. The receipts from the carriage and horse licenses are gradually falling off owing to the extension of the tramways. In 1881 the receipts were Rs 1,03,823, in 1882-83 Rs. 1,02,479, and in the year under review Rs 1,00,159 only. The Commissioners observe that the receipts of the License Department during a year in which trade was active, and in which the Exhibition attracted such a large concourse of strangers, did not come up to the expectations formed by the Budget Committee.

11. The Corporation were engaged in nine civil suits during the year, being plaintiffs in eight cases and defendants in one case. Of the eight suits, decrees in favour of the Municipality were obtained in six cases, the remaining two cases being pending when the year closed. In the case in which the Corporation were defendants, an application was made to the High Court by a rate-payer, praying for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* against the Commissioners in the matter of the assessment of his house. The High Court held that it had no power to issue such a writ against the Commissioners, as they had acted within the powers conferred on them by the Municipal Act. Judgment was given during the year in the case of Anderson *versus* the Corporation. Mr. Anderson sued the Corporation, together with the Secretary of State, for the recovery of damages sustained by him in March 1882, in consequence of his carriage and horse falling into an excavation in Chowringhee Road, which had been made under orders of the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, who, on behalf of Government, had obtained permission from the Municipality to make it. Mr. Anderson claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000. The High Court held that there was negligence on the part of the contractors, and that the Secretary of State was not liable. The damages were fixed at

Rs. 6,500, and it was ordered that the costs of the plaintiff should be paid by the contractor and the Corporation, and the costs of the Secretary of State by the plaintiff, which, however, he was empowered to recover from the contractor and the Corporation. Having regard to the result of this case, the Commissioners decided that it was not expedient to allow any excavations in the streets to be left open, without payment of a fee sufficient to defray the charge of maintaining a special establishment for supervising the fencing and lighting of the openings at night. In the criminal courts 12,387 persons were prosecuted for various offences, against 11,611 during the 15 months ending the 31st March 1883. The increase occurred among the cases instituted by the Conservancy Department in which 6,698 persons were prosecuted, 2,870 persons were fined, 2,114 persons were warned and discharged, 1,560 cases were withdrawn, and 154 cases were dismissed. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,703.

12. There was some increase in the supply of filtered water during the year, the daily average being 7,975,960 gallons against 7,868,062 in 1882-83, and 7,208,453 in 1881. In the hot weather, March to June, when the needs of the town are the greatest, and the filters work best owing to the river water being more free from silt, the daily average reached 8,238,000 gallons. The Commissioners state that the increase of the supply in the hot weather is not recognized by those who use the water. When the weather becomes hot, the consumption of water is so much increased that the portions of the town which are less favourably situated have a very inadequate supply. The dwellers in connected houses all want water simultaneously, the head of water is not sufficient to reach all parts of the town at once, the entire supply is intercepted by the connections lying nearer to the head works, and none is left for those which are more remote. The officers of the Department were, however, not unmindful of the necessity of adopting measures to minimise the inconvenience by securing a more equal distribution of water. Experiments were made during the year by which the water was shut off periodically from those parts of the town where the pressure is generally high, and by this means much relief was afforded to those parts where it is generally low. After some trials, an arrangement was arrived at which appears to have given satisfaction to the public. It has long been recognized that the supply of filtered water is incommensurate with the essential requirements of the town. Calcutta is now, however, within measurable distance of an adequate provision of this first necessary. The unfiltered supply shows a steady progressive increase, the daily average during the year under review being 2,035,808 gallons against 1,988,175 in 1882-83, and 1,257,387 in 1881.

13. In regard to the extension of the drainage system, the work done during the year under review does not compare favourably with that of previous years. In 1881, 74,751 feet of pipe sewers were laid down, and in the 15 months of 1882-83 a further length of 109,158 feet was completed, but in 1883-84 only 46,672 feet of sewers were constructed. This outturn of work is not satisfactory. It is urged that the work was retarded to some extent by the time of the superior officers being taken up with preparing an answer to the charges brought against the Department. This explanation does not seem sufficient. Two years ago the Commissioners were sanguine that the main drainage scheme would be practically completed before the end of 1884, and it is the more desirable that this should not be delayed, for the reason that arrangements will probably have to be made before long for extending the system. Out of the 46,672 feet of sewers constructed, 18,796 feet were converted into paths from 3 to 10 feet wide, and 3,713 feet were converted into roads 15 to 20 feet wide. The Commissioners observe that, as the town has been more and more opened up for conservancy, there has been a steady increase in the quantity of refuse removed. In 1878 the number of wagon loads removed by the municipal railway was 7,284. This has gone on increasing year after year, till, in 1883-84, 14,189 wagon loads were removed. There was a falling off in the number of house connections; 2,159 houses were connected against 3,053 in the 15 months of 1882-83. The total expenditure on the sewers during the year was Rs. 1,76,757, in addition to Rs. 2,57,624 spent on the storm-water outfall works. Of this latter amount one-half was contributed by Government.

14. Some progress was made in the construction of metalled roads; but there was a falling off in the road repairs. The grant for repairs was Rs. 2,86,204,

but the expenditure amounted to only Rs. 2,45,575. Many streets and lanes are in a bad state of repair, which is specially noticeable during the rains in the northern division of the town, and it is, as the Commissioners observe, to be regretted that the Engineer's Department failed to utilize the whole grant. The work done by this Department in connection with the removal of the deposits of house refuse in the streets was not so prompt and thorough as could be desired, and it is observed that in this branch also the Engineer failed to work up to the full allotment provided.

15. Under the head of Town improvements, the Report describes at length the several projects which have been framed for the reclamation of bustees, and the work actually done during the year under review. As the report of the Commission appointed under section 28 of the Act is still under the consideration of the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor will only now review the report of the work done under this head, without expressing any opinion upon its sufficiency or otherwise. It appears that a great divergence of opinion existed as to the extent of bustee area in the town, as well as the number of bustees, and it was accordingly resolved, as a preliminary measure, to have the whole of them surveyed and classified by the new conservancy establishment under the control of the Chairman. The result showed the bustees to be as follows:—

Blocks exceeding 50 bighas	...	...	...	7	
Blocks of 40 to 50 „		.	...	4	
Ditto 30 to 40 „	...		...	2	
Ditto 20 to 30 „	. .	...	...	10	
Ditto 10 to 20 „	.	...		35	
Ditto 5 to 10 „		..	...	81	
Ditto 2 to 5 „			...	67	
		Total	..	206=2,222 bighas.	

These figures are not strictly accurate, as the census of the bustees was not carried out by professional agency. The special establishment sanctioned during 1882-83 for the cleansing of bustees consisted of 200 scavengers, called dhangurs, with 32 carts and 12 peons, under two Inspectors, assisted by one sircar each. They commenced their work in the north of the town, and cleansed 72 bustees, covering an area of 1,270 bighas, which were then placed under a permanent staff of 156 dhangurs. The work thus done consisted of the removal of accumulations of refuse, which was buried in holes and ditches and covered over with earth; the levelling of the surface; and the filling up of small ponds and hollows. In this way the whole of the bustees in Wards 4 and 8, and the greater part of those in Wards 2, 3, 6, and 9, were thoroughly cleansed, and a regular staff assigned to them to provide for their conservancy in the future. Exclusive of the bustees so treated, it seems that an area of 952 bighas remained outside the operations of the special establishment. It is explained that nearly the whole of this area was cleansed for the time by an extra establishment while the Exhibition was open, but the work done was not sufficiently thorough to admit of its being placed under permanent conservancy arrangements.

16. The structural improvement of the bustees stands on a different footing from their conservancy arrangements. Eighteen projects of this class were under the consideration of the Commissioners during the year, and the following statement shows the stages reached in regard to each of them at the end of the year.—

	Area in bighas
(*a*).—Orders for medical inspection passed under section 280, but not yet inspected—	
(1). Ooriapara bustee	25
(2). Kristobagan	45
(3). Keranebagan	24
(4). Soorhata	3
(*b*).—Improvements being carried out by the owners without requiring medical inspection—	
(5) Parseebagan	20
(6) Kaloo Ghose's Bagan	24

	Area in bighas.
(*d*).—Medically inspected, but project not yet finally approved by Commissioners in meeting—	
(7). Shalkpara	4
(8.) Lallbagan	17
(*e*).—Project finally approved, but no work done—	
(9). Pathuriaghata bustee	9
(10). Phulbagan	7
(11). Kalakur bustee	5
(*e*).—Work commenced—	
(12). Colvin's bustee	56
(13). Natherbagan	16
(*f*).—Work well advanced—	
(14). Kalabagan	60
(15). Bamunbagan	25
(16). Jorapookur	9
(17). Patwarbagan	40
(*g*).—Work completed—	
(18). Soorteebagan	64
Total	453

From the above it appears that work was completed in one bustee only, viz., Soorteebagan, covering an area of 64 bighas. This project had been first taken in hand by the Bustee Committee in 1881. In four bustees, with an area of 134 bighas, the work was well advanced. In Soorteebagan, about one mile of roadway was constructed, nearly half of the cost being paid by the municipality, and the remainder by the owners. Sewering to a length of 4,655 feet, and surface drains to the extent of 2,055 feet, were also executed. The cost to the municipality on account of the Soorteebagan project amounted to Rs. 28,767. The cost to the owners is not known. The works executed up to the end of the year in the four bustees, in which some actual progress was made, are shown below—

	Length of road in feet	Length of sewering in feet	Length of surface drains in feet
Kalabagan	5,000	4,040	1,800
Bamunbagan ...	1,380	1,380	.
Jorapookur	1,397	1,397	.....
Patwarbagan	1,695	1,885	....

The other thirteen projects appear not to have advanced beyond the preliminary stage. The area dealt with under the compulsory provisions of sections 280—283A of the Calcutta Municipal Act was in all 451 bighas, out of the total bustee area of 2,222 bighas. The Municipal Commissioners are of opinion that it should not be assumed that the whole of the remaining area will require the adoption of similar coercive measures. They remark :—

"As a matter of fact, when the projects now in hand have been carried through, not much bustee land will remain to need structural improvement, while the owners of this residue are in many cases manifesting a readiness to carry out the improvements required by the Commissioners without legal measures of coercion In no less than three of the bustees taken up in 1883-84, the owners have come forward and have spontaneously constructed or are constructing the roads that are wanting."

The salutary effect of the works already carried out is observable in the improved death-rates of the year in those Wards where most has been done.

Ward No	Mortality.		
	Rate per mille, decennial mean	Rate per mille 1882	Rate per mille 1884
3	34 2	32 8	29 0
4	32 9	35 4	31 9
8	33 3	32 0	27 5
9	31 1	30 0	29 4

The bustee improvements have also been simultaneously attended with an augmentation of the value of property brought under the action of the municipality; every rupee spent by the Commissioners has increased the value of the

property by Rs. 7, while even to the Corporation the rise in the assessed annual value of the tenements, and consequent increase of rates, has yielded a return of nearly 6 per cent. on the total outlay.

17. Four bathing platforms, supplied with unfiltered water, were erected during the year, and were eagerly resorted to by the neighbouring inhabitants. The Commissioners state that "it is now clear that the poorer inhabitants will readily accept bathing platforms in lieu of foul tanks, but that separate accommodation is needed for females." The cost of the sanitary and structural improvements carried out in the bustees, as given by the Commissioners, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Establishment, carts, &c.	27,633
Land acquisition	17,596
Construction, metalling and sewering of roads made by the Corporation	5,821
Payment to hut-owners who were compelled to remove their huts	2,745
Construction of bathing platforms	2,076
Total ...	55,871

The grant made by the Commissioners for this purpose was Rs. 1,50,000, out of which only Rs. 55,871 was expended. The Commissioners remark that the expenditure could be shown at a much higher figure, if certain heavy charges, for which provision had been made on account of acquisition of land and salary of special establishment, but which were not actually incurred, be brought into the accounts of the year.

18. During the year under review forty-four tanks were obliterated, besides 477 small holes and pits. These were filled up with refuse covered over with earth, and with the materials obtained by levelling mounds, and ashes and cinders obtained for the cost of carriage from the mills in the east of the town. It is reported that Drs. Coates and Harvey, in the course of their inspection of one of the bustees, expressed a doubt whether the ultimate effects of filling up all tanks in bustees would not be detrimental to the health of the inhabitants by facilitating the overcrowding of huts and interfering with the ventilation of thickly populated localities. The Commissioners are therefore disposed to acquire many of the tanks in future, converting the larger and better tanks into small public squares, and filling up only the smaller and dirtier ones, the spaces thus liberated being utilized for bathing-platforms, or for building stables for cattle and milch cows

19. The year was normal in respect of average temperature. January was an unusually dry month. The rains came to a close at an earlier period than usual, and the rainfall of the year was deficient to the extent of 17·11 inches as compared with the mean of the previous 48 years, the most defective months in this respect being May and October 1883. The price of food was considerably higher than in the previous year. Rice sold at from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, according to quality.

20. The number of births registered was 7,655 as compared with 7,500 of the previous year. The average number for the previous ten years is 6,798, but this decennial mean admittedly does not represent correctly the annual number of births in the town. The birth-rate was 17·6 per mille as compared with 17·4 of the previous year. The Health Officer is of opinion that birth registration is still defective, though gradually manifesting signs of improvement. As compared with European standards, the birth-rate is certainly low, but allowance must be made for the floating character of the population of Calcutta, where only 33 per cent. are females. Among the various races, the recorded birth-rates per mille were—

	Birth-rates.	
	1883-84	1882-83.
Non-Asiatics	12·4	13·8
Mixed Races	45·9	47·2
Hindus	18·8	18·5
Mahomedans	14·3	13·5
Other classes	6	6 8

21. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 12,346 as compared with 13,453 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 28·4 per mille

against 32. The mortality from cholera was severe, 2,129 persons having died from this cause. This number is less than that (3,590) recorded in 1882-83, but is greater than that of any previous year since 1870. The deaths from dysentery, diarrhœa and fevers show a decrease. The mortality from small-pox, however, was higher than in either of the three preceding years. The wave of small-pox is now advancing, and there are signs that the disease will be again present in an epidemic form during the ensuing cold weather. The number of vaccinations performed was 9,538, of which 8,357 were primary vaccinations and 1,181 re-vaccinations. The ratio of success in primary vaccinations was 99·38, and in re-vaccinations 16·17.

22. The offices of Chairman and Vice-Chairman continued to be held by Mr. H. L. Harrison and Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadur. During the three months that the Vice-Chairman was on privilege leave, his duties were performed by the Secretary, Mr. Turnbull, in addition to his own. Mr. Turnbull went on leave on medical certificate for seven months, and during his absence Mr. C. W. Hope, late Secretary and Engineer to the Lahore Municipality, officiated as Secretary. Dr. McLeod's resignation of his office as Health Officer to the Corporation took place at the end of April last. He had held the post for four years and six months, and the Commissioners express their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him. Since the close of the year the Corporation have had to sustain the loss by death of two of their most distinguished colleagues—Rai Shama Churn Dey Bahadur and the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE COLONIAL EMIGRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1885.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants for the year 1883-84.

In the Resolution recorded on the Protector's report for the year 1883-84, the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of explaining the policy of the Bengal Government in regard to colonial emigration. It was stated in that Resolution that while cordially approving of emigration as beneficial both to those who emigrate and to those that remain at home, the Lieutenant-Governor could do no more in the way of aiding it, than to see that no obstruction is unnecessarily placed in the way of emigration, to encourage the dissemination among the masses of accurate information regarding the Colonies and the prospects of colonial emigrants, and to facilitate the interchange of communications between the emigrants and their friends in India. During the year under review this policy has been kept in view, and rules have now been framed and submitted for sanction to the Government of India, whereby it is hoped that full effect will be given to it. With the object also of securing the health and comfort of emigrants, attention was paid during the year under review to fixing the seasons for emigration, as it is highly desirable in the interests of all concerned that the voyage should be made at the most favourable time, and that the emigrants should arrive in the most healthy seasons at the Colonies. The year under report has also been productive of improvements in the treatment of emigrants before embarkation, on board-ship, and in the chief colonies to which they resort.

2. The Emigration Agencies at work during the year were eight in number, as in the preceding year. But Jamaica last year took no labourers, while St. Lucia did. The British Colonies which imported emigrants were Mauritius, Trinidad, Fiji, St. Lucia, Demerara, and Natal. The Dutch Colony of Surinam was also in the field, and the French Colony of Guadeloupe made up the total. The requisitions for emigrants and the number despatched in the last two years were as follow :—

Colonies Importing Indian Labourers.	1882-83				1883-84				Remarks
	Number of Statute Adult Labourers				Number of Statute Adult Labourers				
	Under requisition	Despatched	In excess of requisition	Short of requisition	Under requisition	Despatched.	In excess of requisition	Short of requisition	
Demerara	6 000	2 773½	.	3,226½	6,000	2 537		3 463	
Trinidad	3,000	1,828½	.	1,171½	3,205	2 470½		734½	
Fiji	1 000	855½		144½	2,100	1 401½		698½	
Mauritius	*Men 1,825	587		1 238	*Men 980	1,135	155	.	* Requisition from Mauritius and Natal, specially the number of men only, and leave the number of women to be adjusted by the rule regulating their proportion.
Natal	,, 2,691	578		2,113	,, 1 324	475	...	849	
Surinam	511	421½		89½	1,800	1,355½	..	444½	
Guadeloupe . .	900	85½	34½		900	855½	.	144	
Jamaica .	575	376		199	None		..	..	
St Lucia .	None				775	None.	...	775	
Total .	16,502	8 352½	34½	8,184	17 094	10,260	155	6,979	

An inspection of the figures in the preceding table will show how largely the requirements of the Colonies exceeded the supply of labour. This will be more clearly brought out by the following statement, which shows that while the Colonies have been yearly asking for more labour, they have been getting less than they want. The figures represent *statute adults*.

	Number applied for.	Number despatched.
1880-81	13,025	11,394
1881-82	12,314	7,946
1882-83	16,502	8,352½
1883-84	17,094	10,260

There is no doubt that the tide of emigration ebbs and flows with the greater or less prosperity of the country, and the rise in the number of emigrants in the last year is no doubt due in a large measure to the pressure caused by a deficient harvest. This is an important consideration in an annual review of the emigration operations, which, however, has not received from the Protector sufficient attention. In future reports the Lieutenant-Governor will expect that this consideration be more fully treated, and that the interaction of colonial and inland emigration, the one upon the other, be fully discussed. Inland and colonial recruiters compete with each other in the labour market, and the degree of success which each attains is instructive both for the Emigration Agencies and for the Government.

3. It is satisfactory to find that although the difficulty of procuring emigrants, commented on in the Resolution for last year, became more marked during the year 1883-84, the conduct of the recruiters was unusually free from blame. The number of recruiting licenses granted rose from 576 in the earlier year to 757 in the past season, showing an increase of 181, while out of the greater number, 6 alone were cancelled or withdrawn for misconduct as against 16 in 1882-83. No prosecutions appear to have been instituted.

4. The total number of emigrants registered during the year was 18,021, or, omitting 936 re-registrations in the 24-Pergunnahs, 17,085; and distributed according to the provinces where they were registered, the details are these—

North-Western Provinces				...	6,836
Bengal and Behar	...	...	...	..	6,795
Oudh	...	...	...	...	1,763
Punjab	...	.	...	. .	501
Central India	...	...	...	..	348
Madras	...	...	.	...	648
Bombay	...	.	...	...	158
Rajputana	...	...	...	..	36
			Total	...	17,085

These figures, compared with the corresponding figures for last year, present no features calling for special attention, except in Oudh and Bengal. In Oudh there has been a considerable falling off, and in Bengal and Behar, a very large increase in the number of emigrants. The explanation given by the Protector is the early cessation of the monsoon in Bengal, which led to partial crop failure; and this explanation is borne out by the circumstance that recruitment was most brisk in Shahabad and Patna, which suffered from deficient rainfall, and in Calcutta, when the labour market was over-stocked. The districts of recruitment, with the extent of operations in each, are well illustrated in the report by coloured maps. The small extent to which emigration has as yet taken hold on the population will be apparent from the facts exhibited in these maps, that the districts of Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Aligarh, Muttra and Bareilly supply only one emigrant to every 10,000 of the people. The largest proportion is in Shahabad where out of every million people 500 emigrated during the year. As regards their registration, the 24-Pergunnahs, Benares and Lucknow come first with more than 1,000 registrations per million of population, and Patna, Shahabad, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Muttra next with above 500 per million.

5. Out of the 18,021 emigrants registered, only 17,592 were admitted into the Calcutta depôts, the balance being accounted for by 222 deaths and desertions in the interior, 134 detentions in mofussil depôts, and 73 discharges by the Agents on account of unfitness, unwillingness to emigrate, and claims by relatives. These results, representing 2·32 per cent. on the total number registered, are considerably better than those of the previous year, when the percentage was 5·99.

6. Of the 17,592 emigrants admitted to the Calcutta depôts, 114 died, 841 persons deserted, and 2,422 were rejected by the recruiting agencies for one cause or another. Of the remainder, 13,808 persons were despatched to the Colonies. The numerical total differs of course from the number of statute adults mentioned in a preceding paragraph. A larger majority of the coolies admitted into the depôts were found fit and willing to emigrate than in the

previous year, and a greater number were ready to volunteer for other agencies, when the agency which recruited them could not despatch them. The depôt population enjoyed better health, and the mortality was less; the chief complaints were, as usual, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera and chest-affections. The Guadeloupe, Surinam and Trinidad depôts were again visited with fever this year. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired the Protector to enquire into the sanitary condition of these depôts, and suggest measures for improving it. Dr. Grant now attributes the prevalence of the fever to the comparative lowness of the sites of these depôts along the Garden Reach Road, and to the fact that the growth of mills and other places of business in that locality limits the space available. Measures have, however, been taken to remedy the defects: thus the water-supply has been improved, and better arrangements made for bathing-places and latrines, while other suggestions are now receiving the attention of the Agents.

7. Among the emigrants who embarked were 722 who had previously been in the Colonies, chiefly Mauritius and Demerara. No difficulty appears to have been found in obtaining the full proportion of 40 women to every 100 men, and in most cases surplus women were shipped. The emigrants, 13,808 in number, were despatched in 29 sailing vessels, with an average of 476 in each, both figures being in excess of the previous year. On four vessels—the *Poona*, *British Statesman*, *British Nation*, and *County of Berwick*,—the mortality exceeded 3½ per cent. The mortality on board the *Poona* was due to cholera, but the report furnishes no satisfactory explanation regarding the cause of the sickness on board the other ships. One vessel, the *Syria*, was wrecked near Fiji, but with the exception of 50, all the emigrants, 497 in number, were saved. The total number of emigrants who reached the Colonies appears to have been about 13,528.

8. The return emigrants, all from British Colonies, who arrived in Calcutta during the year numbered 3,877, or 331 more than the year before. They brought with them savings amounting to Rs. 8,21,235, or an average of nearly Rs. 212, both figures being far above those for the preceding year. The richest were those from Trinidad and Demerara. The health of the return vessels appears to have been fairly good.

9. Dr. Grant held the office of Protector of Emigrants throughout the year, and has discharged its duties efficiently.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th April 1885.

No.	District, and date of return				Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.					
	Western Districts					
Burdwan Dive. 1	Burdwan,	April	4	'85	Nil	Weather—very warm No crops on the ground. Rain much wanted. Price of common rice varies from 16 to 17½ seers per rupee
Burdwan Dive. 2	Bankoora,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—very hot with strong north-west winds during day. Cotton, indigo, *khesari til* and *boro* paddy are doing well; gathering of wheat and barley is still going on in places Sporadic cases of cholera are reported in the Bishenpore sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Burdwan Dive. 3	Beerbhoom,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—warm and dry. No crops on the ground except *til*; prices slightly higher; scarcity of drinking water is felt. A few cases of cholera are reported; health otherwise good.
Burdwan Dive. 4	Midnapore,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—hot. Rain wanted for tillage. Public health fair.
Burdwan Dive. 5	Hooghly,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—unusually hot. Rain much wanted for ploughing operations. Public health improved
	Howrah,	„	6	„	Nil	Weather—seasonable. All kinds of vegetables are doing well.
	Central Districts					
Presidency Dive. 6	24-Pergha.	April	6	'85	Nil	Weather—hot. There are no crops on the ground, ploughing of lands continues. Cholera of a sporadic nature is reported from almost all parts of the district except in Diamond Harbour.
Presidency Dive. 7	Nuddea,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—very warm. *Rabbee* crops are still being harvested; ploughing for the cultivation of paddy is going on. Cholera is prevalent in many parts of the district.
Presidency Dive. 8	Khoolna,	„	6	„	Nil	Weather—cool in mornings and evenings, days hot; slight rain in the Satkhira sub division Ploughing continues, *boro* paddy is doing fairly well; there has been much cholera in the outpost of Tala; public health in other places fair.
Presidency Dive. 9	Jessore,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds. Ploughing operations are going on everywhere, but more rain is required for sowing paddy Health fair
Presidency Dive. 10	Moorshedabad,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. The outturn of *rubbee* crops fair, and on the east side of the Bhagirathi good; ploughing for *til* and *aus* has commenced, but rain is much wanted. Public health continues good.
Rajshahye Dive. 11	Dinagepore,	Arpil	3	'85	Nil	Weather—getting hotter. No crops on the ground; land is under preparation for *bhadoi* and jute crops, rice is selling at from 14 to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera and fever are reported from some parts of the district
Rajshahye Dive. 12	Rajshahye,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain urgently wanted for the preparation of land for early sowings. A few cases of cholera are reported, health otherwise generally good.
Rajshahye Dive. 13	Rungpore Kurrigaon	„	4	„	0·60 1·40	Weather—hot with westerly winds Sowing of *aus* is still going on; the recent rain has done much good for the cultivation of *aus* paddy. Cholera has nearly disappeared.
Rajshahye Dive. 14	Bogra,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—hot. Reaping of *rubbee* crops continues; land is being ploughed for *aus* paddy, jute and sugarcane, rain wanted Cholera in thanas Bogra, Sherpore, Panchbibi and Khetlal, and in outpost Madhupore. Fever and cholera at Sharinkandi and outpost Dhunat
Rajshahye Dive. 15	Pubna,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—hot, somewhat cloudy. Harvesting of winter crops is nearly completed with a fair outturn; rain much wanted. Public health good, except a few sporadic cases of cholera.
Rajshahye Dive. 16	Darjeeling,	„	4	„	1·96	Weather—fine All very good.
Rajshahye Dive. 17	Julpigoree,	„	6	„	1 11	Weather—cool. Ploughing is going on actively. Sowing of early paddy has commenced in places. Price of common rice ranges from 16 to 18 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease much abated. Public health continues satisfactory.
	Eastern Districts.					
Dacca Dive. 18	Dacca,	April	4	'85	Not received.	Weather—warm. *Cheena, kaon* and *til* are thriving; sowing and ploughing operations are going on; the rain has done much good to the standing crops. Small-pox is prevalent in the town of Dacca, and cases of cholera are reported throughout the district.
	Munshigunge			...	2 62	
Dacca Dive. 19	Furreedpore,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—very hot. Prospects of crops good; rain wanted. Public health fair.
Dacca Dive. 20	Backergunge,	„	4	„	Nil	Weather—getting warmer daily. Cultivation of *aus* crops is going on; rain is needed. Fever and cholera prevail more or less in all parts of the district; small-pox has appeared in the Sudder sub-division.
Dacca Dive. 21	Mymensingh,	„	27	..	1·19	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rain has done good; jute and paddy are being sown. Prospects of crops good.
	Jamalpore			...	1·24	
	Kishoregunge			...	1·52	
	Attia			...	0·32	
	Netrokona			..	1·80	

No.	District and date of return				Rainfall at Sudder Stations inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*						
	Eastern Districts.					
Chittagong Div. 22	Chittagong,	April	6	'85	0·01	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good, though sporadic cases of cholera continue.
23	Noakholly,	,,	3	,,	Nil	Weather—warm, occasionally cloudy with strong southerly winds. Reaping of *khesari* and linseed is nearly finished; *moong*, onion and garlic, &c., are doing well, lands for *aus* paddy are being prepared, and sowing has begun in low lands. Cholera continues in a few places.
24	Tipperah Brahmanbaria Chandpore	,,	2	,,	2·80 3·09 0·40	Weather—cool and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. A storm on the 29th ultimo has done some damage. The weather is, however, on the whole all that can be wished, lands are being actively tilled for jute and paddy. Public health good, but cholera prevails.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	3	,,	0·09	Weather—hot; some rain fell during the first part of the week. Tobacco, chillies and other crops are doing well, *joom* cutting nearly over, lands are being ploughed for *aus* paddy.
	Hill Tipperah,	,,	1	.	1·12	Weather—warm and cloudy. Sowing of early paddy still continues; gathering of tobacco and chillies is going on. Public health good.
BEHAR						
Patna Div. 26	Patna,	April	4	'85	Nil	Weather—hot with westerly winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is still going on, opium has been collected and weighment has commenced. Small-pox prevails in Hilsa and cholera in Silao in the Behar sub division.
27	Gya,	,,	4	,,	0·01	Weather—cooler than last week. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is in progress, the outturn in Aurungabad is 11 annas and in other parts about average, prices show a tendency to fall. Health not very good, cholera reported from the east of the district.
28	Shahabad,	,,	4		Nil	Weather—hot with high west winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost completed, sugarcane is being irrigated and *cheena* sown, weighment of opium has commenced.
29	Durbhunga,	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—hot with high west winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly finished, rain wanted for sowing of paddy and *moong*, prices rising. Public health good.
30	Muzufferpore,	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—dry with very strong winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is progressing favourably.
31	Sarun,	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—bright and warm. *Rubbee* crops harvested with good outturn, sowing of *cheena* is in progress, west winds have done much harm to indigo, prices easy. Public health good.
32	Chumparun	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—seasonable with strong west winds. *Rubbee* crops are being reaped everywhere, the bulk of opium has been collected, weighment has commenced. Health generally good, a few cases of small-pox are reported from the Govindgunge thana; cattle-disease is also reported.
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr,	April	4	'85	Nil	Weather—high west winds and dusty. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested, the opium weighments have commenced. Prices steady. Public health good.
34	Bhagulpore,	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds during the day cool at nights. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops continues, *cheena* and *boro* paddy are being sown; prospects of mango are not good. There was a heavy hailstorm near the Nepal frontier. There has been a slight rise in prices. Public health good.
35	Purneah,	.	4	,,	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Prospects of crops fair. Health good.
36	Maldah,	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—hot and dry with strong westerly winds. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on with fair outturn; ploughing operations for *bhadoi* paddy are going on, but rain is wanted, prices of food-grains steady, common rice is selling on an average at 16 seers per rupee. Public health is generally good, except that there are a few cases of cholera in the south of the district.
37	Sonthal Pergha.	.	4	,,	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds. Harvesting of winter crops continues, early paddy is being sown in Rajmehal, wheat crop in Godda is yielding a good outturn, *mohua* crop is being gathered everywhere, prospects good. Prices are fairly stationary everywhere except at Pakour, where they have a tendency to rise. Small pox is prevalent at Deoghur and Rajmehal, elsewhere general health is good.
ORISSA						
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack,	April	3	'85	Nil	Weather—hot, cloudy at times. *Dalua* in ear, ploughing is in progress, price of common rice ranges from 18 to 20 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior. Public health generally good, excepting a few cases of cholera and small pox in the interior.
39	Pooree,	.	2	,,	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Lands are still being ploughed for ensuing *sarad* crops. *Dalua* and *moong* are being harvested, common rice is selling on an average at 32 seers per rupee in the Sudder station and 22 seers 2 chittacks in the Khurda sub division. Cholera is still reported.
40	Balasore	,,	3	.	Nil	Weather—getting very hot during day with westerly winds. Ploughing is going on, gathering of cotton continues. General health good, except a few cases of cholera here and there.
CHOTA NAGPORE						
South West Frontier Agency						
41	Hazaribagh.	April	3	'85	Nil	Weather—hot and clear. *Rubbee* crops are still being harvested in certain parts of the district, lands are being ploughed for next crops. Public health generally good.
42	Lohardugga.	,,	4	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot with strong winds. *Mohua* crop is not turning out so well as was expected, mango crop is also likely to be a poor one, prices have a tendency to improve. General health good.
43	Singhbhoom	,,	3	.	Nil	Weather—clear and intensely hot. Mango has failed, *mohua* is yielding fairly well. Cholera in an epidemic form prevails in the town of Chybassa and in village Chuakerdharpore; otherwise public health good.
44	Manbhoom,	,,	4	.	Nil	Weather—mostly hot and dry with westerly winds. *Mahua* is falling; outturn expected to be fair. Coarse rice sold on the 4th in the Purulia market at 19 seers per rupee. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease are reported from one or two places.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th April 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th March to 4th April 1865.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometer. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1865.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
March	29th	151·5	9·4	29·751	84·5	98·7	23·8	76·2	77·8	0·866	74·9	76	SW and sSW	204	Nil	Morning cloud day and night chiefly clear.
"	30th	154·0	9·9	·778	84·5	98·0	22·3	75·7	78·5	·896	75·9	77	S by W and SSW	145	"	Chiefly clear.
"	31st	154·5	11·0	·763	84·5	97·7	21·7	76·0	76·9	·823	73·3	72	SW and sSW	187	"	Partially cloud ☁
April	1st	154·3	11·0	·768	85·3	99·0	23·5	75·5	77·4	·834	73·8	71	SW and sSW	148	"	Chiefly clear ☁ ●
"	2nd	151·7	8·3	·787	86·5	97·5	20·3	77·2	73·1	·737	65·8	52	WsW and sSW	114	,	Partially clou
"	3rd	154·5	8·8	·769	86·1	100·5	26·8	73·7	72·3	·606	64·6	48	SSW and variable	112	,	Partially clou
	4th	155·6	10·6	·731	87·6	102·7	28·1	74·6	73·7	·644	66·3	49	SW and SSW	88	"	Partially clou

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·764
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	29·786
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	69·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	86·3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	..	83·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	83 9
The extreme variation of temperature	..	29·0
The maximum temperature	...	102 7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	2
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	64
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th March to 4th April 1865	...	Nil.
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office ..	...	0 82
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 4th April 1865	...	3·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office ..	..	3 02

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, ☁ cew.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 6th April 1865.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature for week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* ...	29 854	29 904	—	SSW	395	?	—	72 8	1st April	?	73·9	?	—	84·9
		False Point ...	29 884	29 905	—·006	SW	302	93 9	3rd April	75 1	2nd & 3rd April	88·1	76·5	82·3	—1·8	85·4
	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	29·807	29 868	— 003	SSW	96	104 4	29th & 31st Mar	74 8	1st & 2nd April	102 3	75·9	89·1	+1·6	89·7
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	29 829	29 868	—	SSW	159 5	103 4	2nd April	71 4	2nd ,,	96 4	74 7	85·6	—	89·6
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island ...	29 846	29 878	—·036	SSW	309	90 7	3rd ,,	78 5	30th Mar	89·0	79 4	84·2	+0·9	85 5
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29 707	29 856	—	S	138 6	107 4	30th & 31st Mar, 2nd April	74 3	1st April	105·7	77·0	91·3	—	94·5
	24-Pergunnahs ... ... / Howrah ... ... / Hooghly	Calcutta ...	29 830	29 860	—·027	SW	161	99 0	2nd ,,	73 7	3rd ,,	96·3	75·6	86·0	+1·8	88 2
	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29 751	29·850	—·022	WNW	94·9	106 3	2nd ,,	75 2	31st Mar	103 9	76 0	90 0	+4·5	91 4
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ...				Observatory not started.										
	Beerbhoom ... ... / West Burdwan	Ranigunge ...	29 514	—	—	WNW	123·0	105 9	2nd ,,	73 1	1st & 3rd April	104 1	75 1	89 6	—	94·0
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	29 759	29 826	— 044	WSW	144 2	103 7	31st Mar	69 6	2nd ,,	101 8	74 5	88 2	+2·6	91 2
	Nuddea ...	Krishnagore				Observatory not started										
	Jessore ... ... / Khoolna	Jessore ...	29 819	29 852	— 036	WSW	113	100 8	1st April	74 4	3rd ,,	97 1	76 3	86·7	+1·9	87 8
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29 839	29 930	— 001	SSW	165	90 1	2nd & 3rd April	71 0	30th Mar & 2nd April	84 7	71 9	78 3	—1·9	82 3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri ...				Observations not received										
	Backergunge	Barrisal ...	29 802	—	—	Observations not taken under order									—	
	Noakholly	Noakholly ...	—	—	—	SSW	255 7	97 6	30th Mar	68 3	30th Mar	86 7	74 1	80 4	—	83 7
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ...	29 854	—	—	SSW	172	99 5	1st April	60 9	29th Mar	96 1	74 0	84 6	—	92 8
	Dacca	Dacca ...	29 833	29 856	— 029	SSW	192	93 8	30th Mar & 1st April	67 0	29th ,,	91·7	73 6	82 6	—0 2	86 1
	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	29 839	29 875	—	SE	172 7	90 4	3rd ,,	64 3	30th ,,	88 6	70 0	79·3	—	82 5
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	29 796	—	—	SE	65·6	89 3	1st & 3rd April	59 1	1st April	88 2	60·6	74 4	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna ... /	Bogra ...	29 756	—	—	ESE	?	101 6	31st Mar	69 2	29th Mar	90 8	73 5	85 2	—	88·8
		Serajgunge ...	29 792	29 838	—	S	215 2	101 2	31st ,,	69 0	28th ,,	97·6	75·7	86·7	—	86 8
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 756	29 850	—	SW	180 6	105 4	the ,	60 7	31st ,,	102 1	70 5	86·3	—	88·7
	Maldah ...	Maldah ...				Observatory not started										
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	29 720	29 841	—	ESE	216	98 1	3rd April	68 1	3rd April	94 6	70 7	82·5	—	87·7
	Rungpore	Rungpore ...	29 728	29 855	—	ENE	169	94 3	3rd ,,	67 1	28th & 29th Mar & 3rd April	88 4	68 3	78 3	—	79·7
	Julpigoree ... ... / Cooch Behar ...	Julpigoree ...	29 599	29 893	—	E	88 6	86 9	3rd ,,	64 1	28th Mar	81 2	67·1	74 2	—	75 6
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling ...	22 976	—	—	W	167	60 9	2nd ,,	46 6	29th ,	58 6	48 9	53 7	—	54 4
North Behar.	Purneah ... ... / North Bhagulpore	Purneah ...	29 695	29 823	—·027	E	90 3	100 3	3rd ,	66 9	28th & 29th Mar	96 7	68·7	82·7	+0 5	86·8
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...				Observations not recorded										
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	29 685	29 832	— 003	NNE	150	97 4	3rd ,,	69 5	28th ,,	94 7	73 2	83 5	+2·7	84·0
	Chumparun	Motihari ...	29 540	29 808	—	NE	163 9	100 0	3rd ,,	64 8	2nd April	96 3	69 0	82 7	—	85·3
	Saran ...	Chupra ...	29 688	—	—	W	201 2	101 0	31st Mar & 1st April	68 0	31st Mar	90 1	71·6	85 4	—	88 4
South Behar.	Shahabad ... ... /	Dehree ...	29 512	29 863	—	WSW	363·9	100 8	31st Mar	70·0	2nd & 3rd April	97·7	80·C	88 9	—	90·1
		Buxar ...	29·502	29 ·833	—	WNW	236 8	·01 4	1st April	69 8	30th Mar	99 0	73 9	85 9	—	91·6
		Arrah ...	29 824	29 819	—	WNW	193 1	102 9	1st ,,	68 7	28th ,	101 0	71 4	86 2	—	91·7
	Gya	Gya ...	29 456	29 829	?	W	210 9	104 5	31st Mar	65 2	28th ,,	102·6	69 6	86 1	—0·3	86 5
	Patna ...	Bankipore ...	29 650	29 833	—·025	WNW	153 8	102 5	1st April	69 6	28th ,,	100 4	73 3	86·9	+1·6	89·6
	South Bhagulpore / Monghyr ...	Bhagulpore ...	29 647	29 809	—	WNW	274	98·9	3rd ,,	67·0	29th ,,	97 7	71 2	84·5	—	87·7
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka ...	29·318	—	—	WNW	149·6	103 6	31st Mar.	72·3	1st April	102·0	75·0	88·5	—	90·0
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	27 883	29·860	+·015	WNW	209·1	96·3	1st April	71·7	29th Mar.	94·9	73 0	85·0	+2 5	88·4
	Lohardugga ... ... / Manbhoom	Manbhoom ...	27·763	29·851	—	—	—	96·9	1st ,,	71 4	29th ,,	97·0	73·3	85·2	—	89·3
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ...	29·099	—	—	SSW	246·3	10[illegible]	1st ,,	72·7	29th ,,	103·4	76·7	90·1	—	94·1

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same [illegible]. The *Humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky [illegible]. "Stations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional [illegible] from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by their number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 3rd April 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of March. Mean for district.	Since 1st of March. Normal mean.	Since 1st of March. Variation.	Since 16th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 16th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 16th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
74	0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
70	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·20	0 80	−0·60	54 25	59 49	−5 24	0 0	0 4	False Point ...		
81	2·6	Nil	Nil	0 15	0·90	0·92	−0·02	53 55	54 63	−2 08	0 0	0·4	Cuttack .	Cuttack	
80	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·21	0 63	1·18	−0 55	59 53	56 17	+3 36	0 0	0 7	Balasore .	Balasore	
75	5·6	0 08	0 19	0·30	0·25	1 15	−0·92	74 70	64 63	+10 07	0·3	0 5	Sauger Island ...	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
														South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
36	3·3	Nil	Nil	0 27	0·32	1 73	−1 41	45 11	53 41	−8 30	0 0	0 7	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
57	1·4	Nil	0·06	0·34	0 42	1·58	−1 10	52·65	54 33	−1·68	0 2	0 8	Calcutta ..	24-Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
37	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·34	0·39	1 38	−0 99	37 37	49 21	−11 84	0 0	0 8	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
														Bankoora	
21	1·6	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 47	0 94	−0 47	40 82	53 30	−13 48	0 0	0 4	Ranigunge ...	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
47	0	Nil	Nil	0·22	0 22	0 90	−0 58	36 51	51 91	−15 40	0 0	0 6	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
			Nil	0·44	0·39	1·69	−1 30	38 39	52 76	−14 37	0 0	0 5	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
62	4 6	0·09	0·03	0 56	1 54	2 23	−0 69	57 11	57 14	−0 03	0 3	1 3	Jessore ...	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
77	6·6	0·22	0 13	0 26	2·33	1 71	+0 62	109·83	115 28	−5 45	1 0	0 8	Chittagong ..	Chittagong	Eastern Bengal.
			Nil	0 87	1 59	2 98	−1 39	67 19	91 03	−23 84	0 0	1·2	Demagiri . .	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	
			Nil	0 36	0 93	2·03	−1 10	86 59	80·37	+6 22	0 0	1 0	Barrisal .	Backergunge	
74	5 6	0·06	Nil	0 66	1 09	3·27	−2 18	98 62	113 99	−17 37	0 0	1 1	Noakholly	Noakholly	
76	4 4	Nil	Nil	0 57	0 22	2 80	−2 58	46 44	60 61	−14 17	0 0	1 1	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
74	5·4	3·19	1·63	0 73	2 51	3 07	−0 56	53 06	63 68	−10 62	1 7	1 4	Dacca ...	Dacca	
77	4 1	2·74	1·76	0 81	2 62	4 25	−1 63	68 63	77 33	−8 70	1 8	1 5	Commillah ..	Commillah ...	
—	6·6	1 40	0·68	0 82	1 48	2 09	−0·61	48 19	73 49	−25 30	0 8	1·2	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	
61	4·0	Nil											Bogra ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	North Bengal.
61	5 0	Nil	0·05	0·25	0 46	1 24	−0·79	39·29	58·65	−19 36	0 2	0 8	Serajgunge ..		
67	0	Nil	Nil	0 25	0·13	0 88	−0 75	35 05	55 53	−20 48	0 0	0·6	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah ...	Maldah . .	
64	1·7	Nil	Nil	0 13	0 20	0 67	−0 47	39 12	58 20	−19 08	0 0	0 8	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	
79	7·6	0·62	0·70	0 37	1·19	1 65	−0 46	51 73	78 12	−26 39	1 0	0 7	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
78	4 9	1·31	1·96	0 49	3·67	1 91	+1 76	95·03	116 68	−17 05	2 8	0 9	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
89	8 4	2 24		1·14		2 92			157 05			1 8	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
61	3 0	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 30	0 52	−0 22	47 09	59 21	−12 12	0 0	0 3	Purneah ..	Purneah	North Bihar.
														North Bhagulpore ...	
													Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	
67	0	Nil	Nil	0 04	0·27	0 43	−0 16	38·37	43 74	−5 37	0 0	0 2	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	
52	3·0	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 20	0 33	−0 12	42·40	46 53	−3 13	0 0	0 4	Motihari .	Chumperun	
35	0 9	Nil	Nil	0 03	0 40	0 27	+0 13	31 58	42 27	−10·69	0 0	0·2	Chupra	Saran	
37	2·3	Nil											Dehree ...		
29	1·7	Nil	Nil	0 04	0 46	0·36	+0 10	30 15	40 74	−10 61	0 0	0 3	Buxar ..	Shahabad	South Behar.
27	0·6	Nil											Arrah .		
33	2·9	0·01	Nil	0·05	0·55	0 32	+0·23	29·32	41 15	−11 83	0·0	0 2	Gya .	Gya	
36	2·3	Nil	Nil	0·03	0 39	0·22	+0·11	29·59	41·74	−12 15	0 0	0·2	Behar .	Patna	
49	0·3	Nil	Nil	0 45	0 43	0 31	+0·12	31·70	43 26	−11 56	0·0	0 1	Bhagulpore ..	South Bhagulpore ..	
														Monghyr	
32	0	Nil	Nil	0 07	0·27	0·43	−0·16	34·63	50·11	−15 48	0·0	0·3	Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs .	Sonthal Parganas.
36	0·7	Nil	Nil	0 04	1 17	0 81	+0 36	36 61	48·02	−11 38	0 0	0·3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
														Lohardugga	
45	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·12	0 48	0·94	−0·49	30·83	49·72	−10·89	0·0	0·5	Ranchee ...	Manbhoom	
27	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·25	1·66	1·41	−0·25	45·67	56·26	−7 59	0·0	0·5	Singhboom ...	Singhboom	North West Frontier.

Printed for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater [illegible]. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observ. stations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received [illegible] on which of least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd April 1885.

Meteorological division	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 28th March.	Sunday, 29th March.	Monday, 30th March.	Tuesday, 31st March.	Wednesday, 1st April.	Thursday, 2nd April.	Friday, 3rd April.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st March to 3rd April 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st March to 3rd April.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree			...					Nil	Nil	0 10	0 56	54'58	54 31
		Khurdah ...								Nil	Nil	0 49	0 86	54'05	50'45
		Banpur "								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 54	41 37	35 53
		False Point								Nil	Nil	0 14	1 21	55 94	52'53
		Hookitola			..					Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39 42	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore						..		Nil	Nil	0 10	0'79	57 50	49'53
		Banki								Nil	Nil	0 11	?	46 19	?
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	1 06	0 94	55 64	53'04
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	1 56	0'76	46 33	53'27
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil	0 87	1 19	50'80	50'39
	Balasore	Chandbali								Nil	Nil	1 18	1 12	56'75	56'78
		Bhuddruck ..								Nil	Nil	0 53	1 02	60'96	54'42
		Soroh								Nil	Nil	1 31	1 37	49'47	54 29
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	0 36	1'35	78 34	60'31
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 86	52 28	56 34
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil	0 40	1 38	57 48	56'04
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contai				0 24				1	0 24	0 31	0 7o	70'39	64'76
		Saugor Island			0 09					1	0 09	0 14	1 04	53 56	67'52
		Tumlook ..								Nil	Nil	0 55	1 00	46 10	53'97
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 38	47 59	50 70
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	0 25	1 64	70 18	61 73
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Har bour								Nil	Nil	0 98	1 01	61 61	58 09
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	0 04	1 83	53 30	51 05
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	1 00	1 59	60 18	53'91
		Dum Dum							0 08	1	0 08	0 57	1 45	51 18	51 98
		Baraset								1	0 50	0 60	2 13	64 10	56 65
		Bussorhat	0 50									0 83	1 59	46'85	54 56
										Nil	Nil	0 02	1 16	49 13	55 44
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 35	60 56	58 11
		Mohesreka (*Colaberiah*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 21	43 19	50 29
	Hooghly ..	Serampore								Nil	Nil	0 17	1 48	37 34	7 88
		Hooghly													
		Jehanabad													
	Burdwan	Culna ..								Nil	Nil	0 72	1 17	38 55	46 33
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	0 01	1 04	36 18	50 73
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	0 50	1 53	37 50	50 38
		Raneegunge	..		..					Nil	Nil	0 32	0 69	41 73	49 04
	Bankoora	Bankoora					..			Nil	Nil	1 16	1 38	56 06	53 84
		Indas								Nil	Nil	0 10	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	0 52	1 35	40 80	51 47
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 15	?	?	?
		Mallara								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 91	36 46	49'03
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 75	?	?	?
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 19	1 05	48 44	57 90
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 25	?	?	?
										Nil	Nil	0 41	0 63	42'92	55 76
	Beerbhoom ...	Bh Soory			... ..					Nil	Nil	0 33	0 60		54 41
		Hetampore													
	Nuddea	Hongong								Nil	Nil	0 10	1 08	37 99	54 70
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 05	39 81	49 82
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 28	50 42	49 13
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	0 55	1 84	38'05	54 72
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	1'70	2 06	39 06	50 59
		Koosbtea ..								Nil	Nil	0 28	1 71	44'26	57 49
	Khoolna	Satkira	0 11							1	0 11	1 23	2 57	65 75	57 61
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	0 80	1 04	71'73	54 88
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	1 21	1 88	66 56	58 35
	Jessore ..	Narail								Nil	Nil	0 16	2 00	34 07	52 04
		Jessore	0 09							1	0 09	3 12	2 64	56 63	57 47
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	1 42	2 71	52 74	57'98
		Magoorah	..							Nil	Nil	2 80	2 30	60 63	53 50
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 93	0 64	37'08	53 13
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	0 26	0 .0	54 05	52 74
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 49	0 80	54 64	53 88
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 64	3o 55	49 80
		Azimgunge								Nil	Nil	0 03	1 13	40 26	53 45
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 82	33 90	49 46
		Lalgola								Nil	Nil	0 16	0 99	41 o0	51'88
EAST BENGAL	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar			0 03	0 23				Nil	Nil	0 27	1 75	120 61	136'72
		Chittakong								2	0 26	4 29	1 67	90'05	95 70
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ramamati			0 09					1	0 09	1 68	2 98	67 28	91 05
		Rancha								Nil	Nil	4 .0	?	87 03	?
		Agartola	1 12							1	1 12	2 ..	4 65	58 93	.70 56
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	0 10	1 55	87 20	91 60
		Perozapore								Nil	Nil	0 1	1 58	59 90	73 25
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	2 0	2 81	83'77	69 97
		Bhola								Nil	Nil	1 1	2 18	90 39	86'06
	Noakholly	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	1 01	3 79	101'26	116'62
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	0 56	2 90	93 96	118 51
	Furreedpore	Madaripore ..								Nil	Nil	0 14	3'21	48'83	102 98
		Furreedpore...								Nil	Nil	0 17	3'41	51 21	92 99
		Gorlundo ..								Nil	Nil	0 00	2'06	39'28	87'06
	Dacca ..	Munshigunge			1 06	0 20				2	1 26	2 02	4 53	68'48	79'99
		Dacca	0 74		1 16					2	2 17	3 15	3'76	48'35	69'93
		Narainguage	0'62		0 '0					2	1 32	3 39	?	52 68	?
		Manicogunge	...		1 33					1	1 53	1 77	1'75	47'87	62'99
	Comilla ..	Comilla ..			0 80	1 50				2	2 02	4 04	3 71	52'90	51'24
		Chandpore	...		0 40					1	0 40	0 80	3'52	56 53	102 49
		Brahmunberia	1 89			1'03	0 07	..		3	3 09	3 09	3 09	59 18	69'59
	Mymensingh..	Kishoregunge	0'98			0 48				2	1'21	1 32	3'03	44 51	78 98
		Atia	0 81							1	0'21	0 49	1 35	31'20	64'15
		Mymensingh	1 19							1	1'19	1 56	2'23	53'26	79'13
		Jamalpore ..	.....							Nil	Nil	1'31	1'93	49 97	79'10
		Netrokona ...	1 80							1	1'80	3'45	?	75 04	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd April 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 28th March.	Sunday, 29th March.	Monday, 30th March.	Tuesday, 31st March.	Wednesday, 1st April.	Thursday, 2nd April.	Friday, 3rd April.	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st March to 3rd April 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st March to 3rd April.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna	...		.	.	.			Nil	Nil	0 72	1·63	43 49	37 31
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 37	40·21	35 48
	Bogra	Sherpore		. .		.				Nil	Nil	Nil	1 30	37 83	34 87
		Nowkhilla								Nil	Nil	1·09	0 74	39 94	37 56
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	0 30	0 96	38 58	33 75
		Panchbibi						.		Nil	Nil	0 29	0 90	42 16	35 30
	Rajshahye	Beauleah						. .		Nil	Nil	0 20	0 81	34 94	35 86
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·97	36 16	34 60
		Nowgong					.. ..			Nil	Nil	0 16	?	44 14	?
	Maldah	Maldah			.	..	..	.	.	Nil	Nil	0·20	0 85	34 05	32 53
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	0 14	0 67	34 53	30·81
		Churamon		.						Nil	Nil	0 28	0 41	44 93	30 99
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	0 11	0 53	43 38	36 15
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 ··	1 09	34 62	33 03
		Balooruhat								Nil	Nil	0 11	?	38 67	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)	0 86		.		.		..	1	0 86	1 20	1 68	46·03	33 44
		Rungpore						0 18		1	0 18	0 68	1 43	37 80	76·85
		Kurigram	1 40			.		0 37		2	1 77	1 77	2 14	51 80	77 81
		Bagdogra (*Alipharam*)	.							Nil	Nil	1 05	1 57	51 19	93·98
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0 29	.		.	0 26	0 68		3	1 21	3 15	2 00	105 67	118 76
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	1 06					0 51	..	2	1 57	2 45	1 62	87 48	101 68
		Cooch Behar	1 08	0 05		.	0 20	0 04		4	2 47	5 16	2 02	124 85	121 28
		Mickligunge	0 56					0 56		2	1 12	1 73	1 11	87 16	112 86
		Mainabhanga	1 66				0 89	0 80		3	3 16	5 88	2 78	98 05	139 44
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	0 25	1 29	0 30	0 29	1 00	2 81	0 24	7	5 69	7 74	3 72	140 44	1203 21
		Silliguri	0 85	.				0 92		2	1 77	3 20	?	89 31	?
		Darjeeling											2 18		111 80
		Kalimpong	0 32	0 06	1 51	0 14	.	0 20		5	2 33	3 25	?	68 30	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	0 36	0 75	67 12	66 85
		Arrareah				..				Nil	Nil	0 32	0 61	52 53	64 37
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 30	46 77	62 84
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	.							Nil	Nil	0 53	0 36	34 77	50 41
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	0 44	0 38	30 37	50 50
	Durbhunga	Tajpore				.				Nil	Nil	0 39	0 27	34 55	41 61
		Durbhunga				.				Nil	Nil	0 10	0 27	31 07	45 04
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	0 36	0 48	41 09	44 76
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	0 32	0·65	37 37	41 48
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 44	31 05	40·27
		Hajipore					.....			Nil	Nil	0 38	0 41	36 78	42 81
	Chumparun.	Motihari	.					.		Nil	Nil	0 27	0 45	42 09	42 87
		Bettiah					.			Nil	Nil	0 25	0 43	45 10	40 24
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0 09	0 12	40 05	45 05
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 27	29 38	44 99
		Chuprah		.						Nil	Nil	0 68	0 20	35 78	39 51
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar	.							Nil	Nil	0 36	0 28	29 04	39 05
		Dehree							.	Nil	Nil	0 22	?	32 83	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	0 50	0 61	30 04	42 70
		Sasseram							..	Nil	Nil	0 33	0·21	30 79	41 46
		Arrah	.		..					Nil	Nil	0 63	0 31	30 54	39 75
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	0·29	0 28	39 96	41 50
		Gya					..		0 01	1	0 01	0 54	0 28	25 64	43 41
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 ··	0 38	34 98	40 54
		Jehanabad			..		.			Nil	Nil	0 09	0 34	28 94	40 21
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 25	0 33	30 [illegible]	41 13
		Dinapore	.							Nil	Nil	0 27	0 10	30·69	40 20
		Behar								Nil	Nil	0 61	0 24	19 08	43 65
		Barrh							..	Nil	Nil	0 40	0 34	32 45	40 99
	Monghyr	Begoosorai								Nil	Nil	0 55	0 23	26 00	39 99
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 54	0 40	32 10	47 81
		Jamui					..	..		Nil	Nil	0 18	0 34	36 16	43 24
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 6.	0 15	36 96	41 05
		Banna					.			Nil	Nil	0 22	0 15	30 24	40 24
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal							..	Nil	Nil	0 25	0 42	34 75	40 75
		Godda								Nil	Nil	0 18	0 47	25 30	47 26
		Pasour						.	..	Nil	Nil	0 23	0 40	37 47	38 68
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 64	0 09	31 39	35 87
		Deogrur								Nil	Nil	0 35	0 62	32 24	50 40
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	0 46	0 80	28 77	46 10
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba		...	.				.	Nil	Nil	0 71	0 60	30 61	47 07
		Hazaribagh						.....		Nil	Nil	1 13	0 80	41 07	48 90
		Bemtagurah								Nil	Nil	2 84	1 04	38 03	47 48
		Mahudi Hills		.			.			Nil	Nil	1 06	0 91	38 03	50 07
	Lohardugga.	Lohardugga							0 03	1	0 03	1 13	?	42 35	.
		Kanchi								Nil	Nil	1 15	1 15	62 95	54 05
		Palamow ..			.					Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	31 21	43 87
	Singbhoom ..	Chyebasa ..					.	.		Nil	Nil	1 06	1 61	46 46	54 28
	Manbhoom .	Puruha						.		Nil	Nil	0 32	1 24	40·64	53 06
		Gobindpore	...				.	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·26	0 63	31 11	45 70

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 7th April* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF APRIL 1885.

THE principal features in the meteorology of the past week have again been rapid reduction of pressure and very rapid increase of temperature.

At the close of the previous week a small area of barometric depression had passed over North Bengal towards Purneah and Darjeeling, and this had given rise to moderately general, and in some cases rather heavy, rain in some of the districts of East Bengal and in the hill districts of North Bengal. These conditions continued on the 28th and 29th, when the depression filled up and the weather cleared. On the 31st, however, an area of low pressure was developed in Behar, which on the following day passed into West Bengal, and on the second moved to North Bengal. On these two days again rain fell in moderate quantities in the hill districts of North Bengal.

Pressure, with some slight exceptions, has fallen steadily throughout the work, and while during the previous week it was in most districts slightly above the normal pressure, during the past week the average pressure, except in Chutia Nagpur, where it has shewn an excess of 0·015", has in all cases been below the normal. Thus in South-West Bengal the average defect has been 0·034", in South Behar it has been 0·025", in East Bengal and South Behar it has equalled 0·015", while in Orissa the defect has only been 0·005."

Temperature has continued to rise almost throughout the whole week, and except in East Bengal it is now decidedly above the normal. The rise of temperature during the week, and its considerable intensity, will be seen from the following table giving the daily maximum temperatures at four stations —

Table showing daily maximum temperature in the shade :—

	March				April		
	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd.	3rd.
Calcutta (Chowringhee) ...	96°	99·5°	99°	93°	100·5°	99°	101°
Midnapore .	103·1°	106·4°	107·4°	107·4°	104·1°	107·4°	103·4°
Burdwan .	99·7°	103·7°	103·7°	101·9°	101·9°	106·3°	104·2°
Rampore Beauleah .	99·1°	103·1°	105·1°	103·1°	100·1	101·4°	101·4°

From the above table, it will be seen that at several of the Bengal stations maximum temperatures have been very high during the week

Rainfall has been entirely absent during the week in Orissa, North Behar, South Behar and Chutia Nagpur One or two isolated showers were reported from South-West Bengal, but the only rain all of importance has occurred in the East and North Bengal divisions. Rain in these districts fell on the 28th and 29th, and in some cases on the 30th, while in the hill districts of North Bengal rain again fell on the 1st and 2nd In some cases the rain was heavy, and thus Buxa on the 2nd reported 2·32 inches The rainfall has been almost entirely confined to the Dacca, Commillah, and Mymensing districts in East Bengal, and to the Rungpore, Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, and Darjeeling districts in North Bengal. The average fall over the whole of East Bengal equalled 0·65 inch, and in North Bengal 0·57 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 3rd of April 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of March		Since 16th May 1884	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	104·4°	71·4	90·3°	75·7°	83·0°	+0·2	Nil	0·17	−0·17	0·0	0·5	−0·5	0·39	0·99	36·63	56·63
South-West Bengal ..	107·4	69·6	99·7	76·3	88·0	+2·3	0·02	0·33	−0·31	0·1	0·7	−0·6	0·54	1·43	47·17	54·31
East Bengal†	99·5	59·1	89·2	70·7	79·9	−1·1	0·65	0·57	+0·08	0·8	1·2	−0·4	1·92	2·81	69·33	80·37
North Bengal	105·4	60·7	93·4	70·6	82·0	—	0·57	0·29	+0·29	0·8	0·6	+0·2	1·22	1·28	54·96	75·99
North Behar	101·0	64·5	96·7	70·4	83·6	+1·6	Nil	0·07	−0·07	0·0	0·3	−0·3	0·26	0·43	39·88	48·73
South Behar	104·5	63·2	100·1	73·3	86·7	+1·3	Nil	0·05	−0·05	0·0	0·2	−0·2	0·46	0·37	31·41	44·91
Chutia Nagpur	98·9‡	71·4	97·0‡	73·1‡	85·1‡	+3·5‡	Nil	0·11	−0·11	0·0	0·4	−0·4	0·87	0·96	36·78	49·79

* Gopalpore not included.
† Barrisal not included
‡ Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 7th April 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of March 1885.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	29·892		
The average pressure of March from 24 years' registers ...	29 869		
The highest pressure in the month	30 068	3rd	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29 682	29th	16h.
The range of pressure	0 386		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	292 8		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	371·3		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	79 3		
The average temperature of March from 24 years' registers .	80 6		
The highest temperature in the month	98 7	29th	
The lowest temperature in the month	62 4	9th	
The range of temperature during the month	36 3		
The mean daily range of temperature	21·0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	25·4	12th	
	Per cent		
The mean humidity of the month	70		
The average humidity of March from 24 years' registers ...	66		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0 678		
The average vapour tension of March from 9 years' registers .	0 702		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	2·45		
The average cloud proportion of March from 8 years' registers...	2 21		
The total rainfall of the month . . .	1 01		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0 95		
The average fall of March from 48 years' registers ...	1 34		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1 00	26th	
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month .. .	2		
The average number of rainy days in March from 24 years' registers	4		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	147 4		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures .	56 3		
The greatest sun temperature	151 9	15th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63·1	24th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	61 9		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	8·2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	12·4	5th & 9th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	107 6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	253 0	26th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	18 0	26th, 9 to 10 A.M., and 1 to 2 P.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 27, NE. 10, E. 15, SE. 36, S. 214, SW. 266, W. 56, NW 47, Calm 73.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·0° lower, and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 6th April 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th March to 4th April 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	Rain.
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
March	29th	85 1	99 5	22 9	76 6	79 3	·924	76·9	76	Nil
,,	30th	85 7	99 0	22 7	76 3	79 4	·950	76·7	75	,,
,,	31st	86 0	99·0	23 6	75 4	77·8	843	74 1	68	,,
April	1st	86 7	100 5	23 7	76 8	78·0	897	75 7	66	,,
,,	2nd	87 4	99 0	22 2	76 8	72 5	599	64 1	46	,,
,,	3rd	86 4	101 0	26 2	74 8	73 8	·666	67 1	53	,,
,,	4th	87 0	102 5	27 7	74 8	74 8	699	68 5	55	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	° 86 3
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	27 7
The maximum temperature	... ...	102 5
The mean relative humidity	... ...	% 63
The total fall of rain from 29th March to 4th April 1885	... ...	Ins Nil

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 6th April 1885.

Alex. Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of March 1885

		°	Date
The mean temperature during the month	... ...	80 1	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	99 5	29th.
The lowest temperature during the month	.. ..	61 1	9th
The range of temperature during the month	... .	38 4	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	21 9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	..	28 1	9th
		%	
The mean humidity during the month	... ..	67	
		Inches	
The mean vapour tension during the month	.. ...	689	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	0 94	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	0 94	26th
		Day.	
The number of rainy days in the month	.. ..	1	

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

Meteorological Office, India,
Calcutta, the 6th April 1885.

MEMORANDA.

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 21st March 1885, furnish the following results :—

1. That the birth-rate in these Municipalities amounted to 26·3 per 1,000 of population against 24 5 per 1,000 during the preceding week ending 14th March, and the death-rate to 32 7 against 33 2

2. That the following Municipalities furnished the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

Births	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille
Durbhanga	45 6	Purneah . ..	55 4
Beauleah .. .	44 6	Suburbs of Calcutta . .	51 3
Jessore ...	42 8	Santipore .. .	49·0
Comillah ..	38 5	Midnapore	44 9
Purneah ...	38 1	Gya	43 7
Patna .	38·0	Dacca .	40 2
Bhagulpore .	31 4	Monghyr	38 9
Serampore .	33 4	Hughli	36 2
Mozufferpore	32 8	Serampore	35 4
Burdwan ..	32 0	Burdwan	35 1
		Mozufferpore	31 6
		Jessore ...	30 6

3 That the casualty rates from the principal diseases specified in the table appended to this Memoranda exhibit no noticeable difference in comparison with the death-rates from the same diseases in the preceding week—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	21st March 1885	14th March 1885
Cholera	6 2	6 8
Small-pox	7	8
Fever ..	12 7	12 7
Bowel-complaints	4 5	4 5
Injury ...	2	4
Other causes . .	8 4	8 0

4 That of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera, small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints and the maladies classed under the head of "other causes," proved conspicuously fatal to life in the following Municipalities —

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Santipore	31 5	Dacca .	8 3	Purneah .	48 4	Monghyr	10 8	Poori ...	21·0
Midnapore ..	29 4			Serampore	23 6			Dacca	20 2
Suburbs of Calcutta . .	15·3			Gya .	21 3			Suburbs of Calcutta	12 8
Hughli	13 8			Burdwan	21 1			Serampore ...	11 8
Krishnaghur	9 1			Mozufferpore	20 7			Gya	11 6
Burdwan	7 6							Midnapore .	10 8
Howrah . .	5 9							Monghyr	9 9
Gya . .	5 5								

5 That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stand as follows —

According to Sex	Ratio per mille	*According to Class*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males ..	34 5	Christians	39 1	Under 1 year	198 9
Females	30 7	Hindus ..	33 6	1 and under 5 years .	53 6
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths .	127	Mahomedans	30 8	5 ,, 10 ,, .	17 9
		Other classes	36 4	10 ,, 15 ,, .	13 6
				15 ,, 20 ,, .	20 4
				20 ,, 30 ,, .	21 7
				30 ,, 40 ,, ...	22 8
				40 ,, 50 ,,	29 2
				50 ,, 60 ,,	37 1
				60 years and upwards ..	76 9

R. LIDDERDALE, M D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 6th April 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 21st March 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7						8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																	
												Disease.													Sex				
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS FROM—						RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							DEATHS		RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1000 of population per annum in the previous week	Males	Females	Males	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,983	19,075	38,058	13	8	21	13·8	19·2	16·0	162	5		14	3		1	23	7·8	..	21·4	4·6		1·5	35·1	47·8	14	9	40·3	29·2	155
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	15,633	32,560	5	6	11	7·7	9·6	7·9	80	19		1	2	..	7	29	29·4		1·5	3·1		19·8	44·9	35·6	15	14	46·1	43·8	107
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	6	7	13	8·1	9·5	17·6	87	11		13	1		5	27	14·8		15·4	1·3		6·7	38·2	49·1	15	12	40·7	31·9	125
Serampore	Serampore	13,559	12,837	26,396	8	9	17	15·7	7·7	3·4	88			12			6	18			23·6			11·8	35·4	51·0	8	10	30·7	40·2	80
	Utterpara	3,646	2,464	5,510	1	1	2	9·4	9·4	4·9	100	1		1	1			3	9·4		9·4	9·4			28·3	37·8	2	1	14·1	21·1	200
Howrah	Howrah	60,969	44,659	105,628	33	19	52	16·2	9·5	25·0	173	12		18	12	1	11	54	5·4		8·5	5·9	5	5·4	28·7	25·0	31	23	26·4	20·9	134
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,265	104,234	251,499	79	56	135	14·5	10·4	25·4	132	74	2	76	33	1	62	248	15·3	4	15·7	6·8	2	12·8	51·3	51·9	154	94	54·4	46·9	163
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	8	3	11	7·51	5·0	2·03	250	5		5			2	12	9·4		9·4			3·8	22·6	32·1	0	0	23·5	22·9	100
	Ranaghat	4,629	4,635	9,264		2	2		12·0	12·0	No male births															12·0					
	Santipore	13,709	15,979	29,688	6	2	8	10·5	3·5	14·0	300	18		5	2	1	2	28	31·5		8·7	8·5	1·7	3·5	49·0	50·2	14	14	53·1	45·6	100
Jessore	Jessore	4,930	3,695	8,625	4	3	7	24·5	18·3	42·8	133			2			3	5	..		12·2			18·3	30·6	61·3	3	2	32·3	24·4	150
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9,025	19,791	13	4	17	64·1	40·5	44·6	325		1	4			1	6		2·0	10·3			2·6	15·3	34·1	4	2	19·3	11·5	200
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976	2		2	13·9		13·9	No female births			1			1	2			6·5			6·5	13·0		1	1	10·3	17·6	100
Dacca	Dacca	42,752	37,379	80,131	15	11	26	9·7	7·1	16·5	13		13	12	5	1	51	82		5·3	7·8	3·4	6	20·2	40·2	28·6	34	28	41·4	33·9	121
	Narayangange	7,665	4,896	12,561	2		2	5·3		5·3	No female births			1	1		3	5			4·1	4·1		12·4	20·7	24·8	3	2	20·5	21·0	150
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,790	22,130	1	2	3	2·6	4·7	7·0	50			4				4			9·4				9·4	14·1	2	2	7·8	11·9	100
Tipperah	Commillah	8,133	5,363	13,506	6	4	10	25·1	15·3	38·5	150			3	1		1	5		..	11·6	3·8	..	3·8	19·3	42·4	2	3	12·8	29·1	66
Patna	Patna City	78,702	81,475	160,237	56	61	117	18·2	13·8	28·9	91		2	..	24		29	81		6	11·3	7·8		6·3	26·4	23·6	38	43	25·1	27·4	88
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	18	20	38	12·3	13·7	25·0	90	8		21	4	1	17	64	5·5		23·3	2·7	6	11·6	43·7	39·7	35	26	31·6	33·7	146
Shahabad	Arrah	20,960	22,505	43,465	1	4	5	1·2	4·8	6·0	25			4	1	1		6			4·8	1·2	1·2		7·2	3·6	4	2	9·9	4·8	200
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	23,084	19,658	42,742	15	12	27	15·2	11·4	26·6	125			17	4		5	26			20·7	4·8		6·1	31·6	21·9	17	9	38·3	23·6	188
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,922	66,696	30	29	59	23·6	22·0	45·6	117		1	12	3		4	29		8	9·4	2·4		3·1	15·7	29·1	5	12	12·3	19·3	66
Saran	Chupra	26,044	27,245	53,289	8	2	10	7·8	1·9	9·5	400			3			1	4			2·9			1·0	3·9	27·7	3	1	6·0	1·9	300
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	19	19	38	17·2	17·2	34·4	100	3		13	4		9	29	8·7		11·8	3·6		8·1	28·3	22·6	13	16	23·8	29·9	81
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	25,366	53,520	18	15	33	16·3	15·1	29·4	120			20	12		11	43			19·1	10·6		9·9	39·9	13·6	19	25	33·2	44·3	72
Purneah	Purneah	8,468	6,558	15,026	5	6	11	10·4	7·7	18·1	87			14	1		1	16			48·4	3·5		3·5	55·4	55·4	11	5	67·6	39·7	220
Poori	Poori	13,247	11,537	24,784	2	4	6	4·2	8·4	12·6	50	1		2			10	13	2·1		4·2			21·0	27·3	31·5	2	4	35·3	12·0	225
	Total	702,800	619,691	1,322,551	363	307	670	14·2	12·1	26·3	117	157	13	353	114	6	214	853	6·2	7	12·7	4·5	2	8·4	32·7	33·2	467	368	34·5	30·7	127

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of that section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table except *Age*: the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans have alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13	14	15														16							
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																							
		Class								Age															
		DEATHS AMONG—				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	DEATHS											RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Others	Cholera	Bowel complaints	Fever	Small-pox	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards
Burdwan ...	Burdwan		16	7							1	2		4	1	5	2	3	4	4	7·8	9·1		62·0	16·6	19·7	15·1	33·3	84·7	140·4
Midnapur	Midnapur		4	1								1			3	2	1	1		3	2·0·0	22·1		34·2	49·4	14·2	56·3	125·6	..	85·3
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		25	2								7	1		2	6	3	3	3	1	2·5·7	8·5··	16·9		35·1	40·7	23·2	80·3	47·7	21·7
Serampore	Serampore	2	15	1							3		1		1	..	1	6	1	3	21·7		20·7		25·8	19·3	10·5	92·6	27·2	113·1
	Baidyabati ...		3														1			2							49·0	..		400·0
Howrah ...	Howrah	1	41	11		1	27··	2·1	2·2	1·2·2	6	8	4		4	1··	9	5	4	3	12·7	6·8	28·3		24·0	24·0	21·2	19·0	31·8	23·3
24-Pergunnahs	Municipalities of Calcutta	3	163	82			48·5	··	44		30	58	11	8	16	4··	35	27	13	29	32·4	12·3	28·9	23·2	40·4	39·4	35·8	41·3	39·8	102·8
Nuddea	Krishnaghur		9	5				·1	1·4			2	1	1		2	1	1		4		42·2	15·1	14·5		21·0	12·1	15·9	..	120·7
	Ranaghat																													
	Santipore ...		23	5				··	2·1		2	3	3	2		4	4	2	3	5	12·1	5·9	41·3	35··		41·4	48·0	29·6	67·9	132·4
Jessore ...	Jessore	1	1	3			2··	1·5	1·4		5							1	1		20·1						49·5	92·6	..
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		3	3				13·7	12··			2	1			2			1			7·5··	25·9		..	25·0			41·9	... ..
Darjiling ...	Darjiling		2					·.·			2										5·0··						..	..	... ..
Dacca	Dacca		21					··	1·5		4	..	..	2	7	9	5	5	2	1··	24·6··	6·5··	26·2	13·1	49·5	30·5	22·5	19·6	22·9	102·6
	Narayanganj ...			1					4		3					1			1		25·1					19·5			66·4	... ..
Chittagong	Chittagong		1	2				··	1					1				2	1		2·5·2	2·8						46·1	47·9	.. ..
Tipperah ...	Comilla	1	2	2				1··	1·1		..	1				1	1				2·5·2	2·8				1·5	26·1	..		..
Patna ...	Patna City		1	1··				1			14				4	2	7	1	1	1	2·1·1	2·2	1·0	13·4	9·9	12·6	20·1	22·1	22·0	55·7
Gya ...	Gya		1··	1·2				6·1	1··						2	2	5	4	1	1	2·9·5	8·1·5	37·2	12·5	19·9	17·7	16·5	42·0	53·4	111·1
Shahabad ...	Arrah		5	1				1··	1·2			1				1	1		2	1		1·1·7	..			6·4	6·1		35·6	19·0
Monghyr ...	Monghyr		1··	1··				··	1·3		4	4			2		5	4	4	2	1·7·5	1·5		13·1	34·5		37·3	41·5	64·1	42·7
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga		12	1				1··	2·1	..		6				2	2	2		5	19·2	4·1··				7·5	9·3	14·0		81·4
Saran ...	Chapra ...		6					1··				1					1		1	1		9·5				6·4	..	12·3	14·9
Bhagalpore ...	Bhagalpore ...		5··	7				2·5	2·1		2	2	1		1··	4	1	3	3	9	9·7·1	19·2	9·9	24·3	13·4	19·4	5·6	24·3	38·6	129·9
Monghyr	Monghyr ...		9··	5				4·7	3·1		10	6	3	..		3	3	3	5	7	5·0·2	5·0·1	22·1		..	15·1	17·5	24·5	104·6	101·3
Purneah ...	Purneah		4	7				..	1·3		1	3	2	2		3	2		3		1·5·7	12·9·1	65·9	87·0	..	4·7·4	35·5	....	166·5	...
Puri ...	Puri		3··					2·5·0		..	3					..	4		..	6	5·1·2·2		..		..	..	51·3		..	172·8
	TOTAL	9	521	232		1	31	6·8·0	3·0·5		116	113	45	30	93	113	109	90	68	112	1·8·9·9	55·6	17·9	13·6	20·4	21·7	22·5	29·2	37·1	76·9

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 6th April 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 4th of April 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
712	Rice and paddy	1,27,137	2,053
29	Jute	13,293	311
129	Firewood	73,255	994
1,565	Other articles	3,49,514	4,266
2,435	Total ...	5,63,201	7,624

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 on 1,5[illegible] miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S.	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week ...	941,577	3,39,440 4 0	26,38,638 30	6,92,066 9 6	16,484 3 0	10,47,928 0 6	71,888	123,873‡	194,761‡
Or per mile of railway	.	224 13 11	..	458 6 11	10 14 9	694 3 7	. .	.	.
For previous 12 weeks of half-year . .	*2,757,456	*84,37 394 5 0	2,70,56,167 0	68,57 902 4 11	2,00,093 1 1	1,04 95 489 11 0	779,436‡	1,179,180‡	1,958,619‡
Total for 13 weeks	2,996,633	87,76,834 9 0	2,96,94,805 30	75 49 985 13 11	2,16,577 4 1	1,15,43 397 11 0	851,324‡	1,303,054‡	2,153,381‡
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	221,755	2,71,709 6 10	28,35,250 0	7,10,045 0 6	17,207 12 2	10,08,962 5 6	64,940	131,354	196,294
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.	180 0 0		476 5 7	11 7 5	667 13 0			. . .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,860,152	86,06,961 13 11	3,47,03,620 0	88,11 194 5 8	2,37,406 13 8	1,26,55,553 2 10	921 468	1 631,428	2,463,897

* The increase in coaching traffic is due to running of special trains for His Excellency the Viceroy, the Maharajah of Holkar and the Maharanee of Indore, and to despatch of tent equipage and camels by Government

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1,509½	10,08,002	668	1 509½	10 47,928	694	1,509½	5,00,72,703	33 172	1,509½	4,55,65,587	28,197	... .	75,09,121

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	14,744	8,094 5 0	60,586 10	3,681 6 6	34 7 0	11,860 2 0	1,651	1,144	2,795
Or per mile of railway	256	141 8 2	1,069 10	64 5 9	1 7 7	207 5 6	.	.	.
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	*154,860	*94,187 14 0	†5,48,368 20	†37 744 8 6	‡843 7 6	1,31,774 15 6	20,302	10,004	30,306
Total for 13 weeks	169,604	1,02 282 3 0	6,03,948 30	41 425 14 6	9 51 14 6	1,44 634 15 6	21,953	11,148	33,101
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 961	10,751 1 5	68 991 30	3,413 3 0	122 15 9	14,292 4 2	1,953	816	2,769
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	314	187 15 4	1,206 10	59 12 1	2 2 5	249 13 10		. .	
Total to corresponding date of previous year .	154,853	85 292 7 4	5,31,469 20	34,696 5 7	1,001 7 9	1,20 989 4 4	22,975	9,507	32,482

* Added number of passengers 5,069 and Rs 1 624 9 0 on account of differences between the Approximate and Audited returns to week ending 24th February 1885.
† Added Mds. 25,439-10 „ 372 5 9 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Added „ 100 13 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23 d July 1883

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	14,292	250	57½	11,960	207	57½	4,61,729	8,072	57½	5,39,003	9,423	77,274	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 *on* 12 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P.	Mds. s	Rs A P	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	2,276	425 13 0	20,072 0	617 9 0	31 8 0	972 14 0	163	166	329
Or per mile of railway		35 5 1		51 2 1	2 10 0	81 1 2	..	..	
For previous 12 weeks of half year ..	*25,645	*4,494 7 0	†2,20,977 10	†5,674 3 0	‡493 8 0	10,652 2 0	2,061½	1,498½	3,560
Total for 13 weeks	27 921	4 918 4 0	2,50,649 10	6,1 1 12 6	515 0 0	11,625 0 0	2,224½	1,664½	3,889
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,515	438 4 9	18,167 30	417 10 0	25 13 6	881 12 3	177	152	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		36 8 5	.	34 12 10	2 2 5	73 7 8	..	.. ..	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,772½	5 587 9 9	2,28,916 30	5,409 13 0	429 4 3	11,466 11 0	2,207	2,040	4,247

* Added number of passengers 506 and Rs 78 0 0 on account of differences between the Approximate and the Audited returns to week ending 28th February 1885.
† Added Mds 761-30 and deducted ,, 9 15 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Deducted ,, 50 15 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
12	883	73	12	973	81	12	46 202	3 850	12	47,776	3 981	1 574	.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 *on* 74½ *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	8 034	6 256 9 0	85 083 0	4 234 6 0	102 12 0	10,653 5 0	1,807½	2,006½	3,813½
Or per mile of railway		83 15 7		56 13 5	2 3 0	143 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 12 weeks of half year	*71 472	*60,780 13 0	†9,06 782 30	†51,435 3 7	‡1 091 8 3	1,13 807 8 6	9,09½	15,28½	24,37½
Total for 13 weeks	79,506	66,037 0 0	10,82,7 15 30	55,669 9 3	2 134 4 3	1,24 460 13 6	10,847½	17,250½	28,137½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,561½	3,924 0 6	54 207 30	3,439 11 9	151 8 9	7 515 5 0	640	1,104	1,644
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		52 10 9	...	46 2 8	2 0 7	100 14 0	.		...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,447½	52,305 10 11	7,49 143 20	40,636 1 9	1,494 6 6	1,00 699 3 2	6,644	16,028	21,672

* Added number of passengers 110 and Rs 245 on account of differences between the Approximate and Audited Returns to week ending 28th February 1885
† Added Mds 154 801 20 and Rs 4,542-9 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Added Rs 70-10 8 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 29th March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,515	101	74½	10,853	143	74½	3 52,597	4,733	74½	3,92,007	5,262	39,410	.

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 on 22 miles open

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	15,430	3,947 2 0	31,334 10	860 4 0	4 0 0	4,811 12 0	939	1,135	2,074
Or per mile of railway ...	...	179 6 11	..	39 7 5	0 2 11	205 1 3	...	...	... ..
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	*243,726	*63,115 6 0	†2,90,450 10	75,237 11 0	384 0 0	71,417 1 0	11,483½	4,186	15,6154
Total for 12 weeks	258,170	70,062 14 0	3,20,774 20	8,707 15 0	88 0 0	75,928 13 0	12,3721	5,317	17,6894

* Added number of passengers 3,010 and Rs. 1,600 on account of differences between the Approximate and Audited Returns to week ending 28th February 1885
† Added Mds 1,33,106-30 and Rs 1,612-10 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Deducted Rs. 2-10-6 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 1885			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 1885.			Total receipts from 1st January to 28th March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
			22	4,512	205	...			22	75,929	3,451		.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	37,941	37,695 0 0	2,70 954 0	30,951 0 0	6,289 0 0	80 933 0 0	12,044	6,213	18 757
Or per mile of railway	377	162 0 0	1 163 0	138 0 0		320 0 0			
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,002,001	4,57 345 0 0	28 77,798 0	4 10 713 0 0	69 020 0 0	*9,46 899 0 0	126 052	70, 136	196,788
Total for 12 weeks .	1,039,942	4 93,340 0 0	31,48 752 0	4,36 284 0 0	75,309 0 0	10,26,833 0 0	138,590	76,349	215,145
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	78,047	39,056 0 0	2,67,711 0	37,007 9 0	4,405 0 0	81,158 0 0	10 103	7,138	17,241
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	218	168 0 0	1,140 0	161 0 0		322 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,110,866	5,16 917 0 0	29 90,356 0	4,41,576 0 0	72,660 0 0	10 31,053 0 0	110 750	67 651	194,401

Audited up to 21st February

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
233	81,158	348	233	80,035	347	215	49,72,717	23,329	219	52,10 460	23,792	2,37,743	... .

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st March 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	22,329	7,690 0 0	35,018 0	1,944 0 0	26 0 0	9,662 0 0	3,447	1,219	5,066
Or per mile of railway	177	63 0 0	278 0	15 0 0		76 0 0	... .	.	
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	225,981	84,187 0 0	2,38,861 0	17,902 0 0	279 0 0	*1,02,368 0 0	39,723	13,406	53,129
Total for 12 weeks	248 310	92,077 0 0	2,73,879 0	19,846 0 0	307 0 0	1,12,230 0 0	43,170	14,625	58 195
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,310	5,857 0 0	12,871 0	844 0 0	58 0 0	6,759 0 0	2,168	579	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	161	51 0 0	113 0	8 0 0	. .	59 0 0	...	. ..	. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	205,875	47,300 0 0	1,61,852 0	6,984 0 0	432 0 0	54 729 0 0	21,402	5,113	26 565

* Audited up to 21st February.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 22nd March 1884			Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 22nd March 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
114	6,759	59	126	9,862	78	46	1,41,837	3 08.3	125	4,68,561	3,748	3 26 724	

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REGISTERED No. 79.] No. 15 of 1885.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 28th March 1885

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*
The Hon. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*
The Hon H. J. REYNOLDS.
The Hon. C. P. L. MACAULAY.
COLONEL the Hon. S. T. TREVOR.
The Hon. A. P. MACDONNELL.
The Hon. C. B. GARRETT.
The Hon. MOULVI ABDUL JUBBER.
The Hon. KUMAR BAIKANTO NATH DE.
The Hon. RAI JOY PROKASH LALL BAHADOOR.
The Hon. G. IRVING.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. G. C. PAUL, Advocate-General, took his seat as a Member of the Council.

REGULATION OF FERRIES.

The Hon. MR. MACAULAY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Ferries in Bengal, and gave notice that he would at the

next meeting of the Council move that the Report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr Macaulay moved that the clauses of the Bill to extend the system of Local Self-Government in Bengal be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved to substitute the word "Board" for the words "Self-Government" in line 3 of section 1. He observed that, as he had said on the last occasion, the title of the Bill appeared to be a misnomer, and the hon. member in charge of the Bill was good enough to say that he would take this point into consideration. It seemed to him that "Bengal Local Boards Act of 1885" would be a suitable title, and would stand side by side with the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884, one working in the town and the other in the mofussil, and discharging almost the same functions. In the North-Western Provinces they had District Boards as well as Local Boards, and yet the Act was designated the "Local Boards Act." He hoped that this measure would ultimately lead to the revival of the old punchayet system which prevailed in early times.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay had nothing to say with reference to this motion, beyond that the fact that the North-Western Provinces having a Bill, which provided for the establishment of both Local Boards and District Boards, proceeded to call it the Local Boards Act, did not seem to him to be a sufficient reason for changing the title of this Bill. In this Bill the District Board was the unit on which the Bill proceeded; the question of Local Boards below the District Board was a subsidiary question. There might be districts in which there would be District Boards without any Local Boards, and therefore the title proposed would be a misnomer. He thought that the title of the Bill was the best available under the circumstances, although he himself was not wholly satisfied with it.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall, by leave of the Council, moved the following amendments in sections 3 and 6 together:—

Insert the words "or Local Board" after the word "District Board" in line 8 of the first paragraph of section 3

Section 6.—In line 1 of section 6, substitute "may" for "shall."

In line 3, substitute "any" for "every"

In line 4, substitute "shall" for "may"

In line 5, substitute "every" for "any"

Omit the proviso of this section

These amendments, he said, were based on the consideration that the Local Board should be the unit of administration and not mere agents of the District Boards. From his experience as a member of a District Road Cess Committee and of Branch Committees, he saw that too much money and energy were spent to meet the wants of the people of the sudder station, or head-quarters of a district, while the wants of the inhabitants of the interior of the district were neglected. At or around the sudder station there would be found good metalled roads, but in rural villages there was hardly a road so to speak of, and in the rainy season the roads in some villages simply became impassable, though it was the agricultural population who chiefly paid the Road Cess. The time had surely come when the Government should look to the wants of the agricultural population; they required better roads for transporting the products of their lands to the chief marts of the country. The wants of the towns or sudder stations might well be left to the municipalities to attend to; it was the wants of the rural population that deserved greater attention of the Government officials. He thought that instead of centralising all the executive work in the hands of the District Board, it would be better if it were distributed among Local or Sub-Divisional Boards all over the district. In almost every sub-division there would be found many intelligent persons on or near the spot who would be only too glad to undertake the work, and by establishing such "Local Boards" the scheme would be rendered a success. There would be a fair distribution of work,

while the local wants would be more sympathetically attended to than they could be by the District Board. The greater the area of action, the greater the prospect of utilizing the services of gentlemen possessed of local knowledge; what was wanted was that the funds at the disposal of the District Committee Boards, as in the Bill, should be spent by Local Boards and Union Committees. Let the District Board be the centre for supervision, control, and advice, and for doing such business as the Local Boards could not do, such as making railways, tramways, steam communications, or joining in joint Committees with other districts. The original Bill was framed in a more liberal spirit, but the present Bill was too narrow and had been generally condemned as such; any one who had studied rural life would find that there was a vast difference between the mode of living and thought of the town and village people. So if the whole administration was placed in the hands of the District Board, the scheme would, he feared, fail.

The Hon Mr Macaulay said he did not propose to follow the hon. member in all the remarks he had made, but he would merely point out that if the Council adopted the words of the amendment, the Bill would have to be reconstructed afresh, and there had been enough in the way of reconstruction of this Bill already, and he did not think anything had been said which would induce the Council to allow any more. It had been decided that it should be left to the District Board to determine and appoint the establishments to be employed under it, and that included establishments under Local Boards, Local Boards not being corporate bodies. In the same way, the duties and powers of Local Boards had not been detailed, as they were made the agents only of the District Board. But under the amendment it would be necessary to define separately the duties and powers, first of Unions, then of Local Boards, and then of District Boards.

The motion for the amendment of section 3 was put and negatived, and the motions for the amendment of section 6 were by leave withdrawn.

Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor moved that in section 3, after the proviso of this section, the following further proviso be inserted:—

"Provided further that if such office shall be abolished or a new appointment made in respect thereof, compensation pension or gratuity shall be paid from the District Fund to any person not being a servant of the Government who may be deprived of such office, and the amount of such pension or gratuity shall be calculated in accordance with any rules made under the provisions of section 138 of the Cess Act, 1880; or if no such rules have been made, the amount shall be calculated in accordance with the rules regulating the payment of compensation pensions and gratuities to uncovenanted servants of the Government"

He said he did not think it was necessary for him to detain the Council by explaining this amendment at any great length. The object of the amendment was obvious on the face of it, namely, to provide for the payment of pension or gratuity by way of compensation for loss of appointment to any of the employés of the Road Cess Committees whose appointments might be abolished, or whose services might be dispensed with, under the operation of the new Local Self-Government Bill. He thought hon. members would admit that it was only fair and in accordance with the custom of the Government service that men should receive compensation when they were deprived of their means of livelihood without any fault of their own, and he imagined it was only by oversight that some provision of this nature was omitted from the original Bill.

The amendment which he was moving to introduce would, he trusted, have another effect besides providing for the payment of compensation to men who were deprived of their appointments. He trusted it would have the effect of making District Boards weigh carefully whether any man's discharge was really necessary under this Act—that it would make them reflect before burdening the District Fund with the payment of gratuities. He hoped when this Act came into force it would have the effect of giving something like permanence to the establishments of District Boards. Hitherto these Local Fund establishments under the Road Cess Committees had been in a very unsettled condition. They had had, as it were, a sword hanging over them for the last five years. The last Cess Act was passed in 1880, and section 132 of that Act provided that all the District Engineers appointed before it was passed should be required to vacate their appointments two years after the passing of the Act, *i.e.*, on the 1st October 1882; but that they should be eligible for re-appointment. Therefore,

all through those two years these gentlemen had lived in dread of being turned out of their appointments. Before those two years expired the new Local Self-Government scheme was started, so when the 1st October 1882 arrived, instead of being finally discharged or permanently re-appointed according to the intention of the Cess Act, it was deemed expedient to re-appoint them provisionally and as a temporary measure, subject to any change in the constitution of the office of District Engineer which might be decided on under the Local Self-Government scheme. He would read to the Council the circular which was issued at the time:—

"With reference to the circular from this office on the subject of the re-appointment of District Engineers in those cases in which the office would become vacant on the 1st October next under the provisions of section 132 of Act IX of 1880, I am directed to inform you that it is not improbable that some change will be made in the constitution of District Road Cess Committees by the legislation that will have to be adopted with reference to the Local Self-Government scheme now under consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore sanctions the re-appointment of the gentlemen named below, only as a temporary measure, subject to any change in the constitution of the office of District Engineer that may be decided on."

He might remind the Council that when the Local Self-Government Bill was originally introduced, it was in contemplation to abolish District Boards, and to make Local Boards the administrative unit; therefore at that time it seemed probable that the office of District Engineer would be abolished altogether. The present Bill, however, provided for a District Board and for District Engineers, and there was no reason why most of the present District Engineers should not be retained in their appointments At the same time he recognized the expediency of giving the new District Boards that were to be constituted under this Act the option of retaining the old men or appointing new. And so long as due care and discrimination were shown in the exercise of this option, and compensation was given to men whose services were dispensed with, he did not think there should be any reasonable grounds for complaint against the operation of the Bill.

He had had a statement prepared showing the strength of the Road Cess establishment, and he found the number of men employed to be 222. Of these 16 were Government servants, viz. 10 District Engineers and 6 subordinates; 4 were Government pensioners, viz. 3 District Engineers and 1 subordinate, and the remaining 202 were persons unconnected with Government. Of the latter, 29 were District Engineers, 137 were subordinates, and 36 were accountants. Now he ventured to hope that the great bulk of this large establishment would be re-employed by the new District Board. They had been working well and gaining experience, and it would be difficult to replace them. But there would be some few men, no doubt, whose services would be dispensed with, and they ought to be compensated. He found that none of the men had served so long as 15 years, which was the minimum service to entitle them to pension. They would, therefore, only be able to claim gratuity at the rate of a month's pay for every year's service. His reason for introducing into the wording of the amendment the expression "compensation pensions or gratuities" was that that was a sort of technical term used in the Civil Pension Code.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De moved that in line 3 of section 7 the word "fifteen" be substituted for the word "nine." He said that his object in proposing this amendment was to widen the basis of the District Board. A representative Board in a large district with only four elected members could not be strong, nor could it command that confidence of the community which it was desirable it should. The object of the Bill was to place a reasonable amount of power in the hands of the people, and this could not satisfactorily be effected if the number of their representatives was extremely limited. It was, moreover, well known that large communities could not exist anywhere without giving rise to parties more or less antagonistic to each other, and the selection of members from one or two parties out of several could not but give rise to very unpleasant consequences. This subject gave rise to much discussion in this Council when the Mofussil Municipal Bill was under consideration last year, and some places were deprived of the power of electing their own Chairman simply on the ground of the existence of

strong party feeling. The argument applied as much to District Boards as to Municipal Committees, and the best mode of overcoming the evil appeared to him to widen the field of election and to provide for the representation of all the leading parties. Moreover, the Bill was called Local Self-Government, and necessarily implied a wider distribution of power than what obtained before; and since the Road Cess Committees which the Board was to replace contained more members than nine in each place, it was but meet and proper that the Board should have a larger number than what obtained in those Committees. He admitted that the law fixed only the minimum number, and that it was left to the Government to permit a larger number; but it would be much more satisfactory to the people if the minimum were fixed by law at a higher figure. As the District Boards would be located at the sudder stations, and the class of men to be elected would be the same as that which represented the Road Cess Committees, he did not at all apprehend any want of qualified candidates, and the hon. member in charge of the Bill had already borne testimony to the readiness of the people to work for their common interest. He trusted therefore that hon. members would see no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

The Hon. Abdool Jubber said he objected to this amendment. There were many districts in Bengal in which it would be difficult to establish Boards of qualified persons if the number was raised higher. The section empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to fix any number he thought fit above the minimum, and he had every reason to believe that in fixing the number for each district His Honor would take all the circumstances into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said that, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. mover of the amendment, he was unable to accept it. He maintained what he said on a previous occasion regarding the interest which had been displayed by the people in the municipal elections which had taken place. But that did not touch the question at issue. As the hon. member opposite (Moulvie Abdool Jubber) had pointed out, the minimum number of nine had been fixed in reference to backward districts; and it was extremely likely that the number would be considerably raised in more advanced places under the discretion vested in the Lieutenant-Governor. He hoped this explanation would satisfy the hon. mover of the amendment.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De said that, since sending in the notice of the second amendment on section 7 which stood against his name, it had struck him that two of the provisos to this section might be allowed to stand. He therefore solicited His Honor the President's permission to take up his motion to omit the provisos separately. He objected to the first proviso, because it disqualified a district for election on the ground of some of its sub-divisions being in a backward state. This, it struck him, was not fair. There were unquestionably many good and trusty men in the sudder station of every district, and he saw no valid reason to deprive a district of the privilege of election because of the backwardness of some of its sub-divisions. The punishment at first sight also appeared heavy. Out of a total of 47 or 48 districts under the government of His Honor, only 17 he saw were declared to be fit for the extension of the principle of election, and 30 or 31 were put under an embargo. He confessed that his experience of the different districts of Bengal and Behar was limited, but from all he knew he could confidently assert that at least some of the excluded ones were by no means less advanced than those which had been favoured. For instance, he could conceive no principle of justice which would give the privilege of election to Bankoora and deny it to Mymensing or Bhagulpore or Gya. To the best of his information and belief, the last three were much more thickly peopled by wealthy, influential, and intelligent residents than the former. He held besides, as he had already stated in support of his first motion, that there was no sudder station where the principle of election could not be safely introduced, and he begged to propose therefore that the clog devised in the proviso under notice be removed.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said that the hon. member was under some misapprehension on two points. First he said it was not right that a district should be deprived of the privilege of election because some of its

sub divisions were in a backward state. But the hon. member had not observed that the first proviso only referred to districts in which there were no Local Boards. If there were any Local Boards in the district, then this proviso would not apply. The criticism that because one or two sub-divisions were precluded from having Local Boards, the district would be deprived of the privilege of election, was wholly erroneous. Then with regard to sudder stations, the hon. member said that, though the interior of a district might be in a backward condition, there were always in the sudder station many persons of intelligence and position who were fit to be elected. The question, however, was not whether there were people who were fit to be elected, but whether there were people who were fit to elect them, and the Government would be at least as well able to select members to serve on the Board as a number of ignorant people who had probably never heard the names of half of them.

The motion to omit the first proviso to section 7 having been put to the vote, the Council divided

Ayes 2.	*Noes* 9.
The Hon Kumar Baikanto Nath De.	The Hon. Mr. Irving.
The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall.	,, Moulvie Abdul Jubber
	,, Mr. Garrett
	Col. the Hon S. T. Trevor.
	The Hon Mr. MacDonnell.
	,, Mr. Macaulay.
	,, Mr. Reynolds.
	,, the Advocate-General.
	,, President.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De moved that the second proviso of section 7 be omitted Its governing principle, he said, was the proportion of "one-half," and that he thought was objectionable. It made the whole scheme of Self-Government a mockery. With a clear majority of official or appointed members, there could be nothing of "self" left in the scheme. He was sure it was His Honor's wish to give some administrative power to the people, and not to make them appear on the Board as mere dummies, and seeing that His Honor had already extended the proportion of two-thirds to the case of municipalities, he hoped His Honor would see no objection to the omission of this proviso which he proposed in order to clear the way for the proportion of one-third for official members which he intended to move in connection with the last proviso of the section under notice. He believed that the security for the due discharge of business would depend entirely on the rules which the Lieutenant-Governor would frame under section 135, and it would be in reality be quite immaterial whether the relative proportion were one-third or one-half. Everything would depend upon the length of the tether which His Honor would permit; but in the face of the ostentatious name of "Self-Government" he thought it would look well if the proportion he proposed were adopted.

The Hon. Mr Reynolds observed that the hon. member had overlooked the fact that the proviso required that *not less* than one-half the members should be elected; that would really admit of the whole number of the Board being elected if the Lieutenant-Governor thought fit.

The Hon Mr. Macaulay said that the hon'ble member who had moved the amendment had probably overlooked the fact that the effect of omitting this proviso would be to remove the safeguard that at least one-half of the Board must consist of elected members wherever Local Boards had been established throughout the district. As had already been pointed out, it would be quite possible that under this provision all the members of a District Board might be elected, and it would no doubt be the object of the Government to work up as far as might be feasible to that point. The object here was to secure at least one-half of the members being elected, and the Government might work up to as large a number as might be found practicable.

The motion to omit the second proviso was put and negatived.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De by leave withdrew the motions, of which he had given notice, to omit the third and fourth provisos of this section.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De moved that in the fourth proviso of section 7 the words "one-third" be substituted "for one-half." After what he had said as to the relative proportion of official and non-official members, he need not take up the time of the Council by saying anything in support of this motion.

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbir opposed this amendment. He observed that salaried servants of the Government had generally better knowledge of local affairs and of the requirements of the district in which they were employed than other persons, and if a further restriction was put on their appointment, it would deprive the District Board of some valuable members: the District Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon, and the Deputy Collector in charge of the road cess would be useful members of District Boards

The Hon Mr Macaulay pointed out what would be the practical result of this amendment if it were carried out. It would be observed that at least one-half of the members of the District Board would be elected. If the amendment was carried it would necessarily follow that only one-sixth of the total number of members might be salaried officers of the Government. Where, for instance, the Board consisted of 15 members, under the operation of the proposed rule only two could be salaried officers of the Government. In working the section of the Municipal Act after the recent elections, even the restriction there had been found in some cases just as much as the Government could manage to work with, and had the restriction been greater they would have been compelled to exclude Civil Surgeons, the head masters of schools, and others possessed of local knowledge and held in respect in the district. Even as this Bill stood, only two out of 15 members would probably be salaried servants of Government, and the effect of the amendment would be to compel the Government to proceed more cautiously in increasing the number to be elected. He did not know whether the hon. member had considered the effect of the amendment he proposed It would affect seriously the working of the Board and tie the hands of the Government in respect of the further application of the principle of Local Self-Government.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De by leave withdrew the motion, of which he had given notice, to omit the words "if any" in the penultimate paragraph of section 7.

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdrew the motions, of which he had given notice, for the amendment of section 7.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell moved to substitute in clause (*c*), section 9, the words "five hundred rupees" for the words "two hundred rupees," and in sub-section 3 of the same section to omit the words "or holds a certificate as a pleader or mukhtear." He said that perhaps it would meet the wishes of the Council, as he thought it would facilitate business, if he explained once for all the reasons which induced him to bring forward both these amendments Both were based on the same principle and both had the same object in view, namely, the restriction of the franchise, as far as Local Boards were concerned, to the more substantial members of the community Perhaps he might be permitted to explain that it was through no feeling of opposition to the principle of the Bill that he moved these amendments Indeed, he might say that he accepted the principle of the Bill as wise and statesmanlike under the present circumstances of these provinces. He might also be permitted to say that he had always endeavoured, while in charge of a district, to give to the principle of local self-government as large a development as under the circumstances it was possible to give it. His hon. friend in charge of the Bill, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee, paid him a compliment upon that point which, looking to his (the speaker's) attitude in respect of this provision of the Bill, he might without egotism appropriate to himself Therefore he came before the Council with a certain recommendation as having himself always been in favour of the principle of Local Self-Government and having thought that its development was called for by the circumstances of the time. It was because he thought that section 9 of the Bill did not give to the principle the fullest measure of fair play that he proposed his amendment. The strongest arguments which had been advanced both in that Council and in the public press against the principle of Local Self-Government were in the nature of appeals to

the backwardness of the classes whom they were inviting to assist them in managing their own affairs. Race hostility, caste distinctions, class differences, all these had been appealed to as reasons for not giving effect to this generous policy. He was quite aware that there were some gentlemen who despised warnings of this sort and who drew their inspiration more from the liberalism of the west than from the lessons to be gained from the history of their own country during centuries of despotism and unawakened political intelligence. It was true that many changes were going on around them; old methods of thought were yielding place to new ideas, old habits and customs were being transformed under the salvents of modern progress. If this Council were worthy of the position which they held, they must also advance with the times. But to whom were they to appeal to nurse this new life to a healthy and robust maturity? Were they to appeal to those who as yet themselves felt no throbbings of the new life or saw no flush of the new dawn in the intellectual sky? Were they to appeal to those raiyats who with difficulty earned a precarious subsistence from a constantly diminishing modicum of land? Were they to appeal to the multitude to whom knowledge was yet a sealed book? It was because the answer to these questions should be given in the negative that he brought forward this amendment. He thought that the Road Cess qualification of Re. 1 was a good qualification. He was once disposed to think it too high, but on consideration he thought it the best they could adopt; for if a man paid Re. 1 Road Cess he must pay Rs. 64 rent, and that implied, on the average of rent payable in these provinces, a holding of 20 acres of land. The net income of the ryot holding 20 acres of land would not on the average be less than Rs. 400 per annum; for the gross value of the produce in grain or cereals of an acre of land was usually about Rs 40 while the cost of production need not be taken at more than half that sum. The net profit would thus be Rs. 20 per acre or Rs. 400 for a 20 acre holding. A ryot with such an income would be a respectable, substantial man, and you could ask him to vote. In like manner the license-tax qualification was also fair, as it represented an income of Rs. 500. There was, however, a third qualification of Rs. 240, which Mr. MacDonnell did not think justifiable For not only did he think that there should be a uniformity in the qualifications; but he also thought it essential that no qualification should have the effect of neutralizing another. If the receipt of an income of Rs. 500 was considered necessary in the cases already mentioned, this Rs. 240 qualification should be increased. If an income of Rs. 240 was sufficient in this case, then the others should be lowered. Uniformity in the qualifications being desirable, he thought they should rather level up than level down These qualifications were maxima. The Lieutenant-Governor retained the power of reducing them if necessary, and he would remind the Council that it was much easier to advance in a matter of this description than to go back If it was found that the experiment answered all expectations, it would be easy to lower the franchise; but it would be an invidious task to raise it, even should the experiment prove unsatisfactory. It would be better, therefore, to proceed cautiously, to appeal in the first instance to a high class of intelligence and stake in the country, and, if that answered expectations, to lower the franchise afterwards. That was the course which had been followed in England. The franchise was at first given to, comparatively speaking, a few. It was extended to a larger number as the country advanced in prosperity and general enlightenment These were the grounds upon which he (Mr. MacDonnell) based the first portion of his motion. He understood from the hon member in charge of the Bill that one reason for the qualification of Rs. 240 was that, if it was not retained, a very respectable class of Government pensioners would probably be excluded. That was not an argument or an objection which struck Mr. MacDonnell at first; but he was willing to confess that it deserved attention, and if he was not out of order, he would propose to meet it by adding to the Rs. 500 qualification the words "or having been in the public service had drawn a salary from the State of Rs. 500 during the three years preceding his retirement." This would bring in the Government pensioner who, in his experience, exercised a healthy and wholesome influence in the district. On this point he could speak from personal experience as Collector of Sarun, from which district a number of recruits for the army was drawn. Native Officers after retirement settled down and held a

most respectable position, and it was desirable on every ground that such persons should possess the franchise. It certainly might be said with truth that such native officers did not depend on their pensions alone; they held land, and possibly would have a vote even under a Rs. 500 qualification; but he (Mr. MacDonnell) was willing to make sure that they should have votes even if for that end it was necessary to go below a pension of Rs 20 per month.

With regard to pleaders and mooktears he admitted that a University degree was a proper qualification, but he did not see why because a man was a pleader or a mookhtear, but not a graduate, he should have the franchise. He need hardly say that he held the legal profession in respect, but he thought that if the educational qualification did not apply, legal practitioners should be subject to the money qualification of Rs. 500, which would suffice to include all the respectable members of the profession He saw no reason why a mookhtear, independent of the amount of his earnings, should be admitted and not a native doctor or a school master who did not happen to be a graduate. Under these circumstances, he thought that the franchise was being unduly lowered by admitting, irrespective of any property qualification, particular classes of persons, whose characteristics might be empty pockets and glib tongues. He put it to the Council that in this first experiment they ought to appeal to the intellect and substantial interests of the country, and when they found that succeed then to appeal to a wider constituency.

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubber observed that for the sake of avoiding inconsistency he was of opinion that the first amendment proposed by the hon. member ought to be made.

The Hon. Mr Macaulay said he was sure other hon. members, in common with himself, had listened with much interest to the warning which the hon. mover of the amendment had given them, and to the arguments which he had adduced in support of his amendment, but he thought that those remarks ought properly to lead to a different conclusion. He understood the hon. member maintained that in the essay the Council was making they should look for support to the intelligence and education of the country, and if his remarks had been followed by an amendment to raise the qualification for cultivators, Mr. Macaulay could have understood them; but the key-stone of his argument was uniformity as regards the actual amount of income. His argument was that because, under the property qualification for road cess, a man was supposed to earn about Rs. 500 a year, and because under the minimum for license tax he was also earning Rs 500, therefore the Council should fix a qualification of about Rs 500 for incomes from other sources Mr. Macaulay might explain that the object of the Select Committee in taking payment of license-tax as a qualification was to make it easy for all but petty traders to claim the right to vote without going through a fresh process of proving income, a process from which they would shrink and which they would certainly regard with suspicion. Had it not been for that, we could have recognized two classes of income only—income from land, and income from other sources than land. And he maintained that it was not only unobjectionable but most appropriate that they should recognize a difference in the sources of income, and say that a lower income should be admitted as a qualification in regard to the second class of incomes than in regard to the first. What we desired to secure in our voters was local knowledge and interest, and intelligence. It had been considered that if a man derived about Rs. 500 a year from land he had a local interest so substantial that he could be admitted to the franchise without further enquiry as to intelligence. But there was another class whose income was supplemented by their intelligence His hon. friend had recognized this in his reference to Government pensioners. But there were others. Mr. Macaulay maintained that if a man earned Rs. 240 a year by the exercise of his faculties, whether as a clerk or the lessee of a ferry, or if he had come into possession of Government securities which gave him an income of Rs. 240 a year, such a man certainly was as well qualified to vote for a member of a Local Board as a respectable ryat who earned Rs. 500 a year by driving a pair of bullocks across 20 acres of land. Any proposal made for uniformity would have the effect either of making the one qualification too high or the other too low. If the qualification from sources other than land was fixed at Rs. 500, then the qualification from land would have to be raised

to Rs. 1,000. From this point of view MR MACAULAY would not have so much objection to the amendment of the Hon Joy Prokash Lall as to the amendment now before the Council, because it would always be in the power of Government to reduce the limit of income which it would contemplate. It seemed to him that the income qualification from sources other than land should certainly be lower than that from land, and that the very uniformity for which the hon member pleaded was the strongest argument against it.

With regard to the second amendment, MR. MACAULAY observed that this was a question not of a person filling the responsible position of a member of a Board, but of exercising the faculty of discernment in voting, and he did not think it was safe to say that a pleader or mookhtear was not fit to vote because he was not earning Rs 40 a month The policy of an educational qualification, coupled with some guarantee of local knowledge and interest, had been deliberately adopted, and he submitted that a man who had been able to secure a certificate as a mookhtear or pleader might fairly be considered intelligent enough to give a vote. For these reasons MR. MACAULAY was unable to support the amendment.

The HON. MR MACDONNELL said he did not think the main argument had been touched His main argument was that this was an experiment, and it being an experiment, the Council ought to proceed as cautiously and as tentatively as was consistent with the object of giving a fair measure of representation. He had pointed out that they were in the dark as to the success of the experiment His hon. friend, in the course of a previous debate, referred to the success of the municipal elections. MR. MACDONNELL admitted that the municipal scheme, as far as it had gone, had been successful, but it had only been in operation a few months, and it was rather early to claim perfect and entire success such as would justify the extension of the franchise to the large classes included in this Bill He maintained that a man who earned Rs. 20 a month, not from trade or agriculture, but by the exercise of his wits, was not a man who should be allowed the franchise.

[The HON. MR. MACAULAY observed that there was no reason why it should not be drawn from trade. The license-tax qualification had been adopted for the purpose of bringing in a particular class of traders, but other traders could come in under clause (*c*)].

The HON. MR MACDONNELL continued.—Then the sweetmeat-seller or huckster at the corner of a street, who knew nothing about the requirements of the district, would be admitted to the franchise They should have persons who had a substantial stake in the country, who were intelligent, and who could be expected to exercise the right of voting properly. Of course his hon. friend said it was merely giving a vote, but in doing so the voter exercised a responsible function, and the Council ought to see from *à priori* reasons, where practical experience did not exist, that he was in a position to exercise the function properly.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL'S amendment on clause (*c*) of section 9 having been put to the vote, the Council divided :—

Ayes 5.	*Noes* 6.
The Hon. Mr. Irving.	The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De
,, Joy Prokash Lall.	Col. the Hon S. T. Trevor.
,, Moulvie Abdul Jubbor.	The Hon. Mr Macaulay.
,, Mr. Garrett.	,, Mr. Reynolds.
,, Mr. MacDonnell.	,, the Advocate-General
	,, the President.

The motion was negatived.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL'S amendment on sub-section (3) of the same section was put and negatived.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that in qualification (2), clause (*a*) of section 9, the words "three rupees" be substituted for "one rupee;" and that in the proviso of section 13 the words "who holds a respectable position in society and" be inserted after the words "twenty-one years;" also that in

qualification 2, clause (*a*), of the same section, for "five rupees" the words "ten rupees" be substituted, and in clause (*c*), for "one thousand," the words "two thousand" be substituted. He thought that by raising the qualification for voting, the services of the really respectable and intelligent classes of the people would be secured. It was no use in the present state of society to make the qualification so low. As regards the qualification for elected members, respectability and education should be the chief elements, otherwise the whole scheme would be looked upon with indifference and disfavour by the respectable and educated classes.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL asked the hon. member how he would define "respectability" "Gigs" were not, as far as he knew, used in Behar Would the hon. member then substitute the national "ekka," and thus adhere to the well known definition.

The HON JOY PROKASH LALL replied that he meant to refer to people who, according to native ideas, held a respectable position in society

The HON MR MACAULAY said that throughout the discussions which had taken place of late on the policy of this measure there had been a tendency, he regretted to say, to regard education as anything but a guarantee of respectability. The hon. member had disclaimed wealth as affording such a guarantee, and unless he meant some fixed length of genealogical tree it was not easy to see what he meant by a "respectable position in society" But the practical question was contained in the second amendment on section 13 His hon. friend opposite (Mr. MacDonnell) who was able to speak with authority on the subject, had told the Council that the payment of road cess to the amount of one rupee represented an income of about Rs. 500 from land, and therefore the payment of Rs 10 road cess would imply an income of about Rs 5,000, from land. How many gentlemen qualified by leisure and education to hold the position of a member of a District Board would be found to derive an income of Rs. 5,000 a year from land? The question was whether such a provision would not discredit the whole Bill.

The motions were severally put and negatived

The HON MR. MACDONNELL moved that in sub-section (3) of section 13 the words "or holds a certificate as a pleader or mookhtear" be omitted As he had already expressed his views upon the point, MR MACDONNELL would not detain the Council further than to point out that a qualification which might be thought a desirable qualification for voting was not necessarily a desirable qualification for the membership of the Local Board A higher grade of intelligence and a larger stake in the country were necessary in this experiment for members than for voters.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY observed that the education and property qualifications should be taken to hang together. If it was proposed here to make education pure and simple a qualification for election, he would have supported this amendment, but the principle was that with the property qualification there should be intelligence to fit a person for being a member of a Board; and having accepted that principle, it was thought that a man qualified educationally in a certain way and also qualified in the other way by being a member of a joint undivided family, should be held to be eligible for election. If property was taken as the basis it was only logical to say that education added to it was sufficient. He thought there would be a danger of injuring to a considerable extent the success of the measure if they adopted anything which would tend to exclude pleaders from serving as members of the Board.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL was disposed to confine his amendment to the exclusion of mooktears if that would induce his hon friend to accept it. It was true that the older class of pleaders were not always graduates, but the younger race of pleaders were usually graduates, and thus taken in conjunction with the joint family qualification would go a long way to secure local interest and intellegence. But as to mookhtears, in his experience they were not well educated, and very many of them were impecunious men of no standing in or credit to their profession. He would with the permission of the Council confine his amendment to the omission of the words "or Mooktear."

The motion having been put, the following votes were recorded—

Ayes 3.	*Noes* 8.
The Hon. Mr Irving.	The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall.
,, Moulvie Abdul Jubber.	,, Kumar Baikanto Nath De.
,, Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	,, Mr. Garrett.
	Colonel the Hon. S. T. Trevor.
	The Hon. Mr. Macaulay.
	,, Mr. Reynolds.
	,, the Advocate-General.
	,, the President.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the following proviso be inserted after the proviso contained in section 15.—

"Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may, at any time in regard to any Local Board, direct that two-thirds of the members of such Board shall be elected under the provisions of sections nine, ten and thirteen, and that one-third shall be appointed under the provisions of section 11."

He said it was intended that the proportion of one-half Government servants should only apply to cases where all the members of the Local Board were appointed. This amendment was proposed after consideration by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if it was adopted it would do away with a great deal of difficulty in regard to the scheduled districts. Some districts had been omitted from that schedule because, as all the Local Boards would hold together, the Lieutenant-Governor would be compelled to give the elective franchise to all the Boards in a remote district if he gave it to any; other districts had been included, although one or two sub-divisions in them were not so advanced as the others. The effect of the amendment would be that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that any sub-division of a district was fitted for the exercise of the elective franchise, he might bestow the privilege on that sub-division without waiting until the whole district was prepared for it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdrew the motion, of which he had given notice, to substitute "one-third" for "one-half" in the proviso of section 15.

The Hon. Kumar Boikanto Nath De moved that in the proviso of section 15 "one-third" be substituted for "one-half" He said that the arguments in favour of this amendment were the same as those which he had urged in support of his last amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay explained that this section applied only to the case of backward districts, in which the Government appointed all the members of the Local Board.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdraw the motion, of which he had given notice, that the words "but such term shall not be less than three years" be inserted after "relation" in the last line of paragraph 2 of section 16.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that in section 17, line 10, the words "and shall not be re-elected until the expiration of the term for which he would have held the office but for his resignation" be omitted. This restriction, he said, was unnecessary, because when a man had resigned of his own accord and was again willing to serve and people chose to re-elect him, he did not see why such a person should be debarred from serving again.

The Hon. the Advocate-General considered the restriction was very necessary On a recent occasion he thought that, according to his interpretation of the Calcutta Municipal Act, the gentlemen who had resigned ought not to have been re-elected. When a person capriciously resigned, and then wished to put himself forward for re-election, he considered such a restriction a very wise and sensible one: it would induce persons to think and reflect before they acted.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De moved that in clause (*a*) of section 18 the words "shall have been sentenced to imprisonment by a Civil Court" be substituted for the words "is convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal

Court to any such order as in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor unfits him to be a member." He said the object of this amendment was to give perfect assurance that the tenure of office of the elected members should depend upon well-defined laws and not on the discretion of local officers. He used the phrase "local officers" advisedly He was well aware that the clause as worded in the Bill left it to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what particular order of a Criminal Court should be held a disqualification for service on a District Board, and he had the firmest conviction that His Honor would take the most lenient and generous view of every case. Far be it from him to entertain even the shadow of a doubt in such a case. But His Honor would, he was sure, pardon him if he urged that it would not lie in his power to devote that attention and that personal knowledge to matters of this kind which might be necessary. It would be impossible in His Honor's exalted position for him to have any personal knowledge of members of Local Boards, and His Honor must be guided by local reports, perhaps of officers of no higher rank than a Deputy Magistrate of the fifth or sixth grade. Such reports could not always afford that sense of security which was essential to an honest, conscientious and independent discharge of duty. As a matter of fact, the security might be perfect, still the sense of its existence would be wanting. It was well known that, notwithstanding the utmost anxiety of Government to prevent the dismissal of clerks on frivolous or insufficient grounds, and the repeated orders and circulars which had been issued from time to time, many people did suffer the heavy punishment of dismissal for small or trivial faults. Such an occurrence in an honorary elected office would deter all good men from offering themselves as candidates and undergoing the trouble and expense of canvassing. If the experiment was designed to be successful, it should be ushered in in such a way as to induce good and able people to come forward, and all cause of apprehension should be carefully avoided. The odium of expulsion was great, and it should not be allowed to be inflicted on any one without a sufficient and well-defined cause, and the clause as it now stood did not provide this He resorted, therefore, to the wording of the Municipal Act of 1863, and the two Calcutta Municipal Acts, which defined the offences very clearly and could not lead to any misapprehension. They had worked satisfactorily for a quarter of a century and were well understood by the people, and there was no valid reason for setting it aside in favour of pure official discretion. He begged to recommend the amendment to the approval of the hon members of the Council

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubber said he was against the amendment. The hon. member did not mean to say that a member of a Board who was convicted of theft should continue to hold office if he was not sentenced to imprisonment. There were offences which came under the catogory of felony in regard to which the law gave the Court a discretionary power of punishment by fine.

The Hon. the Advocate General observed that the object of this provision was to enlarge the scope of action: very often a man who had really committed an offence for which he was liable to imprisonment got off upon some technicality: in such cases the Lieutenant Governor, looking at all the circumstances of the case in a broad view, would exercise the discretion which this section was intended to give him. But in such cases, he thought, the person accused should be allowed to show cause or justify himself.

The Hon. Mr Macaulay said the question was whether the words "in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor" did not imply that he should make an enquiry.

His Hon. the President observed that the Government every day had to deal with cases of this kind,—cases in which a public officer on trial had been acquitted before a Criminal Court, but in which the department representing the matter considered that the person concerned ought not to be retained in the Government service,—cases in which where, although guilt had not been legally established, the moral charge was so strong that in the public interests the Government did not consider it proper to retain the services of such an individual.

The motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Macaulay the words "formed after due enquiry" were then inserted after "Lieutenant-Governor" in clause (*a*) of section 18.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdrew a similar motion on the same clause of which he had given notice; also the notice of motion to insert the words "not being later than six months from the date when this Act receives the assent of the Viceroy and Governor General" after "behalf" in section 21.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De moved that the words "elected by the members of such Board from among their own number, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor," be substituted for all the words after the words "appointed by" in section 22 He said that in moving the next amendment he felt somewhat at a disadvantage He had lately noticed in the local papers some discussion on the subject, and the official impression seemed to be that the Secretary of State insisted upon the clause as it stood The Government despatch on the subject and the Secretary of State's reply thereto had not, however, been laid on the table of this Council, and he knew nothing about them. He was disposed to think, however, that the Secretary of State's orders were not positive, and that the matter had been left entirely to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. This was obvious from the wording of the section. It said "the Chairman shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, or, should the Lieutenant-Governor in any case so direct, be elected by the members." That was not the language of positive order, but of discretion, and that being the case, he solicited His Honor to extend the same privilege to District and Local Boards that had already been bestowed on Mofussil Municipalities. The class of people concerned was the same, the interests involved were very much alike, and there was no reason, therefore, to apprehend any evil in the case of Boards which could not have been apprehended in regard to Municipalities. The testimony already repeatedly borne by the hon member in charge of the Bill was in favour of this assumption.

The Hon Mr. Macaulay said the hon member wished the Council to understand that the moving of this amendment was dependent upon a question of fact,—namely whether or not the instructions of the Secretary of State on this point were definite. He would tell the hon member that the precise words used in the letter from the Government of India informing the Lieutenant-Governor of the decision of the Secretary of State were—"It will therefore be necessary to provide in the Bill that the Chairman of the District Board may be either appointed by the Local Government or elected by the Board as the Local Government may, in the case of each district, think fit to order;" and those words were introduced into the section as far as legal phraseology would permit.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De then by leave withdrew the motion

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdrew a similar motion on the same section of which he had given notice.

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall moved that the words "two years" be substituted for "one year" in paragraph 1, line 2, of section 24. He said that the period for serving on the Board should not be so short. It was only after some time that a member might expect to master the details of the work, and by the time he had made himself familiar with them he would have to vacate his post The short-service system was unknown in India; people were in the habit of carrying on the same business from generation to generation. He thought the term of appointment of a Chairman should be not less than two years.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said he did not know whether the hon. member apprehended the result of his amendment. This referred to an appointed Chairman, and there was nothing to prevent the Lieutenant Governor from re appointing him. If he was appointed for two years, an elected Chairman could not be allowed within that time

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that the words "subject to approval by the Lieutenant Governor" in paragraph 1 of section 25 be omitted. He said that in the Local Self-Government Acts for the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and the Central Provinces, he did not find that the election of a Chairman of a Local Board was made subject to the approval of Government. He therefore asked for the withdrawal of this restriction.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said that an instance had recently occurred in which the Lieutenant-Governor found it necessary to exercise the discretion vested in him by the Municipal Act; and if that was the case in regard to Municipalities, he apprehended it was more necessary in the case of Local Boards.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall by leave withdrew the notice of motion for the omission of the first proviso of section 33.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that in the second proviso of the same section the word "twenty" be substituted for "twenty-three." He thought the maximum amount of 20 per cent. would be sufficient. Highly paid Engineers would not be required in every district: the District and Local Boards might be allowed to manage the business economically.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said he was advised by his hon. friend Colonel Trevor that the adoption of this amendment would not lead to any great inconvenience, as it really represented the actual fact.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall moved that in the proviso of section 46 the words "unless a resolution in favour of such lower rate shall have been carried by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the whole District Board" be substituted for the words "without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor." He contended that the local authorities would not be willing to reduce the rate of road cess, because they were bound to find the money to meet the demands imposed upon them by this Bill, but they would not like to be told that they could raise the cess, but not reduce it without the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor. The amendment now proposed would be a sufficient safeguard against the cess being unnecessarily reduced.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said he did not know whether the hon. member had considered that the power to reduce the cess was really a crucial question. He had already stated—and he appealed to native gentlemen and officers to say whether it was not the fact—that in no district was the cess sufficient, and it was not likely to be so for a generation or two to come. He had appealed also to his own experience as Financial Secretary to the Government for the last five years, during which time nearly every district, and some districts more than once, had applied for grants-in aid. There were two essential safeguards provided,—one in respect of direction, which the Government of Bengal was required to make, and the other in relation to the provision of funds. If this amendment was carried, he would be obliged to ask the Council to postpone the motion to pass the Bill, because it would be absolutely necessary to reconsider the whole of its proposals.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that in line 8 of the first paragraph of section 48 the words "or when the Committee declines to make such modifications, and shows reasons for adhering to its former decision, on receipt of such estimate so re-submitted, the Commissioner may either sanction the estimate or may submit it, together with the reasons recorded by the Committee and his own remarks thereon, to the Lieutenant-Governor for final disposal," be inserted after the word "made." He considered it desirable that the budget prepared by the Board should be subject to alteration by the Lieutenant-Governor only, and by no other officer.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said that the section as it stood followed the Municipal Act. He did not think that he could say it was unnecessary with regard to District Boards elected by large constituencies, of which there had been no experience yet.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the words "all receipts in respect of public ferries" be substituted for the words "the proceeds of public ferries" in clause (4) of section 52. The proceeds, he explained, would be the rates at which ferries were farmed out, but there would be other receipts in the way of fines and the like, which ought to be applied in the same way.

The motion was put and agreed to.

COLONEL the HON. S. T. TREVOR moved that the words "under section 3 and section 35" be substituted for "to such establishment" in line 4, clause (4) of section 53. This, he said, was simply a corollary of the amendment which had been made on his motion in section 3. It was to provide for the application of the district fund to pensions and gratuities.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON MR MACAULAY moved that the words "any municipal authority or local authority" be substituted for the words "the Lieutenant-Governor" in clause (8) of the same section. This, he observed, was a purely verbal amendment to bring the section into correspondence with section 81, which referred to debenture loans raised by the Government of India or by any municipal authority or local authority

The motion was put and agreed to

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that for clause (2) of this section the following be substituted :—

"Ten per cent of the net proceeds of the road cess towards the cost of making village roads and improving the sanitary condition of the village"

He said the chief reason why he proposed to give 10 per cent. of the net produce of the road cess was that it would at least ensure the repairs and construction of the roads which the people of the Union Committee would urgently require, and also to enable them to improve the sanitary condition of the village in which they resided. If Local Boards were not to have their whole income, or even the bulk of it, let the Union Committee have at least a fair share of the funds, say 10 per cent. of the cess paid by them. This, he thought, demanded the indulgent consideration of the Council

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he was sensible of the importance of doing all the Council could to improve the position of village communities, and of doing all they could for village roads. But it should be considered that under clause (1) the Union Fund got the proceeds of village pounds He did not think they should go further and say that they should get 10 per cent. of the net proceeds of the road cess. If the Union Committee was not properly treated, they should take care to send other representatives

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL said he entirely sympathized with the object of the amendment. Every district officer felt the necessity of spending money on district roads; but the effect of the amendment would be to tie the hands of the District Board, because there were some villages which did not require so much as 10 per cent of the road cess, while others wanted more The Board would have to take into consideration the whole of the wants of the district.

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the following further proviso be added to section 62 —

"Provided also that nothing contained in this section shall be held to make the district fund liable for the expenses, if the Government does not provide adequate funds for these purposes"

He said there was no doubt that Government would contribute from the provincial revenue to the district fund towards the cost of primary education and dispensaries, but in the absence of any express provision in the Bill declaring that the Government should place an adequate fund at the disposal of the Board for the purpose, people might think that the whole cost on account of primary schools and dispensaries would be some time or other thrust on them

The motion was put and negatived

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL by leave withdrew the notice of motion to add the following proviso to section 66 —

"Provided that nothing contained in this section shall be held to make the district fund liable for the expenses, if the Government does not provide adequate funds for these purposes"

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that section 69 be omitted. He said he feared that the funds at the disposal of the district would not be large enough to maintain the dispensaries and hospitals of the district. It would raise expectations which it would be difficult to fulfil. There was no such provision in the similar Acts for the other provinces.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said the provision was permissive. If provision was not made for the purpose, they would be told that they were tying the hands of the local authorities. They could exercise the power if they thought proper.

The motion was put and negatived

The Hon Mr. Macaulay moved that the following new section be added after section 88 —

"88*A*.—All streams, channels, watercourses, tanks, reservoirs, springs and wells situated within the district, and not being private property or under the control of any officer of the Government, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the control and administration of the District Board"

He said the introduction of this section had been suggested by Mr Collier, who was engaged in the work of drafting rules under the Act, and Mr. Macaulay thought the suggestion was a good one. The provision was necessary to make the Part regarding sanitation complete. By section 73 all roads, bridges, channels, buildings and other property were placed under the control of the District Board, and it was in the same way necessary to place streams, channels, &c, under its administration in order to be able to expend public funds upon them.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr Macaulay moved that the following new section be inserted after the above —

"88*B*.—The District Board may, by an order duly published at such places and in such manner as it may deem fit, set apart convenient tanks, parts of rivers, streams or channels, situated within the district and not being private property or under the control of any officer of the Government, for the supply of water for drinking and for culinary purposes, and from the date of publication of such order such tanks, parts of rivers, streams or channels shall be held to be public springs or reservoirs"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the words "District Board or" be inserted before "Local Board" in the last line of section 110. The object, he said, was to provide for the very unlikely case in which a District Board might be dealing directly with Union Committees with regard to primary schools without reference to Local Boards. The amendment was necessary to complete the section.

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the following new section be inserted after section 116 —

"116A.—Any public tank, stream, or well which the Union Committee may have cleansed or repaired under the last preceding section shall remain under the control and administration of the Union Committee, and the Union Committee may, by an order duly published in the village or villages in which such public tank, stream or well is situated, set apart the same for the supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes."

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De said he regretted he could not record his assent to the amendment proposed. Simple as it was on the face of it, there lurked within it an element of great changes to the Hindu public. It was meet and proper that public tanks should be kept sweet at the expense of the Local Fund or of the local public, but he failed to perceive the justice and propriety of converting old private tanks into public ones, and the section as worded amounted to that. The word "public" had not been defined in the Bill, but he happened to know that all such tanks, as distinct from mere excavations and ponds, were consecrated by the Hindus, and the consecration service contained a clause which dedicated the water of the tank to public use. Practically, too, no one put forth any objection to free access to a private tank. The owner retained his proprietory right to the site and the water and the fishing in it, and whenever so disposed could cause the tank to be filled up and converted to other use, but as long as it remained a tank its water was dedicated to the use of the public Now did this dedication of the water make the tank public? He understood that the question had been before the law courts. On one occasion Mr. Mytton, then Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, closed access to the tank in his garden, and the Sudder Court ruled that he was wrong; other cases had since arisen, and on the face of the decisions that had been given, it appeared to him that to declare that every tank on which a Union Committee

had spent a couple of rupees or so belonged to the Union was practically to confiscate private property on very insufficient grounds. Some private tanks were of large extent, covering many acres of land—a few were over half a mile in area, and to take them at a cost of any sum not exceeding a hundred rupees was arbitrary in the extreme, and he could not but raise his humble voice against it.

The Hon Mr. Macaulay said he did not understand the nature of the objection. The hon. member said that some tanks, although private property, were devoted to the use of the public. If they were so devoted, and as the Union Committee was the guardian of the public, the proposal was to give that body power to see to the good of the public. The illustration given of Mr Mytton's tank was different. It was a tank devoted to the use of the public which he desired to fence in, and the law very properly interfered and prevented him from doing so. Such tanks would be very proper objects for the Union Committee to take charge of.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Hon Mr MacDonnell moved that after the words "orders of" in the last line of section 119, the words "or any institution controlled by" be inserted. He said that the control of schools and dispensaries had been made over to the local authorities. The object of the amendment was to enlarge the terms of this section, so that the Magistrate should have power to enter and inspect such institutions. He thought his hon. friend in charge of the Bill contemplated the possibility of the Magistrate inspecting schools and dispensaries, but the words in the section were not sufficiently wide for the purpose.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that section 120 be omitted; and in the event of the motion being lost, to add the following proviso after the first paragraph -

"Provided that no portion of a district fund shall go to pay the Inspector of Works and his establishment, unless his appointment was made on the application of two-thirds of the members of the District Boards of the Division."

He said that the Inspector of Local Works occupied the same position as the Inspector of Schools, who was paid from the Provincial revenue. The Civil Surgeon exercised the same functions in respect of dispensaries, why then should the salary of the Inspector of Local Works be payable by the Boards? The District and Local Boards would have their own engineers to undertake their works, and he saw no necessity for having a highly paid Inspector to look after those works. If the Government chose to have such an officer, it should pay his salary from the Provincial funds.

The Hon Mr Macaulay said there was some misapprehension on the part of the hon. member. There was no intention that the salary of the Inspector of Works should be paid by the District Board, whether two-thirds of their number applied or not, and that had been explained in the report of the Select Committee, and in section 22 that clause had been omitted. The district fund not being applicable to expenditure for such an object, it was not possible for the District Board to make any payment in respect of it.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall moved that section 121 be omitted; and in the event of the motion being lost, to add the following proviso —

'Provided that if the members express dissatisfaction with the order, the Magistrate or the Commissioner shall report to the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall pass final orders thereon.'

He said that this section gave very great power of interference to the Magistrate, but if the Council thought proper to retain the section, his amendment would enable the Board to represent matters to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon Moulvi Abdul Jubbar said he thought this section ought to be retained. The Magistrate required some such power to keep the peace of the district. The District Board might order the construction of a road which might necessitate the demolition of a graveyard or a mosque or a temple, and unless the Magistrate had power to interfere a breach of the peace was likely to occur.

The Hon Mr Macaulay asked the Council to reject this amendment on the ground that the section provided for cases of emergency, and if there was

any delay in the action of the Magistrate, it would defeat the very object for which the section was introduced.

The motions were severally put and negatived.

The HON. MR. MACDONNELL by leave withdrew his notice of motion to insert the words "person or" after "any" in the last line but one of section 121.

The HON. KUMAR BAIKANTO NATH DE moved that in the first paragraph of section 122, the words "forward the complaint with such explanation as the Board may have given, together with the result of his enquiry, to the Lieutenant-Governor" be substituted for the words "by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty." He did not wish to say much in support of this amendment. The relations subsisting between Divisional Commissioners and the Lieutenant-Governor, and the official etiquette in regard to the setting aside of the orders of Commissioners, were delicate matters, and he desired to avoid handling them. The broad ground to which he might safely refer was that action first and deliberation afterwards was not correct in principle. Except in very emergent cases, which did not fall within the work of District or Local Boards, it was always best to deliberate first and take action next. Summary action in the case of District Boards was, moreover, calculated to cast a slur on them, and he would therefore urge that the complaints referred to in this section should always be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in the first instance, together with any explanation that the Board concerned might have to offer, and the Lieutenant-Governor should pass orders thereon. No mischief could ensue from this course, and at the same time there would be a perfect sense of security and fair play on every side. He was aware that the sudden bursting of a bund would require instant action, but he did not think that there would be any District Board where a thing of that kind would for a moment be neglected. For there was no chance of fifteen or more official and non official members coming together who would be so perverse as to sit still and allow a district to be inundated.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY asked the hon. member to refer to section 126. When the Commissioner made an order under section 122, he was required forthwith to submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a copy of the order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, and with any explanation which the local authority concerned might wish to offer, and the Lieutenant-Governor might thereupon confirm, modify, or rescind the order. There was ample provision, therefore, for the Lieutenant-Governor to interfere in case the order of the Commissioner was not a proper one. But it would not be in the interests of the public that the Lieutenant-Governor should consider every case which came under this section.

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL by leave withdrew the following notices of motion —

Section 122 —In line 2 of the second paragraph to insert the words "with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor" after the word "Commissioner."

Section 123 —To omit this section.

Section 126 —To omit this section.

The HON. KUMAR BAIKANTO NATH DE also withdrew his notice of motion to omit section 126.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved the following verbal amendments, which were put and agreed to —

Section 135, *clause* (*a*) —In line seven, after the word "disqualifications" to insert the words "and registration."

Section 135, *clause* (*b*) —In line five of this clause to omit the word "and," and in the last line to insert the words "and the language in which business shall be transacted" after the word "proceedings."

Section 135, *clause* (*f*) —To omit the words "the language in which business shall be transacted and" in lines one and two of this clause.

Section 135, *clause* (*g*) —To omit this clause.

Section 135, *clause* (*n*).—In line one for the words "prescribing the manner in which" to substitute "regulating the submission for approval of," and in the last line to omit the words "shall be submitted for approval."

Section 135, *clause* (*o*) —To insert the words "and powers" after the word "duties."

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that section 139 be omitted; and in the event of that motion being negatived, that the words "neglect or" in line 7 be omitted He said that the section would, he feared, dissuade respectable people from serving on the Board. They deserved the same protection as was afforded to Government servants. It would, he thought, be impolitic to make them amenable to the Civil Courts for acts done in good faith The very existence of a provision like this would expose the members to the risk of being dragged into the Civil Court for any act they might do for the interest of the public

The motions were severally put and negatived

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall moved that the following districts be added to the third schedule. He thought that they should be so included:

Mozufferpore	Bhagulpore
Gya	Balasore
Darbhunga	Cuttack
Chupra	Mymensingh
Monghyr.	Rungpore.

Dinagepore.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said the Council had probably received a copy of an application from the Mymensingh Committee, and he had that morning received a telegram from the same body, begging for the inclusion of Mymensingh in the schedule But as the Council had adopted the amendment in section 15, he apprehended that most of the difficulty experienced by those gentlemen would be removed, because in a great many of these districts, the Lieutenant Governor would be able, under the power given in that section, to do all that would be necessary to meet the requirements of local bodies.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

The Hon. Kumar Baikanto Nath De by leave withdrew a similar motion of which he had given notice.

The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell moved to omit "Patna and Shahabad" from the third schedule. In moving the omission of these districts from the schedule, he would ask the hon. member opposite (Rai Joy Prokash Lall) to consult his own experience of the district of Shahabad, and to say whether, in the sub-divisions of Bhabuah and Sasseram, he would be able to get together a responsible Board acquainted with the rural tracts to whom he would entrust the making of roads, the control of schools, and the distribution of medical relief. His own experience was that, outside the limits of the municipalities, there was but little public spirit. Education had not extended in Behar as it had in Bengal, the English-speaking classes were few, the only educated persons being the pleaders, and they were all located in the sudder stations or the head-quarters of sub-divisions. Take, for instance, Burdwan, which was not a very advanced district in Lower Bengal. The number of people attending primary schools in Burdwan was 36,749 out of a population of 1,391,100; whereas in the district of Patna the number was only 19,558 out of 1,756,000 In Shahabad, with a population of 2,000,000, the number attending primary schools was 20,883 Now higher education, as they all knew, was still more backward in Behar than in Bengal Personally, he was more than doubtful of the wisdom of scheduling any districts, but he submitted to the superior wisdom of the Select Committee; they had examined the evidence more in detail, and he hoped the conclusion to which they had come would prove to be satisfactory. But it should be borne in mind that under section 15 the Lieutenant-Governor had power to extend the elective franchise to any sub-division of a district, and as it was the distinct policy of the Government to give the scheme the fullest chance of success, he had no doubt that the privilege would be extended to every sub-division which was fit to exercise it. He thought that, in scheduling the districts of Patna or Shahabad, there was not at present any assurance that they were not taking a leap in the dark. In the sudder sub-divisions of Arrah and Patna there was some chance of success, and he would be glad to see the Lieutenant-Governor exercise in regard to them the power vested in him by section 15. One consideration ought never be lost sight of, namely, once a district was scheduled, there would be no power to cancel the order of extension.

The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubber observed that the exclusion of Patna from the schedule would cause great dissatisfaction in Behar; if any district in that province was fit for the exercise of the franchise, it was the district of Patna. The two sub-divisions of Behar and Barrh were also, he thought, sufficiently advanced.

The Hon Joy Prokash Lall said that no doubt the sub division of Bhabuah was not so far advanced as some other sub-divisions Still he considered the district of Shahabad was more advanced than the districts of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab, where the principle of Local Self-Government had been so liberally introduced. On the same principle, he thought the elective franchise ought to be extended both to Patna and Shahabad.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay said he thought some misapprehension existed as regards the amount of liberality bestowed on the North-Western Provinces: there was apparently a great deal of liberality, but although the elective franchise was conferred, the Local Government, instead of selecting the members to act on the Local Board, selected the persons to elect the members of Local Boards On behalf of the Select Committee, he should prefer that the amendment should be confined to Shahabad, because under the provision of section 15 to which he had already referred, the Lieutenant-Governor could at any time extend the elective franchise to any sub-division which he thought fit. But as regards Patna, the Committee found that when originally the proposals of the Bengal Government were circulated in July 1882, with no limitation in regard to the elective system being introduced in some sub divisions and not in others, and the district officers were asked to report on the elective system generally, the Commissioner of Patna referred to the opinion of the Magistrate of Patna, namely, that the proposal made by the sub-divisional officer of Dinapore, that the panchayets of villages might be allowed to elect the members of the Local Board, might be adopted The Select Committee came to the conclusion that the provisions made in the Bill for the qualification of members would be sufficient to get persons of higher standing than panchayets, and that in the Patna district the experiment of elected Boards might fairly be tried He would, on the whole, be inclined to move as an amendment upon the amendment that Shahabad only be left out of the schedule.

His Hon. the President said he was bound to explain that the suggestion for this amendment was made at his instance In preparing the schedule they were led very much by the fact of the diversified conditions of the districts to which it might be applied, and they were ready immediately to adopt the principle of election in all districts which might be called metropolitan districts, and under this category the Presidency Division and the Patna Division should be included in the schedule which gave sub divisions in the districts comprised in those divisions the full powers and privileges conferred by the Bill And one or two other districts were added to which it was thought they should apply. But the difficulty was as to three particular districts, namely, Khulna, a new district, the sub-divisions of which extended away quite within the Sunderbunds, and in which qualified men would probably not be available; and the other two were the districts of Patna and Shahabad Accordingly His Honor wrote to the Commissioners of the Presidency and Patna Divisions Mr. A Smith, Commissioner of the former division, had no hesitation in saying that all the sub divisions in the Khulna district might safely be admitted to the full privileges given by the Bill; but Mr Halliday, who had for many years been at the head of the Patna Division, wrote so strongly on the point that His Honor would read his reply to the Council He said —

"I should strike out both Patna and Shahabad from the third schedule I do not understand what reason could have led to the selection of these districts more than any others in the division They and other districts can be added at any time to the list in that schedule by a notification under section 14 Behar and Bhabuah sub-divisions (or indeed Sasseram and Barrh also) are not, in my opinion, so manifestly fitted for the privilege of electing two-thirds of the members of Local Boards as to justify our adopting a course which, when once taken, cannot be abandoned I submit it is by far the best plan to feel our way carefully and to act on experience, instead of assuming facts of which we have had little opportunity of gaining any evidence."

His Honor would therefore take both Patna and Shahabad out of the schedule. Sincethat, however, the Council had, at the instance of the Indian Association of Calcutta, made a very important addition to section 15 of the Bill, by which the Lieutenant-Governor would have power to extend all the privileges of the Bill to any sub-division of a district to which the Act might be extended, and he would have no difficulty when once the Act was in operation in dealing liberally with that provision of the Bill. Therefore he thought it would be best to reserve the right to apply the provisions of the Act to such of the sub-divisions of Patna and Shahabad as might be ready for the privilege of election, and not, by including those districts in the schedule, to force the hands of Government to apply it to all sub divisions of those districts. On these grounds His Honor's personal vote would be in favour of the amendment of the Hon. Mr MacDonnell.

The question that Shahabad be omitted from the schedule having been put, the following votes were recorded.—

Ayes 9.	*Noes* 2.
The Hon. Mr. Irving.	The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall.
,, Moulvie Abdul Jubber.	,, Kumar Baikanto Nath De.
,, Mr. Garrett.	
Col. the Hon. S. T. Trevor.	
The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	
,, Mr. Macaulay.	
,, Mr Reynolds	
,, the Advocate-General.	
,, the President.	

So the motion was carried.

The question that "Patna" be omitted from the schedule having been put, the following votes were recorded —

Ayes 4.	*Noes* 7.
Colonel the Hon S. T Trevor	The Hon. Mr. Irving.
The Hon. Mr. MacDonnell.	,, Rai Joy Prokash Lall.
,, the Advocate General.	,, Kumar Baikanto Nath De.
,, the President.	,, Moulvie Abdul Jubber.
	,, Mr. Garrett.
	,, Mr. Macaulay.
	,, Mr Reynolds.

So the motion was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay by leave postponed the motion that the Bill be passed

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 4th April 1885.

Saturday, 4th April 1885.

Present.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *President.*
The Hon. G. C. Paul, C.I.E., *Advocate-General.*
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
Colonel the Hon S. T. Trevor, R.E.
The Hon. C B Garrett.
The Hon Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Rai Joy Prokash Lall Bahadoor.

REGULATION OF FERRIES.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Ferries in Bengal be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the following new section be inserted after section 3 :—

"3A. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply to any ferry deemed or declared to be a municipal ferry under the provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884."

He explained that it was at first intended that the Bill should apply to all ferries, but, on examination, it was found that the provisions of the Municipal Act were sufficient for all practical purposes, and it was thought better to exclude them from the operation of this Act, than to enact that certain sections of the Bill should apply to municipal ferries and that certain sections should not so apply.

The motion was put and greed to.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the following proviso be added to section 13 :—

"Provided that such compensation shall be demanded only in cases where the lessee fails to show sufficient or satisfactory grounds for surrendering his lease."

He said that the reason why he proposed this amendment was that there might be cases in which the lessee was obliged to surrender his lease owing to unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances ; such as sudden silting up of the bed and sudden change in the course of the river Of course in cases of reckless or wanton relinquishments, a demand for compensation should be made; but this amendment, if carried, would exempt an honest lessee from paying compensation when he was prevented from continuing to carry on the contract by acts of God or circumstances over which he had no control.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he ventured to think this amendment was not necessary. The section had been inserted in the Bill to meet a very serious difficulty which from time to time occurred where a ferry lessee suddenly relinquished his lease and caused great inconvenience to the public, as well as loss to the public revenue. It was to be assumed, from the wording of the section, that the Magistrate would always make enquiries, and where the lease was surrendered on honest grounds, there would be no danger of the Magistrate attempting to require compensation from the lessee.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL suggested that the intention of the Hon. Member might be met by the insertion of the word "reasonable" before "compensation," it was implied that the compensation should be reasonable, but the introduction of the word would act as a safeguard.

The HON. JOY PRAKASH LALL accepted the suggestion and withdrew his motion ; and it was then agreed that the word "reasonable" be inserted before "compensation" in line 7 of the section.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that in line 3 of section 15 the words "for crossing a river or stream for hire" be inserted after the word "ferry." He said that it often happened that passengers were taken by boat from one ghât (landing place) to another on the same side of the river which was within three miles from the limits of a public ferry; there were also cultivators who lived on one side of the river bank and carried on cultivation on the other side, and for the sake of economy of money and time they kept boats for their use, but not for hire. It was not clear whether the restriction imposed by this section would be applicable to such persons. If it was intended to apply to them, it would cause great hardship to the agricultural classes who cultivated lands in dearas or islands

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he was unable to accept the amendment The Select Committee advisedly introduced the word "ferry" in order that the ordinary meaning of the word might be attached to it, namely the idea of crossing the river. The objection which had been taken in Select Committee by the Hon Kumar Baikanto Nath Dé, as to the case of persons being taken from one ghât to another on the same side of the river, was considered, and the word "ferry" was used because it meant appliances for crossing the river The words proposed to be inserted would be mere surplusage.

The Hon. the Advocate-General observed that the introduction of the proposed words would rather introduce a difficulty. He thought the word "ferry" was quite sufficient; it was a word the meaning of which was well known, and meant plying for hire.

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon. Joy Prokash Lall moved that in line 15 of section 16 the word "twenty" be substituted for "fifteen," and the following words be added to the section —"If the owner is dissatisfied with the award, the matter shall be referred to the Civil Court for adjudication." He said that the Land Acquisition Act gave fair compensation for land taken for public purposes. The standard of compensation for private ferries in the Bill was too low; and it would only approach to fairness if the amount was raised to twenty times the net annual profit. With regard to the second portion of the amendment, it seemed to him to be only fair that the owner of a private ferry should not be bound by the award which the Magistrate might summarily make of the compensation to be awarded on the resumption of a private ferry. The amendment proposed was based on the same principle as was laid down in the Land Acquisition Act. Private ferries were as valuable and remunerative as landed property, and he did not see why a different principle should be followed in respect of such property from that enunciated in the Land Acquisition Act. He observed that the India Act XVII of 1878 did not provide that in case of disputes the matter should be referred to the Civil Courts for adjudication, possibly because, with the exception of a few districts, the North-Western Provinces were not permanently settled like Bengal, but at the same time that Act provided that the award should be submitted for the consideration of the Local Government. In Bengal, he thought that in cases where the award of a Magistrate was not accepted by the owner, the matter ought to be referred to the Civil Court in the same way as a land acquisition case was referred to such Courts, or, if he was not out of order, he would propose to substitute for the above amendment, that the award should be submitted for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Hon. Mr Macnaghten said the Select Committee had merely reproduced the provisions of the existing Act (Bengal Act I of 1866) in which the amount of compensation was fixed at a sum not exceeding fifteen times the annual profit. When the Hon. Member proposed to alter that limit, it was reasonable that he should have laid before the Council instances in which the limit of compensation had been insufficient. As far as his own experience went, he had no reason to suppose that there was any reasonable ground for increasing the limit. Unless, therefore, the Hon. Member could cite any such instances, he would ask the Council to reject the amendment. Neither could he accept the second amendment. He thought, however, that it would be right to make the wording of this section conform with section 13 by making the award of the Magistrate subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the Division. He thought that in small matters of this kind an appeal should lie to the Commissioner, and not to the Civil Court or to the Lieutenant-Governor. The existing law left the amount of award to the discretion of the Magistrate. But a case had come up about two years ago in which, on a petition from the zemindar concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor called for the papers, and after enquiry into the matter, gave a higher award; the Lieutenant-Governor could always in the exercise of his executive power interfere when it was represented to him that any injustice had been done.

His Hon. the President observed that he had a strong objection to the amendment. He would deprecate giving any power of interference to the Civil Court unless such a power existed under the present law. Then, again, it was not clear under the proposed amendment who should "refer" the case to the Civil Court, and if it was intended that the owner of the ferry should have a right to appeal to the Civil Court, the form of the amendment would require alteration. But on the principle that the present law up to date had not allowed the Civil Court to interfere, he thought it was too late to allow a form of interference which must lead to complications and delays. With regard to the alternative proposal, that the matter should be left to the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor, he thought it was very undesirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should be called upon to interfere. Where serious and palpable

injury was done and it was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by petition or otherwise, it was always in his power, as had been observed by the Hon. Member in charge of the Bill, to call for the papers, and, after enquiry, to decide what steps should be taken in the matter. But that was a very different thing from requiring the Lieutenant-Governor to inquire into the merits of every case. He thought the investigation and security which the Hon. Mover of the amendment desired would be met by placing the power of approval and sanction in the hands of such a high executive authority as the Commissioner of the Division.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL'S amendments on section 16 were then severally put and negatived.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the words "with the approval of the Commissioner" be inserted after "shall" in line 9 of the same section.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that sections 21 and 22, which formed Part II of the Bill and related to the regulation of private ferries and the tolls to be charged upon them, be omitted. He said that under the Permanent Settlement several ferries had been permanently settled with the zemindars, along with their estates, under the general denomination of *Julkur*. Over such ferries the zemindars exercised absolute rights. The provisions laid down in these sections would seriously interfere with the exercise of such rights, and the result would be an indirect infringement of the Permanent Settlement, and an unjust interference with the private rights of individuals. The Legislature had hitherto rigidly refrained from interfering with these private ferries, and it seemed to him that it would be impolitic to make any provision in the proposed law which would have the effect of trenching upon the rights of private individuals. He observed that these two sections had been borrowed from the North-West Ferry Act, but it should be borne in mind that, except in a few districts, there was no Permanent Settlement in those Provinces—a circumstance which made all the difference. If these two sections were allowed to remain as they were, the zemindars would inevitably be driven to the necessity of surrendering their rights in favour of Government at any sacrifice. It might be said that it was necessary for the executive authorities to look to the safety of passengers and their property at private ferries, and that it was desirable that the Divisional Commissioner should have the power of making rules for this purpose. But as under section 5 Government had the power of taking possession of a private ferry and declaring it to be public, subject to the payment of a fair compensation (section 16), he saw no necessity for enacting the objectionable provisions contained in Part II.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he thought an objection like this would have been more reasonably urged at an earlier stage of the Bill, because an amendment like this struck at the whole principle of the Bill. If in one part of the Act private ferries could be acquired on payment of compensation, there appeared to him to be no objection to regulate the management of private ferries in the interests of the public. If, in the interests of the public, it was necessary to take up private ferries on payment of compensation, it was surely right that the interests of the public should be protected as regards all private ferries. Section 21 only referred to the regulation of such ferries, not to the right of property in them.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL repeated that there was a great difference between the Lower Provinces of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, because in the latter there was no Permanent Settlement except in a very few districts. By Regulation VI of 1819, section 13, it was provided that "the foregoing rules are intended to apply exclusively to those ferries which may be declared to be public ferries. With regard to all other ferries, the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates shall not interfere with them further than may be necessary for the general maintenance of the police, and for the safety of passengers and property." He did not so much object to the provisions of section 21 of the Bill as to section 22, which provided that the tolls charged at private ferries should not exceed the highest rates for the time being fixed, under section 17, for similar public ferries. This would interfere with the profits derived from such ferries. He thought that, if the Government was dissatisfied with the rates of toll charged on any private ferry, they might declare it to be a public

ferry on payment of reasonable compensation, to which the owners would not object.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he was prepared to accept the proposal to omit section 22 of the Bill, if the Hon. Member was willing to withdraw his motion to strike out section 21.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL then by leave withdraw his motion to strike out section 21, and the motion to omit section 22 was put and agreed to.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the words "and any person in possession of a private ferry" after the words "as aforesaid" in line 2 of section 24 be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the words "within a reasonable time, to be fixed in a notice served on him by the Magistrate," be inserted after the words "such tolls" in line 5 of section 26 It seemed to him that it would be very hard to subject the lessee to the penalty of cancelment of his lease on his mere default to pay an instalment of his rent It would be fair to subject him to this penalty in the event of his failing to pay an instalment after a notice from the Magistrate.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said the object of the section was to do away with a great administrative difficulty which had been felt owing to the continual surrendering of leases on default in payment of rent. The Magistrate on giving a lease fixed the times of payment, and MR MACAULAY did not see the necessity for requiring the Magistrate to fix another time by notice served on the lessee; it would only have the effect of giving further time to the injury of the public revenue.

The motion was put and negatived

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the words "the Magistrate or Police" be substituted for the words "the toll collector or lessee of the toll of such ferry, or any of his assistants" in section 30. He said that this section vested the toll collector or lessee of a ferry and his assistants with the power of seizing and detaining any vessel, raft or timber, which might happen to pass or anchor at or near a public ferry, whenever the lessee or his men might find that the owner of such vessels or rafts were guilty of rash and negligent navigation. This seemed to be a very large power, and one which was likely to be abused by unscrupulous ferry farmers It would afford them an opportunity of obstructing private navigation and of levying black-mail from the owners of such vessels or rafts He did not think it would be prudent or safe to entrust the toll collectors with this power He would therefore substitute the words "Magistrate or Police" for the words "toll collector or lessee, &c."

If this amendment did not meet with the approval of the Council, he would suggest that the power which this section conferred on the lessee in respect of the seizure and detention of vessels should be exercised only in the event of a police officer not being available, in which case the lessee might be authorized to detain vessels for a limited time, say six hours, in order to enable the lessee to procure the assistance of a police officer.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he objected to this amendment entirely, and he thought the grounds alleged in its support were erroneous. The Hon. Member must be aware that if the toll collector or the lessee committed an act of injustice, by unlawfully detaining property pending investigation into the charges made, he would be liable to an action for damages. It seemed to him that the alternative amendment proposed recognised the necessity for the section, inasmuch as there must be some power for the seizure and detention of property in such cases. He did not think that a period of six hours would in all cases be sufficient for obtaining the services of a police officer; if such an amendment was accepted, he thought the period should be enlarged. But he considered the proposed alternative amendment unnecessary.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL urged that some such provision was necessary, because the inquiry and assessment of damages provided for under section 32 might occupy many days, and during the whole of that time the valuable property seized would remain in the hands of the toll collector. He had no objection to the property remaining in the responsible custody of the Police.

After some conversation, the HON. JOY PROKASH LALL withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice, and moved in lieu thereof that the following proviso be added to section 32:

"Provided that on security being given to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, such seizure shall be withdrawn."

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT remarked that it was very inconvenient to discuss alternative amendments of this kind, of which notice had not been given. The Hon. Member should have placed it on record that, in the event of his first amendment not being carried, some form of words should be adopted as an alternative.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL'S revised amendment was then put and negatived.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that the following words be inserted after the first paragraph of section 32:—"The whole or any portion of the damages so assessed may be paid to the lessee by the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates." He said that it seemed to him fair that, when a lessee sustained any damage or loss in consequence of rash or negligent navigation, he should receive the whole or a portion of the damages which might be assessed by the Magistrate. He would therefore propose to give the Magistrate a discretionary power on this point.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said he could not recommend the Council to accept this amendment. The amendment amounted to this, that the Magistrate was to advance the amount of the assessed damages from the public funds, and, on behalf of the Government, he strongly objected to the public funds being so dealt with. The lessee must take his chance of getting what might be recovered from the person in fault.

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON. JOY PROKASH LALL moved that in line 7 of section 33 the words "either retain the same permanently on payment of a fair price to the proprietor or" after the word "may," be omitted, and that the words "paying such compensation for the use thereof as the Lieutenant-Governor may in each case direct" be inserted after the word "them" in line 9 of the same section. He said that it would be very hard to retain the vessel and other appliances permanently, if the owner did not like to part with his property. The Act of the Government of India did not contain such a provision, but at the same time it had a provision that payment of compensation for the use of the vessel and other appliances should be given as the Lieutenant-Governor might direct.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said that there was a certain amount of plausibility in this amendment, and at first sight he was inclined to consider it favourably. His hon. friend, Colonel Trevor, had, however, informed him that it was a well known fact that in all contracts for the execution of public works, on the surrender of the contract the person in possession was at liberty to take over all the contractor's plant at a fair value. Therefore, in providing that on the lessee of a ferry failing to conclude his lease, the Magistrate, or the District Board when the management of ferries was made over to those bodies under section 35, might take possession of all boats and other appliances which had been used by the lessee in the working of the ferry, the Council was only following the ordinary practice in contracts made by the Public Works Department.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said it seemed to him that the amendment would work very often to the disadvantage of the proprietor. Under the proposed amendment, it would be absolutely illegal for the Magistrate to take over the boats and appliances, even if the proprietor was willing to sell them. In the majority of cases the proprietor would no doubt be willing to sell them at a fair price, but the Hon. Member would make it absolutely illegal for him to do so.

The motion was put and negatived.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said that before moving that the Bill as to extend the system of Local Self-Government be passed, he had one or two amendments of a formal character to propose. His first amendment was that the words

"such Chairman as aforesaid" be substituted for the words "a Chairman" in line 1, paragraph 2, of section 25. This amendment was proposed on the advice of his hon. freind the Advocate-General to prevent any ambiguity in regard to the necessity for a Local Board always electing a Chairman.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon Mr. Macaulay also moved that in clause (2) of section 52 the words "or the Bengal Ferries Act, 1885" be omitted. He explained that, in the Bill which had just been passed, it was provided that the Lieutenant-Governor might make over *any* public ferry to a District Board, and all or any part of the proceeds of such ferry, and all or any part of the fines levied and compensation received under that Act in respect thereof But the words used in section 52 of the Local Self-Government Bill assumed that *all* ferries would be made over to the District Board. Therefore the Bill just passed required the omission of the words which he now proposed to strike out from this section; otherwise there might be a conflict between the two laws.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Hon. Mr Macaulay moved that the Bill to provide for the extension of Local Self-Government in Bengal be passed. In doing so, he explained that, since the last meeting of the Council, two memorials which had been addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had been printed and circulated to the members of this Council—one from the Parjoar Association in Dacca, and the other from the Tripurá Hitashadini Shabha of Tipperah. These memorials really referred to the Bill as it was laid before the public by the Select Committee in which it was provided that districts not included in the third schedule should be excluded from the establishment of Local Boards in the sub-divisions of those districts. His Honor the President had since explained to the Council that at the instance of the Indian Association of Calcutta he decided to introduce an amendment in section 15 of the Bill, which would give the Lieutenant-Governor power at any time to admit any sub-division to the privileges given to the districts included in the schedule, although the district in which the sub-division was contained was not included in the schedule. A deputation of gentlemen from Burrisal having been admitted to an audience with the Lieutenant-Governor, had expressed themselves satisfied with the power which had thus been entrusted to the Government, and Mr. Macaulay had no doubt that the gentlemen connected with the memorial from Tipperah would be equally satisfied.

His Honor the President said:—Before putting the motion that this Bill be passed, I should like to say a few words with reference to the long consideration which we have given to these measures. They have been under the consideration of the Government now for something like three years, and they have been before the Council for nearly two years. I have taken the opportunity, upon a previous occasion, to explain to the Council the circumstances which have led to the delay in the passing of this Bill. The delay can, in no sense, be attributed to any indifference or apathy on the part of the Local Government or of the Government of India, but to circumstances connected with the long correspondence with the Secretary of State before the Bill came up for discussion before this Council. I should also think it matter for congratulation that it has not devolved upon us as an Executive Government to have to deal within the same year with two such large measures of reform as those which are included in the new Bengal Municipalities Act and the present measure, which is soon to became law, the Bill connected with Local Self-Government. The Act which relates to the administration of municipalities was passed about this time last year, and it has occupied the whole attention of the Government during the nine months which followed to arrange for all the details connected with elections and other things which were involved in the Act, so that it was only in the commencement of the present year that we could say that the Act relating to municipalities was actually in operation. We are glad to be able to note that, in the introduction of that Act, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on its absolute success. So far as there were

doubts in relation to questions connected with the elections or other details involved in the Bill, the results of these elections throughout the country satisfy us that we were right in our view that the people would accept the measure with satisfaction, and that they would act up to the privileges which were given to them in a right and proper spirit.

We have now come to a much larger measure—a measure which deals with the internal administration of the country in various aspects. I know that there are several persons who still hold the opinion that our action is premature in this respect, and that it would have been wiser in a country like India to retain for a much longer time the system of direct and personal government. For myself, I must say that I have always held, consistently I think, that the time has come when, having regard to the education, culture, and experience which we have now given to the people in the administration of public affairs, we should take measures to secure their co-operation to some extent in district administration, and that there are no risks whatever in our doing so in the direction which our Bill has taken. If I have differed from those who think that the Bill does not go far enough, I do so on the grounds, which satisfy myself at least, that we are dealing with a new principle of administration, and not only so, but that we are dealing with men who are untried, and who are new to the application of those principles And therefore, if you desire success, the best course in my judgment to secure that success is to advance tentatively and cautiously in the application of a measure like this The Council are aware that we have extended the full privileges of the Bill to some sixteen districts of this large province of Bengal, and they will note, having regard to the names of those districts, that they apply chiefly to what I may call the metropolitan districts of the province, where we have good grounds for accepting the conclusion that education has done its work, and that we have a people ready to assume the powers and to discharge the duties which the Bill will place in their hands, and to that extent we have given the full privileges of the law to them. I have not thought it wise to go further, but it will be obvious to every one that, while we restrict by law the full privileges of the Bill to a certain limited number of districts, we do not thereby exclude from ourselves in our executive capacity the right to extend those privileges to sub-divisions and places to which, after conference with the local authorities and after taking local opinions and advice, we may think it justifiable to extend them. I think, therefore, that the Bill proceeds on a sound, practical, and safe basis. For the rest it remains for the people of the country themselves to show whether the limited concessions as to the area of the operation of the Bill shall be widened. The Bill is one of large potentialities, and has possibilities of great development; and while I for myself have no fear of the result, I am bound from my position to give this caution and warning to those to whom these powers are to be entrusted, that it is mainly to them we must look, and that they themselves are mainly responsible as to whether a measure of this character is to be generally extended throughout the country, and its full advantages secured in all parts of the province. There are provisions which refer to control, and I think it is the opinion of every one that, in introducing a new principle of administration, there should be restrictions of some kind. For myself, I hope that it may never be necessary to bring the provisions of that chapter of the Bill into operation. But in a new and tentative scheme it is certainly desirable to secure that the district officers and the Commissioners of divisions, and eventually the Government, should have in their hands the power to stay what might be dangerous, to urge on where there is apathy and indifference, and generally to take such action as will secure the right application and working of a measure of this kind. I commit it therefore to the country in the satisfaction that we have done our duty, both as members of this Council and as members of the Executive Government, but I look to the people to show, by their own diligence and intelligence and loyal fulfilment of the provisions of the law, that they are deserving of the privileges which we confer upon them, and that its extension to many other districts can be justified.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the Bill was then passed.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th April 1885

No	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
Burdwan Div	1 Burdwan April 11 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain much wanted, ploughing operations are delayed for want of rain
	Culna "	0 01	
	Cutwa	0 06	
	Ranegunge	0 07	
	2 Bankoora, 11 "	Nil	Weather—very hot except for the last two days, which were a little cool on account of cloud and strong winds Prospects of cotton, *til* and indigo on the ground are now good prices are steadily rising General health good
	Khatra	0 3	
	Malluna	0 3	
	3 Beerbhoom " 11 "	0 8	Weather—warm No important crop of any kind on the ground, prices slightly higher, scarcity of water is felt in many places A few cases of cholera are reported, otherwise general health good
	4 Midnapore, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—somewhat cool Rain wanted for cultivation of early paddy Cases of cholera are diminishing, public health generally fair
	5 Hooghly 11 "	0 03	Weather—hot Rain is wanted in all parts of the district Public health satisfactory
	Howrah " 13 "	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain much wanted to facilitate cultivation
	Central Districts		
Presidency Div	6 24-Pergs April 14 '85	Not given	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy There are no crops on the ground, ploughing continues Public health is generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera are reported from certain parts of the district
	7 Nuddea " 11 "	Nil	Weather—very warm No crops on the ground, ploughing of land continues, but rain is much wanted
	Kooshtea	0 03	
	Meherpore	0 01	
	Chooadanga	0 01	
	8 Khoolna 11	0 12	Weather—dry and hot Storm and hail occurred at Khoolna on the 9th instant the latter damaged *boro* paddy in some places mango crop is a short one Cholera is rather prevalent, otherwise health is good
	9 Jessore " 11 "	0 7	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy Ploughing continues, rain is wanted Fever, cholera and cattle disease are reported
	10 Moorshedabad, 11	0 25	Weather—very hot at the beginning of the week, but now slightly cool Winter crops have been gathered with a fair outturn and in some quarters with a good one more rain is wanted for ploughing for early paddy Public health good although sporadic cases of cholera are occurring
Rajshahye Div	11 Dinagepore, April 10 '85	0 19	Weather—a little cooler since the rain Land is under preparation for *khadoi* crops Cases of cholera are reported from many parts of the district Rice is selling at from 14 to 16 seers per rupee
	12 Rajshahye 11	Nil	Weather—cool Rain is most urgently wanted for preparation of land for paddy *til* and jute crops, prospects of *boro* paddy in the Nowgong sub-division pretty good Cholera is somewhat prevalent in the Sudder station and in the Nowgong sub division, a few cases of small pox are also reported
	Nowgong	0 03	
	13 Rungpore 11 "	0 17	Weather—days hot and nights cool Prospects of *aus* paddy in some places promising, sowing of jute is still in progress at some places Sporadic cases of cholera are still occurring at the head quarters as well as in the sub divisions otherwise public health good
	Nilphamari	0 11	
	14 Bogra, " 11	Nil	Weather—tolerably cool for the time of year Harvesting of *rubbee* crops completed, ploughing continues, but rain is much wanted Cholera small-pox and fever are reported from nearly all parts of the district
	15 Pubna " 11 "	Nil	Weather—days very hot and nights cool Rain much wanted for seedlings there is also a scarcity of drinking water in the district
	16 Darjeeling, " 11 "	2 12	Weather—dry, sunny and close Prospects of crops very favourable One death from cholera in the Terai is reported
	17 Julpigoree, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—cool There has been some rain in the interior, prospects of crop satisfactory prices stationary A few sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the Julpigoree and Boda thanas, on the disease still continues in part of the Alipur sub division
	Eastern Districts		
Dacca Div	18 Dacca, April 11 '85	0 25	Weather—very hot Harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced, *cheena kaon* and *til* are thriving, ploughing for paddy and jute is going on, prospects of crops good, rain is wanted There is a good deal of small pox in the town of Dacca
	19 Furreedpore, " 11	0 29	Weather—hot with occasional storms Rain wanted for standing crops Public health generally good, except some sporadic cases of cholera in Goalundo
	20 Backergunge, " "	Nil	Weather—hot and sultry Rain is needed, prospects of standing crops fair Sporadic cases of cholera and small pox are occurring in many villages in the Sudder station and in the Patuakhally sub division
	21 Mymensingh, " 10 "	0 30	Weather—becoming cool with strong westerly winds Early paddy and jute are being sown, prospects good.

No	District and date of return				Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL—*concld*					
	Eastern Districts					
	22 Chittagong,	April	13	'85	0·97	Weather cloudy with high winds Prospects of crops fair prices of food grains stationary Some sporadic cases of cholera are still reported, otherwise public health good
Chittagong Div	23 Noakholly,	„	10	„	Nil	Weather—warm and sultry, cloudy at intervals with high winds Chillies are being gathered, sowing of *aus* paddy is going on. A few cases of cholera are still reported
Chittagong Div	24 Tipperah „ Brahmanbaria	„	9	„	Nil 0·03	Weather cool with strong southerly winds Paddy and jute are being sown harvesting of *boro* paddy has commenced, a storm in the north of the district on the 29th ultimo has done immense damage to property and caused some loss of life
Chittagong Div	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	7	„	0·05	Weather—seasonably hot and cloudy People of the hills have commenced burning *jooms*, tobacco is being gathered, prospects of chillies good
Chittagong Div	Hill Tipperah,	„	8	„	Nil	Weather—warm with strong southerly winds Gathering of tobacco and chillies still continues, *satya* paddy is growing up Public health good
	BEHAR					
	26 Patna Behar	April	11	'85	Nil 0·22	Weather—cooler than in previous week Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly finished weighment of opium going on Public health generally good a few cases of cholera and small pox are reported from the Sealso and Hilsa thanas respectively in the Behar sub division
Patna Div	27 Arya,	„	11	„	0·07	Weather—very cool and cloudy in the beginning of the week still fresh and pleasant Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly over with an outturn from 10 or 11 to 14 annas, prices stationary Cholera is reported from Aurungabad
Patna Div	28 Shahabad,	„	11		Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost over sugarcane and millet crops are doing well
Patna Div	29 Durbhunga,	„	11	„	0·04	Weather cloudy for two days Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly over with an average outturn of below eight annas ram required for agricultural operations paddy *moong* and *cheena* have been sown in places where there was enough moisture sugarcane and indigo are coming on well prices almost stationary Public health good
Patna Div	30 Mozufferpore, „ Hajipur	„	11		Nil 0·03	Weather—west winds prevail throughout the week Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly completed and threshing is in progress Prices stationary Some cases of small pox are reported, otherwise public health good
Patna Div	31 Sarun	„	11	„	0·05	Weather bright and hot with high west winds *Rabee* harvested with good outturn, indigo *cheena* and sugarcane are being irrigated Public health good.
Patna Div	32 Champarun		11	„	Nil	Weather—cooler than last week Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost finished weighment of opium has commenced a fall of rain would facilitate sowing of *cheena* Health fair except some cases of fever and small pox
Bhagulpore Div	33 Monghyr,	April	11	'85	0·04	Weather high west winds prevail Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly completed prices steady Public health good
Bhagulpore Div	34 Bhagulpore	„	11	„	0·25	Weather very hot till 9th, since then cool Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is over sugarcane indigo and *cheena* are doing well prospects of mango not good *mohua* flowers have been somewhat damaged by long continued west winds wheat is cheaper but price of rice has slightly risen Public health very good
Bhagulpore Div	35 Purneah	„	11	„	0·07	Weather—stormy for 4 days now normal Sowing of *bhadoi* crops has commenced rain wanted Health fair
Bhagulpore Div	36 Malda,	„	11		A few drops	Weather hot and dry, occasionally cloudy Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is almost finished with generally fair outturn *boro* paddy is being irrigated, rain much wanted, common rice is selling at an average at 16 seers per rupee Public health is generally good there is a good deal of cholera chiefly in the south of the district
Bhagulpore Div	37 Sonthal Pergnhs Deoghur		11		0·01 0·17	Weather—hot with west winds, a nor'wester of a slight cyclonic character on the 8th *Mung* harvested on the embankments sowing of early paddy in Rajmehal and Pakur proceeding favourably, prices stationary Cholera prevails here and there and small-pox is very prevalent in part of the district, water getting very low
	ORISSA					
Orissa Div	38 Cuttack,	April	10	'85	1·88	Weather—hot with fresh winds *Dalua* is being reaped ploughing is in progress and has been greatly facilitated by the rain of the 8th, price of rice stationary Public health generally good except that sporadic cases of cholera and small pox continue in the interior
Orissa Div	39 Pooree,	„	9	„	Nil	Weather—hot with occasional clouds Landsown still being ploughed for ensuing *rabi* crops, *dalua* is also harvested, common rice is selling at an average at 21 seers per rupee in the Sudder station, and at 21 seers 9 chittacks in the Khoorda sub division Cholera still reported
Orissa Div	40 Balasore	„	10	„	Nil	Weather hot and dry Ploughing somewhat impeded for want of rain sugarcane being planted at places Some sporadic cases of cholera have been reported from the interior, otherwise public health good
	CHOTIA NAGPORE					
	South West Frontier Agency					
	41 Hazaribagh	April	10	'85	0·16	Weather—hot and clear Cutting of *rubbee* crops almost finished ploughing commenced for the next season crops prospects of mango poor Cases of small pox are still reported from some places, otherwise public health generally good
	42 Lohardugga	„	11	„	Slight showers	Weather fairly cool *Rubbee* crops harvested Paharia cultivation commenced from 10 to 11 annas *Aman* and mango crops in the north of district not good prices stationary A few cases of small pox are reported from Balumath and Pratapur
	43 Singhbhoom	„	10		Nil	Weather—exceptionally hot and dry Mohua crops yielding badly, in other parts crops promising Cholera continues in the towns of Chyebassa and Chakradharpore small pox is reported from some places, otherwise public health good
	44 Manbhoom	„	11		Nil	Weather cool for a day or two, but again dry and hot with westerly winds *Mohua* flowers are dropping so far as can be calculated outturn seems likely to be fair there will be very few mangoes coarse rice sold in the Purulia market at 18½ seers per rupee Small pox and cholera are reported from one or two places

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The 14th April 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	18 0	24 0		30 0	13 8	13 4	14 8	17 4	16 8	19 0						
2	Bankoora .	18 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 0						
3	Pearbhoom .	16 0	16 0	15 0	..	.		12 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	13 8	16 4						
4	Midnapore .	16 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0						
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0						
	Howrah .	16 0	16 0	14 8				11 4	12 8	12 8	14 4	14 8	15 0						
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	15 0	16 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 0	18 8	18 8	16 0	11 10	11 10	19
6	24 Pergunnahs	15 4	16 0	13 5	22 14	21 4	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8						
7	Nuddea	18 12	17 4	17 4	24 9½	22 13	22 15	12 5	12 5	13 15½	13 14½	14 4	14 8						
8	Khoolna ..							16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0						
9	Jessore ..	14 4	14 4	14 0				13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
10	Moorshedabad .	20 0	20 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 4						
11	Dinagepore .	16 0	13 0	19 4	16 0	16 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	15 8	17 8						
12	Rajshahye ...	17 4 to 20 10	19 8	15 0 to 20 10	32 0	32 0	27 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	15 6	15 0	14 4						
13	Rungpore ...	15 0	15 0	10 0				12 5	12 5	9 0	14 8	14 8	12 8						
14	Bogra ..	14 8	15 0	12 12			..	12 0	12 0	9 12	16 6	17 4	15 0						
15	Pubna ..	20 0	18 0	22 8		.	.	8 0	8 0	8 4	15 12	15 12	15 0						
16	Darjeeling ..		.		10 0	10 0		4 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0						
17	Julpigoree	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	..					
	Eastern Districts																		
18	Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 4	32	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 6	17 .	18 0	15 0						
19	Furreedpore ..	16 0	16 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0						
20	Backergunge							13 4	13 4	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	.					
21	Mymensingh	14 0	13 0	13 4		.		13 4	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	.					

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12½ seers, and Ranegunge 13½ seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers
E In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12½ seers.
F In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Ranaghat 12½ seers
G In the sub divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Jhenedah and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were.—Lalbagh 10 seers, Jungipore 11½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM			FIREWOOD.			SALT			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS. SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs A.	
...	...	...	..	.	.	22 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 4	13 4	13 14	2 15	2 15	2 14	Burdwan.
...	...		30 0	30 0	29 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	B 12 12	12 12	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Bankoora.
...	..	...	.	.		20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2 3	3-2-6	3-2 6	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	.	.	.	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 14	Midnapore.
...	..	.				17 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	D 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	..	.		.	.	17 12	17 12	18 0	85 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	..	...	11 10	19 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 10	110 0	110 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.
...	...	..	22 14	22 12	20 0	17 12	17 12	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	E 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	.		...	24 9½	21 5½	26 0		.	.	F 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 0	3 2	3 0	Nuddea.
...	..	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	G 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
...	..	...	..	...		20 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	H 11 12	11 12	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
...	...	..	...	..	..	26 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 8	12 0	11 8	3 3	3 2	3 1	Moorshedabad.
...	...	..	..	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 4	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	..	18 12 to 24 6	21 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	J 12 0	12 12	12 0	3 5 6	3 2	3 2 0	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	..	..	15 0	15 0	13 5	110 0	100 0	110 0	K 12 0	12 0	11 14	2 10	3 2	3 5	Rungpore
...	...	...		.	..	18 9*	14 4	17 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 1	3-2 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	.	..		22 8	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 6	12 4	3 1 3	3 1 6	3 2 9	Pubna
13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	128 0	128 0	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 6	4 6	Darjeeling.
...	..	..	...	.	..	16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	..	17 4	18 8	17 4	80 0	80 0	90 0	M 13 2	13 12	12 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	.	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	O 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	.	.		P 12 12	12 8	12 8	3 2	3 2	3 3	Mymensingh.

* Gram is selling at cheap rate, owing to appearance of new crop in the market.

J In the sub-division of Nattore the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.

K In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Gaibanda 11 seers, Kurigaon 13 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.

L The retail price of salt at Silliguori was 11 seers, and at Kurseong 8 seers per rupee

M In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Munickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12½ seers, and Naraingunge 14½ seers.

N In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 13 seers, and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.

O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10½ seers.

P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Atia 13 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUGH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts —Concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
22	Chittagong ...	16 0	15 0	12 0	.	.	.	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	..	..	..	.	.	..
23	Noakholly ...	...			.	.	.	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	..	.	..	..	..	..
24	Tipperah ...	15 0	12 5	13 5	.	.	.	15 0	15 14	14 8	18 4	18 4	17 8	.	.	.	.	.	..
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	.	...	..	..	..	..
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	.	.	.	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	.	.	.	.	.	..
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna ..	21 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	15 0				..	.	..
27	Gya ..	18 8	16 0	17 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	..				..	..
28	Shahabad .	19 0	19 0	18 0 to 19 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 to 9 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	25 0	.	24 0	30 0		28 0
29	Durbhunga ...	17 9	17 9	16 8	26 6		.	9 15	11 0	11 0	13 3	14 5	14 5	.		.	.	..	..
30	Mozufferpore .	20 0	20 0	17 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 8			..			.
31	Sarun ..	18 8	19 0	17 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 8	12 0			.	31 0	31 0	26 0
32	Chumparun ..	16 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	24 0		11 0	11 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	14 0		.	.		.	..
33	Mongnyr ..	21 0	19 11	21 0	23 1	21 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 1	13 10	13 15						.
34	Bhagulpore ..	18 15	18 15	16 6	27 12	25 4	20 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 14	13 4	..			..	.	..
35	Purneah ..	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	.		15 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	..	.		.		..
36	Maldah .	20 0	17 0	21 0	..	...	.	12 0	16 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	..	.		.		..
37	Southal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	16 0	..			12 0	12 0	14 4	17 0	17 0	17 0		.	.	.		..
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	21 0	22 5	18 6	..		..	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	18 6			..	..	..	..
39	Pooree ..	17 f	18 6	15 12	.	.	.	15 12	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	22 5	...	...	...	.	...	..
40	Balasore ...	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 8		..	.	...	...	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South-Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh .	14 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	...		10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	.		..	...	...	..
42	Lohardugga ..	18 0	14 0	15 0	24 0		20 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	.	...	..	...	...	..
43	Singbhoom ..	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0			..	..	..	..
44	Manbhoom	17 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	.	25 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	30 0	22 0	..	..		..	...	.

* Price of common rice in the interior varies from 23⅓ seers to 26⅔ seers per rupee.
Q The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
R The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers per rupee.
S The retail price of salt at Chandpore and Brahmunbereah was 12½ seers per rupee.
T In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Aurangabad 11½ seers, Johanabad 11½ seers and Nowada 10 seers.
U In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 13 seers, Bhabooah 11½ seers, and Sasseram 12 seers.
V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11 seers, and Mudhubani 12½ seers.
W The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.
X In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were ,—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA.
The 14th April 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Marua or Mundwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...		...	..		14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	Q 12 0	13 0	11 0	3 2	2 12	3 4	Chittagong.
...	. .	..	..			12 0	12 0	12 0	.	.		R 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakholly
...	...	..				15 10	15 10	15 3	.	.	...	S 12 8	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	Tipperah
.	..	...	.	..					320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	..	...	..	..		14 0	14 0	14 0	..	.		11. 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah
																		BEHAR.
..	..	..	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	2 14	Patna.
..	...	...	...		..	20 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	T 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
.	...	..	24 0	27 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	U 13 0	13 0	12 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
..	24 2	20 14	25 4	25 5	20 14	20 9	19 14	20 0	264 0	198 0	176 0	V 12 0	12 0	12 0	3-0 6	3 0 9	3-2 11	Durbhunga.
..	..	...	28 0	29 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	W 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Muzufferpore
25 0	25 0	24 0	30 8	32 0	23 4	20 0	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	X 11 4	11 8	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 4	Saran.
...	.	..	30 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	19 0		.	.	Y 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 6	Chumparun
..	.	.	27 5	26 4	23 1	24 2	24 2	24 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	Z 13 2	13 2	13 2	2 14 6	2 14 6	2-15 9	Monghyr
...			27 13	26 8	20 3	22 11	22 1	20 3	151 8	151 8	151 8	Z1 13 10	12 10	12 10	2 15 9	3 1	3 0	Bhagulpore
..	..	..	.	...	.	15 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah.
..	.	.	...	.	.	14 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	11 8	11 0	3 12	3 5	3 6	Maldah
...	..	..	26 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z2 11 4	12 4	12 0	3 7	3 3	3 4	Sonthal Pergns.
																		ORISSA
21 0	21 0	10 8	...			21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack
...	...	..	...	...	..	19 11	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	Z3 16 0	16 0	16 0	2 7	2 7	2 6	Pooree
..	...	.	..	.		15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	Z4 10 0	10 12	9 12	3 12	3 6	3 12	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE, *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
23 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 4	15 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	Z5 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 12-6	3-7-9	3 5 3	Hazareebagh
36 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	3 10	3 6	3 10	Lohardugga
....	...	.	..	.	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 10	3 10	4 0	Singhboom
...	...	...	...	.	..	20 0	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	120 0	Z6 10 10	11 10	10 8	3 8	3 6	3 7	Manbhoom

Y The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12½ seers.
Z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Hegunsrai 11 seers and Jamui 11½ seers
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Monka 12 seers, Madhupura 10½ seers and Soopole 11 seers.
Z2 The retail price of salt in the Deoghur sub-division was 13 seers per rupee.
Z3 The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.
Z4 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub division was 9 seers per rupee
Z5 The retail price of salt at Chattra was 11 seers, and at Kherruckdiha 12 seers.
Z6 The retail price of salt in the Gomiadpore sub division was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R. A P	R A. P	R A P	R. A. P	R A P	R A.P.	R. A. P	R.A P	R A.P	R.A.P.
1	Calcutta .	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 14 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 2 0
2	Serajgunge .	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 3 0		.	..	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 6 6	...	...	...
3	Dacca .	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	..	...	...
4	Naraingunge	..	.	..	.	..	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	.	. .	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	...	...
6	Patna	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 7 0	..	...	...
7	Balasore .	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree .		.	..	..	.	.	.	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 10 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack . ..	1 11 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	.	.	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st March 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CORENNA			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN			GRAM			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R. A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A. P	R A P	R A. P.	
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	..			3 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 8	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
...	..		.	.		.			2 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0		..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	Serajgunge.
..	..	..	.	..			.	.	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
..	.		.	.				.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Naraingunge.
..	.			.			..		2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 8	3 2 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	Chittagong.
..	..	.	.	.	.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Patna.
..	.			..					2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
..	..	.	.	.								.	.	..	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	Pooree
...	.	..	1 11 0	1 11 0	3 10 0	.			1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of April 1884.	1st week of May 1884.	1st week of June 1884	1st week of July 1884	1st week of August 1884	1st week of Sept. 1884.	2nd week of Oct 1884	1st week of Nov 1884	1st week of Dec 1884.	1st week of Jan 1885	1st week of Feb 1885	1st week of Mar 1885.	1st week of April 1885.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Ballaghatta .. .	10,12,000	9,23,000	8 03,000	8,08,000	5,20,500	5 01,900	4,30 500	3 45,500	3,43,000	3,75 000	4,09 000	6,29,000	7,00,000
Coltadanga	88,900	79,200	65,900	66 400	60,600	64,900	64,150	48,250	48,900	52,200	54 400	58,300	64,000
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghat	7,76,800	7,28,300	7 95,100	8,32 100	7 70,200	8,02,400	7,42,200	6,89 000	7,09,800	7,04,600	6,53,500	7,52,400	7,73,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	6,400	5,700	6,500	7,000	7,000	6,000	7 000	4,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,500
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge	1,47,150	1,31,950	1,29,250	1,20,200	1,34,500	1,16,050	1,02,300	81,050	77,350	88,300	1,01,550	1,21,100	1,37,500
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddreswar, and Chandernagore.	34,057	13,350	19,105	19,583	32,007	24,642	3,753	23,100	1,059	13,984	12,912	9,961	8,961
Total ...	25,58,357	23,71,500	23,06,855	23,43,583	20,14,907	20,05,892	18,40,003	16,80,900	16,73,109	17,28,084	17,85,662	20,65,761	21,89,751
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	1,560 (on 3rd April 84.)	1,904 (on 3rd May 84.)	520 (on 4th June 84.)	550 (on 3rd July 84.)	2,902 (on 4th August 84.)	176 (on 4th Sept 84.)	422 (on 10th Oct 84.)	844 (on 3rd Nov 1884.)	964 (on 4th Dec. 1884.)	260 (on 3rd Jan 85.)	892 (on 4th Feb 85.)	1,737 (on 4th Mar 85.)	1,936 (on 4th April 85.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	25,528 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	9,251 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	8 718 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	13,235 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	99,958 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	15,631 (1st to 3rd Sept 84.)	18,359 (8th to 10th Oct 84.)	21,351 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	38,501 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1884.)	53 188 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85.)	51,934 (1st to 3rd Feb 85.)	45,969 (1st to 3rd Mar 85.)	61,248 (1st to 4th April 85.)
By Canal returns	40,754 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	23,674 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	13,048 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	24 658 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	25 175 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	63,924 (1st to 3rd Sept. 84.)	48 235 (1st to 3rd Oct 84.)	42,903 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1884.)	17,441 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884.)	87,511 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85.)	93,486 (1st to 3rd Feb. 85.)	77,366 (1st to 3rd Mar 85.)	69,114 (1st to 4th April 85.)
Grand Total of Stocks .	26,31,179	24,06,329	23,31,141	23,82,076	21,43,242	20,97,623	19,07,019	17,45,998	17,30,015	18,69,013	19,31,974	21,90,966	22,92,048
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	13½ lakhs	13½ lakhs	12½ lakhs.	13½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	8½ lakhs.	7 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	13½ lakhs.

Statistical Department,
The 6th April 1885.

Colman Macaulay,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th April 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure, barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	5th	155 8	11·5	29 721	87·1	103 3	28·9	74 4	75 8	0·723	69·5	61	WNW and SSW	106	Nil	Chiefly clear
"	6th	155·2	11·2	·668	87 3	104 5	28 3	76·2	78·½	853	74 4	70	SW, W and SSW ...	159	"	Clear.
"	7th	154·8	10·5	·664	87·8	103 2	25·0	77·2	77 0	·739	72 1	65	W, SSW and calm	95	"	Chiefly clear,
"	8th	143 5	5 3	·908	84·0	93 5	14 0	78·5	72 3	636	65·8	55	NW and variable ...	159	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, c, d, p.
"	9th	150 3	10·0	·825	83 1	95 7	23·8	71·9	70·0	593	62·2	61	W and NNW	135	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, t.
"	10th	152·5	11·8	·755	84 1	97·5	25·3	72 2	73·6	·689	68 1	63	W and variable ..	88	"	Clear.
"	11th	154 7	12·0	·744	85 2	99 5	26 5	73·0	73 7	·678	67·6	56	WSW and SSW ...	136	"	Clear,

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·741
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	29·768
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	72·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	87·4
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	85·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	84 5
The extreme variation of temperature	..	32 6
The maximum temperature	...	104 5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	..	16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	..	5
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	60
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	68
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th April 1885	...	0·08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G 's Office...	...	0·81
The total fall of rain from 1st January to 11th April 1885	...	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ..	...	3·38

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, d drizzling rain, p passing temporary showers, dew, t thunder.

N. B.—In the weekly abstract from 29th March to 4th April 1885 read 29·751 inches instead of 29·71 as the mean pressure of 29th March.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 13th April 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division	District	Representative stations	Station Observations. Air Pressure: Highest 10 A.M. barometer reduction of month	Air Pressure: Lowest 10 A.M. barometer reduction of month	Air Pressure: Mean 10 A.M. for month	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea level	Air Pressure: Variation from normal mean	Temperature: Highest of month	Temperature: Lowest of month	Temperature: Mean daily maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily minimum temperature	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean	Humidity: Mean, 10 A.M. humidity	Humidity: Variation from normal mean	Cloud: Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Cloud: Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	30 012	29 875	29 946	29 996	—	?	66 9	?	70 9	?	—	72	—	2·1	—	0 59
		False Point	30 004	29 850	29 979	30 001	+ 006	82 0	62 5	85 7	69 7	77 7	−2 9	71	−6	4 5	+1 7	0·14
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 969	29 782	29 906	29 968	+ 039	104 4	66 8	95 1	71 8	83 5	−1 1	62	0	2 8	+0·6	0·31
	Balasore	Balasore	30 054	29 796	29 918	29 997	—	99 9	62 1	90 1	69 7	79 9	—	67	—	0·8	—	0·28
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore and South 24-Perguhnahs	Saugor Island	?	?	?	?	?	89 2	64 9	85 4	74 6	80 0	−0·9	78	−3	6·1	+2·6	0 14
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 922	29 681	29 827	29 978	—	107 4	63 2	93 7	70 1	82 9	—	40	—	1 8	—	0 05
	24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	Calcutta	30 009	29 810	29 903	29 985	+ 012	98 2	62 2	90 5	70 1	80 3	0	61	−7	2 2	+0 1	1·01
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 973	29 730	29 879	29 980	+ 041	104 9	59 4	93 9	69 5	81 7	+0 6	42	−14	2 4	+0·2	0·06
	Bankoorah	Bankoorah	Observatory not started															
	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom	Ranigunj	29 745	29 488	29 636	—	—	105 0	59 7	93 2	68 1	80 7	—	38	—	9·2	—	0·32
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30 016	29 720	29 903	29 970	+ 037	103 7	57 7	92 5	66 6	79 6	−0 1	48	−10	2 4	−0 5	0 39
	Nuddea	Krishnagar	Observatory not started															
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30 047	29 790	29 947	29 981	+ 038	99 5	57 5	92 3	68 0	80 4	−0 2	58	−5	3 9	+0·1	3·12
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	30 022	29 840	29 927	30 018	+ 042	91 2	50 4	86 5	65 8	76 1	−1 0	67	−6	3 3	+0 8	3·02
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Damagri	—	—	—	—	—	92 8	53 1	86 4	64 5	75 5	—	—	—	0 2	−0·6	4 87
	Backergunj	Barisal	30 003	29 840	29 934	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	—	—	91 0	56 0	86 6	66 4	76 5	—	63	—	3 1	—	1·62
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	30 006	29 829	29 957	—	—	98 8	54 0	89 0	65 4	77 2	—	63	—	2 5	—	0·16
	Dacca	Dacca	30 077	29 835	29 964	29 987	+ 054	95 5	56 0	90 0	67 4	78 7	−0 7	62	−6	2 9	−0·3	3·38
	Commillah	Commillah	30 063	29 902	29 959	29 995	—	93 3	48 1	88 3	64 3	76 3	—	59	—	1 8	—	5 09
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30 028	29 739	29 928	—	—	94 3	49 1	86 7	69 0	78 4	—	—	—	3 0	—	1 85
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	30 002	29 697	29 895	—	—	101 1	—	88 5	Instrument out of order		—	49	—	1 4	—	0 39
		Serajgunj	30 040	29 745	29 930	29 977	—	101 3	49 3	91 5	63 1	77 4	—	52	—	2 8	—	0 02
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 962	29 723	29 871	29 946	—	105 4	49 7	95 1	61 1	78 3	—	50	—	0·6	—	0·16
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started															
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 944	29 705	29 837	29 930	—	98 1	46 8	90 1	60 9	75 5	—	47	—	0·9	—	0·23
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 950	29 610	29 852	29 930	—	94 3	46 1	87 2	59 0	73 1	—	64	—	2·7	—	0 49
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 883	29 525	29 731	30 026	—	95 0	47 1	85 [illegible]	56 0	71 2	—	55	—	1 9	—	3·45
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	23 153	22 911	23 035	—	—	63 8	35 2	50 9	42 2	46 6	—	69	—	4 3	—	3·30
North Behar.	Purneah and North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 975	29 661	29 858	29 967	+ 041	99 2	46 9	92 0	59 2	75 6	−0 4	54	−3	2 5	+1 0	0·16
	Monufferpore	Monufferpore	Observations not recorded															
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 983	29 598	29 708	29 969	+ 051	96 4	52 4	88 9	62 6	75 8	+0 6	51	−3	0·8	−1·2	0·10
	Chumparum	Motihari	29 853	29 515	29 718	29 949	—	97 9	48 5	89 7	57 2	73 0	—	46	—	1 9	—	0 56
	Sarun	Chupra	29·922	29 567	29 777	—	—	101 0	50 2	90 5	61 9	76 2	—	37	—	1·3	—	0·73
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 731	29 474	29 612	29 970	—	100 5	58 9	88 3	67 7	78 0	—	38	—	1·7	—	0·28
		Buxar	29 843	29 534	29 714	29 969	—	100 4	53 4	91 8	63 7	77 8	—	34	—	1·5	—	0·30
		Arraff	29 877	29 531	29 743	29 942	—	102 4	52 5	91 7	62 0	76 9	—	33	—	0·7	—	0·55
	Gya	Gya	29 602	29 414	29 572	29·952	?	104·5	53 2	94 2	62 5	78 3	−1 4	30	−8	2·4	+0·3	0·42
	Patna	Bankipore	29 922	29 593	29 756	29 973	+·041	102 3	52·8	91 2	63 1	77·2	0	43	−4	0·2	−0·9	0 21
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29 919	29 596	29 795	29 959	—	98 8	53 0	90 3	61 3	76·3	—	46	—	1·0	—	0·15
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Naya Doomka	29·589	29 289	29 449	—	—	103 6	53 9	92·3	63·7	79·0	—	26	—	0·7	—	0·33
Chota Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28 042	27 821	27 951	29·962	+·038	98·0	56 3	87 4	64 3	76·0	+0 1	30	−6	1 7	−0·8	1·13
	Lohurdugga and Manbhoom.	Ranchee ...	27 939	27·718	27·833	29·960	—	98 5	56·3	86·3	64·0	75·1	—	48	—	1·0	—	1·13
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29 288	29·060	29·194	—	—	104 5	61·2	93·4	67 6	80·5	—	41	—	1·4	—	0·25

a. Mean for 27 days. b. Mean for 30 days. c. Mean for 23 days.

Bengal for the month of March 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May 1884.							
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ..	Puoree	Orissa.
0·39	0·74	−0·35	1·6	2·1	54·34	59 39	−5 15	91 5	83 2	False Point ..		
0·99	0·98	+0·06	2·0	1·8	52 55	54 53	−1·98	84 9	75 5	Cuttack ..	Cuttack	
0·63	1·11	−0·48	1·8	2·5	59 53	56 10	+3 43	89 7	81·8	Balasore .	Balasore	
0·23	1 10	−0·87	1·7	2·2	74 70	64 63	+10 07	100 6	89 7	Sangor Island	South West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	South-West Bengal.
0·39	1·63	−1 36	1·0	2·6	45 11	51 [illegible]	−6·24	72 3	76·4	Midnapore .	Midnapore	
0·61	1 37	−0 96	1·0	3 2	52 64	54 20	−1 56	96 3	97·6	Calcutta ..	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	
0·39	1·24	−0 85	2·0	2 8	37 37	49 11	−11·74	75·6	60·9	Burdwan ..	Burdwan	
										Bankoorah .	Bankoorah	
0·67	0·89	−0·42	3·0	2·4	40 81	53 27	−12·45	87·9	86 6	Ranigunj ..	West Burdwan, and Beerbhoom.	
0·23	0 66	−0 44	0·9	2 1	36 50	51 78	−15 28	76 4	81 5	Berhampore .	Moorshedabad	
0·41	1 54	−1·13	1·3	2·9	36 48	52 60	−16 18	71·9	81·0	Krishnagar	Krishnagar	
1 55	2·05	−0 52	1·7	3 8	57 10	56 94	+0 16	98 1	96 0	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna . .	
2·23	1·53	+0 70	4 0	3 1	109 84	115 20	−5 36	116 0	113 4	Chittagong .	Chittagong . . .	East Bengal.
1 68	2 68	−1·00	2·0	4 3	67 28	90 72	−23 44	135 5	121 8	Demagri ..	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
0·98	1·93	−1 00	1·8	3 9	96 60	90 21	+6 34	106 4	113 2	Barrisal	Backergunj	
1·09	3·01	−1·92	2·0	5 0	96 61	115 76	−17 15	106 0	120 1	Noakholly	Noakholy	
0·22	3 58	−2·36	1·7	4 4	46 44	60 40	−13 96	86 0	96 3	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
2 51	2 70	−0 19	3·7	4 6	55 05	65·34	−10·29	100 3	96 2	Dacca	Dacca . ..	
2 61	3 93	−1 32	3·0	5 5	68 60	76 98	−8 39	93 7	107 6	Commillah .	Commillah	
1·48	1 77	−0 34	3·5	3 7	43 31	72 18	−28·87	85 3	98 9	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
										Hogra	Hogra and Pubna .	North Bengal.
0·45	1 11	−0 66	1·6	2 7	39·21	58 53	−19 32	66 7	81 3	Serajgunj		
0·13	0·72	−0·59	1·7	2 2	35 05	55 24	−20 19	75·7	83 5	Rampore Beauleah.	Rajshahye	
										Maldah .	Maldah ...	
0·20	0·65	−0·45	2·0	1 6	39·12	58 18	−19 06	77·8	80 1	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	
1·06	1·34	−0 28	2 3	2·3	51 60	77·83	−26 23	75·3	80 4	Rungpore ..	Rungpore . .	
2·77	1 58	+1 19	4 6	2·9	98 75	116 46	−17 65	89·4	103 9	Julpigoree .	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	
3·76	2·36	+1 38	7·0	4·9	118 [illegible]	156 53	−37 99	115 0	120 9	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts ..	North Behar.
0·30	0 47	−0·17	1 9	1 3	47 09	60 18	−13 09	66 2	71·5	Purneah ...	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	
										Mozufferpore .	Mozufferpore	
0·20	0 40	−0 10	1 7	1·2	35 40	43 73	−8 33	53·0	60 0	Durbhunga ..	Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.	
0·20	0 30	−0·10	1·3	1·1	42 40	45 50	−3·10	51·0	56 2	Motihari .	Chumparun	
0·61	0·27	+0·14	2 0	1·1	31 59	42·27	−10·68	50·0	60 2	Chupra .	Sarun	
										Dehree ...		South Behar.
0·48	0·34	+0·13	2·3	1·6	30 16	46·76	−16·56	54·2	66 1	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
										Arrah .		
0·34	0·39	+0·25	1·3	1·6	29·31	41·09	−11·78	58·7	58 4	Gya .	Gya	
0·39	0·26	+0·13	2·3	1·3	29·59	41·69	−12·10	50·9	62·9	Bankipore ...	Patna	
0·49	0·25	+0·15	1·8	1·1	31·69	43 35	−11·66	59·0	69 1	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhagulpore and Mongyr.	
0·26	0·61	−0·15	2·0	1 6	26·62	34·04	−15·42	78 9	75 6	Naya Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs ..	
0·69	0·79	+0·04	2·3	2·3	29·99	40·66	−11 59	65·6	86 6	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	Chota Nag-pur.
0·45	0·99	−0·54	2·6	2·6	29·93	40·65	−10·71	92·6	85·5	Ranchee ...	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	
1·26	1·38	−0·12	4·0	3·1	46·46	54·27	−7·79	94·0	99·3	Chaibasa ..	Singbhoom	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree											0·07									
		Khurdah																	0·81		0·02	
		Banpur																		0·15		
		Falsa Point											0 14									
		Hookitola																				
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore											0 10									
		Banja											0 11									
		Cuttack											0 06									
		Kendrapara											0 29					0 07				
		Jajpore											0 12									
	Balasore	Chandbali											0 84					0·20				
		Bhuddruck											0 20					0 06				
		Soorah											0 81									
		Balasore											0 36									
		Jellasore																				
		Baripodah										0 40										
South-West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai											0 07									
		Saugor Island											0 01									
		Tumlook																				
		Midnapore								0 41			0 04									
		Ghatal																				
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour																				
		Alipore Jail																				
		Barrackpore																				
		Dum-Dum																				
		Barasat										0 04										
		Busseerhat																				
	Howrah	Howrah																				
		Mohesreka (Oolberiah)																				
	Hooghly	Serampore																				
		Hooghly																				
		Jehanabad										0 17										
	Burdwan	Oulna	0 08																			
		Burdwan	0 04									0 04										
		Outwa			0 14																	
		Raneegunge		0 06	0 21							0 03										
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0 03	1 11								0 02										
		Indus		0 20																		
		Bishenpore	0 09	0 44																		
		Kotulpore		0 13																		
		Malara			0 15								0 01									
		Onda	0 73																			
		Khatra	0 25	0 14																		
		Gangajalghati		0 25	0·03																	
	Beerbhoom	Sh Soory			0 41																	
		Hetampore		0 33																		
	Nuddea	Bongong																				
		Ranaghat																				
		Kishnaghur																				
		Chooadanga			0 14																	
		Meherpore			0 50																	
		Kooshtea			0 09																	
	Khoolna	Satkira																				
		Bagirhat																				
		Khoolna																				
	Jessore	Narail																				
		Jessore																				
		Jhenidah																				
		Magoorah	0 25		?																	
	Moorshedabad	Kandi			0 52																	
		Rampore Haut			0 29																	
		Berhampore			0 39																	
		Lalbagh																				
		Azimgunge			0 43																	
		Jungipore		0 18																		
		Lalgola			0 10																	
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bar																	0 18			
		Chittagong															0 07		2·93			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati																	1 50			
		Ratcha																			1·70	
		Agartola																1·40				
	Backergunge	Patuakhally																0 10				
		Berzapore																				
		Burrisal																1·20				
		Ghola																1 35	0·96			
	Noakholly	Noakholly																0 54	1·07			
		Feuny															0·22	0·20				
	Furreedpore	Madaripore																		0·15		
		Furreedpore																				
		Goalundo																				
	Dacca	Munshigunge																				
		Dacca																				
		Narainguny																				
		Mamolgunge	0 04																			
	Comilla	Comilla																1·20				
		Chandpore																0 60				
		Brahmunberia																				
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge																				
		Atia	0 09		0·03																	
		Mymensingh	0 10	0 14																		
		Jamalpore	0·20	0 20																		
		Netrokona		1·20	0·03													0·22				

in Bengal in March 1885.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 31st March 1885.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st March 1885.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
		0·10									1	1·7	0·10	0·86	0·10	0·17	1·94	Pooree.	Pooree ..	Orissa
											3	2·6	0·40	0·69	0·31	3·38	1·94	Khurdah.		
											1	2·6	0·15	0·47	0·14	4·46	2·04	Banpur		
											1	2·1	0·14	1·03	0·14	3·95	2·45	False Point.		
											0	1·5	Nil	1·03	—	2·66	5·70	Hookitola.		
											1	1·3	0·0	0·73	0·10	2·62	1·62	Jagatsingpore	Cuttack.	
											1	2·5	0·11	0·46	0·11	2·30	1·55	Banki		
		0·10									2	2·3	1·05	0·89	0·98	4·46	1·93	Cuttack.		
		1·30									3	1·7	1·04	0·79	1·20	5·54	1·85	Kendrapara.		
		0·75									3	1·9	0·97	0·99	0·75	5·47	2·82	Jajpore		
					0·14						3	2·2	1·18	1·1·	0·86	4·49	2·55	Chandbali ...	Balasore.	
			0·21	0·03							4	1·9	0·52	0·80	0·31	2·58	2·56	Bhuddruck.		
				0·50							2	2·2	1·31	1·30	0·81	3·99	2·39	Sorah		
											1	2·2	0·95	1·42	0·36	4·74	2·61	Balasore		
											0	2·4	Nil	0·76	—	1·62	2·71	Jellasore		
											1	2·2	0·40	1·19	0·40	2·64	2·08	Baripodah.		
										0·24	2	1·5	0·31	0·92	0·24	3·54	2·67	Contai	Midnapore ...	South-West Bengal.
									0·00		2	2·1	0·14	1·08	0·08	7·92	2·57	Saugor Island		
					0·50						2	2·2	0·50	1·82	0·50	3·16	3·48	Tumlook		
											2	2·2	0·43	1·43	0·41	1·58	3·01	Midnapore.		
											0	2·6	Nil	1·38	—	1·66	2·91	Ghatal		
					0·25						1	2·9	0·25	1·46	0·25	3·89	3·63	Diamond Harbour	24-Pergunnahs	
					0·85						1	3·3	0·95	1·44	0·95	3·03	3·66	Alipore Jail		
					0·46						1	1·6	0·04	1·51	0·04	4·40	3·12	Barrackpore.		
					1·00						1	2·9	1·00	1·57	1·00	4·70	3·01	Dum-Dum		
					0·45						2	3·1	0·40	1·28	0·45	4·77	3·05	Baraset		
					0·10			0·50			2	3·1	0·60	1·88	0·50	4·84	3·44	Bussorhat		
					0·85						1	1·5	0·85	1·81	0·85	2·23	3·72	Howrah	Howrah.	
					0·02						1	3·2	0·02	0·99	0·02	2·04	3·05	Mohesrska (Culbertsah)		
											0	3·4	Nil	1·03	—	3·81	2·82	Serampore	Hooghly.	
											0	3·0	Nil	1·70	—	4·16	3·64	Hooghly		
											1	3·2	0·17	1·17	0·17	0·92	3·95	Johanabad		
				0·64							2	2·4	0·72	1·08	0·64	1·65	2·61	Culna ...	Burdwan.	
											2	3·3	0·06	1·18	0·05	0·80	2·28	Burdwan.		
				0·25							2	2·7	0·19	1·5	0·25	1·70	2·81	Cutwa		
											2	2·5	0·32	0·61	0·21	1·61	2·25	Raneegunge.		
											2	2·8	1·16	1·45	1·31	1·80	2·92	Bankoora ..	Bankoora	
				0·20							2	?	0·40	?	0·20	1·73	?	Indus		
											2	2·6	0·52	1·20	0·44	2·52	2·22	Bishenpore		
											2	?	0·14	?	0·13	1·07	?	Kotulpore.		
											1	2·4	0·15	0·76	0·15	1·93	1·62	Malara.		
											1	?	0·78	?	0·78	2·43	?	Onda		
											2	2·8	0·39	0·92	0·25	2·18	1·90	Khatra		
											2	?	0·28	?	0·25	1·12	?	Gangajalghati		
											1	2·5	0·41	0·59	0·41	1·23	2·03	Bh. Soory	Beerbhoom.	
											1	1·6	0·33	0·60	0·28	1·98	2·04	Hetampore.		
					0·10						1	2·7	0·10	1·43	0·10	2·08	2·95	Bongong	Nuddea.	
											0	2·1	Nil	1·15	—	0·89	2·59	Ranaghat		
											0	3·1	Nil	0·98	—	0·70	2·52	Kishnaghur		
					0·20		0·01				4	3·1	0·18	1·62	0·20	1·61	2·18	Chooadanga		
					1·20						2	1·0	1·70	1·81	1·20	4·34	3·28	Mehurpore		
				0·19							2	3·2	0·28	1·49	0·19	2·44	3·07	Kooshtea		
					1·12			0·11			2	3·4	1·2·	2·31	1·13	3·28	3·79	Satkira	Khoolna.	
					0·30		0·50				2	2·7	0·30	1·45	0·30	3·59	3·59	Bagerhat.		
					1·21						1	3·5	1·21	1·72	1·21	4·02	3·70	Khoolna.		
					0·16						1	3·6	0·16	1·74	0·16	2·16	3·73	Narail ..	Jessore	
				2·31	0·72			0·09			3	4·2	0·13	2·00	2·91	4·84	3·84	Jessore		
					1·42						1	3·6	1·42	2·01	1·42	3·54	3·50	Jhenidah		
					2·35						2	4·4	2·89	2·21	2·55	6·44	3·72	Magoorah.		
											1	2·0	0·52	0·90	0·52	1·42	1·96	Kandi	Moorshedabad.	
											1	1·6	0·2·	0·90	0·29	0·95	1·94	Rampore Haut		
										0·...	1	2·1	0··9	1·01	0·89	1··8	2·42	Berhampore		
											0	2·0	Nil	0·62	—	0·61	1··6	Lalbagh		
					...						1	2·1	0·63	0·76	0·01	0·38	2·12	Azimgunge		
											1	2·4	0·18	0·53	0·18	0·48	1·88	Jungipore		
											1	2·5	0·10	0·65	0·10	1·74	2·06	Lalgola		
					0·19						2	2·7	0·17	1·58	0·19	0·75	2·47	Cox's Bazar .	Chittagong ...	East Bengal.
				0·26	0·68	...			0·03	0·23	6	3·5	4·29	1·69	2·93	5·67	3·56	Chittagong		
									0·09		2	4·3	1·48	2·55	1·39	4·62	4·25	Rangamati.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
				1·23	0·25						3	2·7	1·20	1·84	1·70	4·86	2·79	Raicha		
								1·13			2	3·9	2·52	4·55	1·40	4·15	0·61	Agartola.		
											1	3·8	0·10	1·36	0·10	3·60	3·18	Patnakhally ..	Backergunge.	
					0·11						1	2·6	0·11	1·35	0·11	3·72	3·22	Perosepore.		
					0·17						2	4·4	2·07	2·32	1·90	3·85	3·76	Burrisal		
					0·04						3	4·6	1·46	2·07	1·38	3·38	3·33	Bhola		
											2	4·1	1·34	1·62	1·07	2·92	3·86	Noakholly ..	Noakholly.	
											2	6·1	0·36	1·36	0·32	2·70	4·47	Feeny		
				0·18	0·11						3	5·0	0·44	2·74	0·18	2·92	4·40	Madarpore ..	Furreedpore.	
					0·17						1	4·6	0·17	2·38	0·17	3·74	4·29	Furreedpore.		
					0·03						1	3·7	0·05	1·80	0·03	1·41	3·27	Goalundo.		
					0·30	0·07			1·05	0·20	4	5·1	2·02	2·39	1·05	3·26	3·24	Munshigunge	Dacca.	
					0·27	0·18		0·74	1·26		4	4·9	3·15	2·65	1·26	6·01	3·26	Dacca		
					1·26	0·71		0·62	0·72		4	?	2·20	?	1·26	3·56	?	Naraingung .		
					0·20				1·15		3	3·6	1·77	1·46	1·15	4·05	3·25	Manickgunge		
					0·64	0·28			0·26	1·26	3	3·6	4·04	2·13	1·56	3·25	4·41	Comilla .	Comilla.	
									0·60		3	4·2	0·20	3·15	0·40	3·18	4·55	Chandpore		
								1·26		1·23	3	3·6	3·20	4·46	1·05	4·05	3·27	Brahmunberia		
					0·21			0·36		0·45	3	3·6	1·25	3·06	0·35	1·34	4·61	Kishoregunge.	Mymensingh.	
					0·23			0·21			4	2·4	0·45	1·23	0·21	3·44	2·95	Atia.		
				0·15				1·19			4	4·3	1·56	2·01	1·19	2·46	3·69	Mymensingh.		
				0·04	0·20	0·60					3	2·3	2·24	1·29	0·94	3·56	2·99	Jamalpore		
								1·20			4	3·0	2·45	1·60	1·20	4·13	3·64	Netrokona.		

Note.—If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal	Pubna ...	Pubna			0 16																	
		Serajgunge																				
	Bogra .	Sherpore																				
		Nowkhilla																				
		Bogra		0 01																		
		Panchbibi .					0 28															
	Rajshahye ..	Seatulah		0 01	0 19																	
		Nattore																				
		Nowgong			0 11		0 05															
	Maldah	Maldah .		0 10	0'06		0 04															
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore		0 14																		
		Churamon		0 07	0 15		0 06															
		Raigunge		0 11																		
		Dinagepore		0 13	0 05		0'08															
		Balooghat			0 11																	
	Rungpore .	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*).			0'10																	
		Rungpore		0 05			0 05															
		Kurigram																				
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)		0 80			0 23															
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree		0 12			0 18															
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta					0 15															
		Cooch Behar		0 05			0 5.															
		Mickliguuge					0 30															
		Matabhanga		0 02			0 26															
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa					0 45															
		Siliguri					0 18															
		Darjeeling					0 29											0 44				
		Kalimpong					0 21											0 22				
North Behar	Purneah .	Kissengunge					0 30															
		Arrareah					0 22															
		Purneah					0 13															
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore					0 51															
		Soopool					0 55															
	Durbhunga	Lajpore			0 20		0 19															
		Durbhunga		0 09			0 01															
		Madhubani					0 56															
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi					0 32															
		Mozufferpore		0 15			0 10															
		Hajipore		0'25			0 15															
	Chumparun	Motihari		0 06			0 21															
		Bettiah					0 55															
	Sarun .	Gopalgunge					0 09															
		Sewan		0 10			0'01															
		Chupra		0 52			0 16															
South Behar	Shahabad .	Buxar		0 17			0 19															
		Dehree		0 50		0 05						0 07										
		Bhuboosh		0 20			0 20					0 10										
		Sasseram		0 17								0 16										
		Arrah		0 40			0 23															
	Gya . .	Aurungabad	0 10	0 08								0 11										
		Gya	0 02	0 22	0 13	0 17						0 03										
		Nowadah		0 65																		
		Jehanabad		0 49			0 20															
	Patna ..	Patna		0 07			0'18															
		Dinapore		0 27																		
		Behar		0 81		0 03	0 09															
		Barrh		0 10			0 10															
	Monghyr	Begoosarai		0 41			0 14															
		Monghyr		0 47			0'07															
		Jamui		0 18																		
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore		0 53			0'13															
		Banka		0 12	0 10																	
	Santhal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal			0 20		0'05															
		Godda	0 18																			
		Pakour	0'05		0 13																	
		Nya Doomka		0 01	0 41																	
		Deoghur	0 12	0 06	0 23																	
		Jamtara			0 46																	
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Lohandia	0 16	0 07	0 47							0'02										
		Hazaribagh		0 16	0'05							0'32										
		Bemtagurah		2 34								0'24										
		Mahudi Hills	0'08	0 08																		
		Jhoomrah Hills	0 16	0'50																		
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0'15				0'05	0'05				0'07	0'15									
		Ranchi	0 03	0 50		0'20	0'12	0'07				0'05	0 15									
		Palamow																				
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa .	0'05	0'21				0'01					0'03									
	Manbhoom	Purulia ..	0 03	0'23		0'05																
		Gobindpore ...			0'23							0'20										

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 13th April 1885.

In Bengal in March 1868—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days for the month.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1868 up to 31st March 1868.	Average rainfall from 1st January 1853 up to 31st March 1868.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
				0·16							3	2·7	0·18	1·80	0·10	1·96	2·07	Pubna	Pubna	NORTH BENGAL.
											0	2·7	Nil	1·03	—	0·73	2·55	Serajgunge.		
											2	3·2	Nil	1·13	—	Nil	2·48	Sharpore	Rajsh.	
											2	2·6	1·62	0·81	0·37	1·54	2·23	Nowkhilla.		
					0·87	0·75					2	2·1	0·36	0·77	0·32	0·88	2·05	Bogra		
					0·29						1	1·0	0·25	0·25	0·25	1·16	1·76	Panchbibi.		
											2	2·7	0·20	1·16	0·19	0·96	2·43	Resulpah	Rajshahye	
											0	1·8	Nil	0·75	—	Nil	2·17	Nattore.		
											2	?	0·16	?	0·11	0·26	?	Nowgong.		
											3	3·1	0·20	0·66	0·18	0·96	2·26	Maldah	Maldah.	
											1	1·7	0·14	0·59	0·14	0·26	1·76	Mohadeopore	Dinagepore.	
											1	1·3	0·24	0·39	0·15	0·25	0·39	Churapoor.		
											1	1·6	0·11	0·47	0·11	0·29	1·19	Gaiguhge.		
											2	2·0	0·26	0·76	0·13	0·45	1·66	Dinagepore.		
											3	3·3	0·11	0·22	0·11	0·25	0·65	Balooghat.		
						0·35	0·86				3	3·1	1·20	1·20	0·86	1·66	2·25	Bhawanigunge (Ispahanee).	Rungpore.	
						0·42					2	2·5	0·50	1·00	0·42	1·16	1·89	Kungpore.		
							1·40				1	2·0	1·40	1·82	1·40	2·56	2·53	Kurigram.		
											2	1·8	1·03	1·06	0·80	2·20	1·38	Hardurn (Ashpharuee)		
					0·06	1·86	0·29				5	2·7	2·22	1·79	1·50	3·19	2·59	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
					0·01	0·72	1·06				4	3·0	1·94	1·94	1·06	2·65	2·55	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar.	
					0·31	1·80	1·66	0·05			5	2·9	4·42	1·48	1·80	5·08	2·37	Cooch Behar.		
						0·12	0·58				2	3·0	1·07	0·49	0·36	1·76	1·38	Mathiagunge.		
					0·47	1·79	1·06				5	2·7	4·20	2·36	1·79	4·84	3·09	Mitabhunga.		
					1·49	0·90	0·25	1·29	0·20	0·29	7	4·7	4·18	3·02	1·09	5·20	6·08	Buxa	Darjeeling Mijl.	
					0·05	0·34	0·85				4	?	2·8	?	0·35	2·01	?	Siliguri		
					0·24	0·54	1·14	0·54		0·34	7	5·1	3·38	2·38	1·14	3·87	4·27	Darjeeling.		
			0·21		0·18	0·08	0·32	0·06	1·51	0·16	5	?	2·33	?	1·51	3·36	?	Kalimpong		
											1	1·8	0·36	0·71	0·36	1·07	1·76	Kissengunge	Purneah	NORTH BEHAR.
											1	1·4	0·22	0·32	0·2	0·90	1·48	Arraeah		
											1	1·1	0·13	0·44	0·13	0·48	1·35	Purneah.		
											1	1·8	0·33	0·34	0·33	0·91	1·38	Maddepore	North Bhaugulpore	
											1	1·2	0·24	0·35	0·24	0·96	1·30	Soopool.		
											2	0·9	0·20	0·26	0·20	0·78	1·28	Jappore	Durbhunga	
											2	1·3	0·10	0·25	0·09	0·74	1·21	Durbhunga.		
											1	1·3	0·20	0·40	0·26	0·97	1·30	Muddypoor.		
											1	?0	0·32	0·50	0·32	0·96	1·48	Sitamarhi	Mozufferpore	
											2	1·8	0·45	0·45	0·15	0·68	1·47	Mozufferpore.		
											2	2·5	0·38	0·40	0·23	0·70	1·44	Hajipore		
											3	1·3	0·17	0·35	0·21	0·38	1·32	Motihari	Chumparun.	
											1	0·9	0·23	0·37	0·25	0·57	1·38	Bettiah		
											1	1·3	0·09	0·14	0·09	0·39	1·18	Gopalgunge	Sarun	
											2	1·3	0·14	0·25	0·10	0·61	1·26	Sewan		
											2	0·8	0·25	0·30	0·22	1·09	1·34	Chupra.		
											2	1·5	0·26	0·28	0·19	0·75	1·39	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BEHAR.
											3	?	0·22	?	0·20	1·56	?	Behrea.		
											1	1·1	0·50	0·60	0·31	1·19	1·82	Bhubooah		
											2	1·3	0·31	0·21	0·17	1·15	1·24	Sasseram.		
											2	1·6	0·65	0·40	0·40	1·13	1·02	Arrah		
											3	1·4	0·29	0·29	0·11	1·06	1·45	Aurungabad	Gya	
											3	1·6	0·53	0·36	0·22	1·07	1·62	Gya.		
											2	1·3	0·65	0·37	0·65	1·46	1·50	Nowadah		
											1	1·1	0·60	0·28	0·60	1·46	1·39	Jehanabad		
											2	1·6	0·28	0·35	0·16	0·50	1·55	Patna	Patna.	
											1	0·8	0·27	0·17	0·27	0·44	1·48	Dinapore		
											2	1·3	0·63	0·24	0·51	1·06	1·39	Patna		
											2	1·9	0·60	0·25	0·30	0·60	1·28	Bjarh		
											2	0·9	0·55	0·23	0·61	0·70	1·28	Pegoomrai	Monghyr	
											2	1·6	0·56	0·44	0·47	0·71	1·50	Monghyr		
											1	1·9	0·16	0·31	0·16	0·60	1·23	Jamui		
											3	1·1	0·65	0·37	0·52	0·77	1·51	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore	
											2	1·1	0·22	0·29	0·12	0·56	1·41	Banka		
											2	0·6	0·23	0·29	0·20	0·27	0·91	Rajmahal	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
											1	0·9	0·18	0·32	0·18	0·45	1·25	Godda		
											2	1·3	0·23	0·51	0·18	2·45	1·59	Nakour.		
											3	2·0	0·54	0·60	0·41	1·28	1·55	Nya Bunnka		
											3	1·7	0·48	0·66	0·24	1·12	1·60	Deoghur		
											1	1·6	0·40	0·29	0·40	1·54	1·61	Jamtara.		
											4	1·8	0·71	0·56	0·47	1·91	1·76	Pachumba	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAGPUR.
											3	2·1	1·15	0·64	0·65	2·53	1·66	Hazaribagh		
											3	2·2	2·45	1·27	2·39	4·56	2·11	Ramgurgurh		
											3	2·2	1·06	0·91	0·66	3·59	2·05	Mahudi Hills		
											3	2·0	0·89	0·92	0·80	2·90	1·40	Jhoomrah Hills		
											3	?	1·10	?	0·57	1·94	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	
											7	2·7	1·15	1·44	0·60	2·78	3·19	Ranchi		
											3	2·1	Nil	0·62	—	61·46	1·70	Palamow.		
											6	3·1	1·96	1·95	0·68	2·11	2·56	Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	
											3	2·7	0·39	0·26	0·16	2·11	2·26	Purulia	Manbhoom.	
											3	1·9	0·25	0·47	0·23	0·96	2·09	Govindpore.		

* Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

THE transition from the cold weather conditions to those of the hot season generally commences towards the end of February, so that the month of March in the Province of Bengal usually witnesses the complete establishment of the hot weather season. The area of maximum temperature in India is, in the cold weather months, situated in the south of the Peninsula, but with the increasing altitude of the sun during February and March, the seat or focus of maximum temperature gradually advances northwards, or perhaps in a north-westerly direction, till in March it usually occupies the central parts of the Deccan, and as the month advances towards the end, and in the beginning of April, maximum temperature is usually found in the Central Provinces and Central India and in parts of South West Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur . . .

At the same time there is a steady and generally rapid increase of temperature of the atmosphere of the whole of Northern India, and this accompanies or perhaps probably produces a corresponding reduction of atmospheric pressure. Pressure which is lowest during the cold weather months in the south of the Bay, where temperature is then highest, gradually gives way, and the seat of lowest pressure travels northwards till it occupies generally the Central Provinces and Chutia Nagpur thus to a certain extent following the seat of maximum temperature.

With the northerly advance of the area of low pressure, and with the increasing difference of temperature between the plains of Bengal and the sea area, caused by the unequal heating effects of the sun's rays on the land and sea surface, as explained in previous months' reports, the southerly and south-westerly winds, which are also to a certain extent moist winds, blowing over Bengal become stronger and more constant, and they penetrate over the greater part of the Province. At the same time, however, north-westerly and westerly winds still continue to blow from Upper India, and to influence a large part of Behar, though with the increasing temperature they become hot westerly winds. Easterly winds are also blowing down the Assam Valley, and their influence frequently extends as far west as Purneah and Durbhunga. Three converging systems of winds are thus present in Bengal, and by their interaction, or probably by the interaction of any two of them, it is believed the hot weather storms of Bengal, generally known as nor'-westers, are produced, though up to the present time our knowledge as to the formation and life history of these storms is very limited.

The normal features of the meteorology of March in Bengal are therefore rapidly increasing temperature gradually decreasing pressure, a general increase in the air motion, great dryness of the air at the inland stations, and clear skies These conditions are, however, as pointed out in the last paragraph, liable to be disturbed by the occurrence of storms which are generally local in character, and which give rise in many cases to rather heavy rain, though from the nature of the storms, the rainfall is unevenly distributed By this irregular or spasmodic action a moderate amount of rain generelly falls in Bengal during the month The average rainfall of the month is least in Behar, where it is little more than a third of an inch . In Chutia Nagpur and Orissa it is a little less than an inch. In North Bengal the average rainfall is a little more than an inch, though the districts in and near the hills receive larger amounts than the plains. South-West Bengal receives an average amount of an inch and a third, while East Bengal receives more than two and a half inches of rain.

The chief features in the meteorology of the past month have been—

1. Slight excess pressure in all districts
2. Decidedly diminished temperature in Orissa, slightly diminished temperature in East Bengal, South Behar, and South-West Bengal, and very slight excess temperature in North Behar and Chutia Nagpur.
3. Comparative dryness of the air.
4. Comparative absence and slight intensity of hot weather storms.
5. Slight excess rainfall in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, slightly defective rainfall in North Bengal, and rainfall considerably in defect in North Behar, Orissa, East Bengal, and South-West Bengal

The detailed meteorology of the month does not call for much comment, slight areas of barometric depression have from time to time formed in the Central Provinces or in Chutia Nagpur and Behar, and have drifted across the Province, and as the result of these slightly disturbed conditions rain showers have occurred. The greater part of the rain has, however, accompanied the hot weather storms of the kind noted above, and which storms are probably induced by slightly disturbed conditions of the atmosphere

Pressure was at the commencement of the month very considerably above the normal, the average excess for the first week over the whole Province amounting to 0·07". The excess was most marked in Behar, where at Durbhunga it amounted to 0·111", and least marked in Chutia Nagpur, where at Hazaribagh it equalled 0.047". Pressure continued to oscillate as usual for the second week of the month, the downward oscillations being larger than the upward, and the excess pressure over the Province was reduced to 0·05", the excess pressure being still most marked in Behar, and least marked in East Bengal. During the third week of the month the tendency was for the excess pressure slightly to increase, but during the last ten days of the month the downward movement of the barometer was tolerably continuous and fairly rapid, and the average pressure for the last week was only 0·014" in excess. In this week; with the exception of East Bengal, which showed a slight excess pressure, all the other districts showed almost a normal pressure. The average pressure for the month has thus been decidedly above the normal in all districts. The excess over the whole Province has equalled 0·04", and it has been fairly evenly distributed, the extreme variations being from 0·048" in East Bengal to 0·037" in Orissa.

Temperature at the commencement of the month was about 1° below the normal over the whole Province. There has been a steady increase of temperature throughout the whole month, and the average for the whole month has been, except in Orissa, not far removed from the normal. The mean temperature of Orissa for the month has been 2° in defect of the normal, in East Bengal and South Behar it has been nearly 1° below the normal, while in South-West Bengal, North Behar and Chutia Nagpur the actual average temperature has not differed from the normal temperature by more than a tenth of a degree.

The rapid increase of temperature which has taken place during the month is well illustrated in the table below, which gives the average daily maximum temperature of each of the seven meteorological divisions for each of the four weeks of the month.

Mean Maximum temperature during March.

Meteorological Division	Average of 1st week.	Average of 2nd week	Average of 3rd week	Average of 4th week.
Orissa ...	86·9°	88·5°	90·5°	90·7°
South-West Bengal ...	86·6°	89·1°	93·1°	93·9°
South Bengal	85·6°	87·0°	87·9°	89·2°
North Bengal ...	84·8°	87·9°	92·0°	93·4°
North Behar	83·2°	86·6°	90·6°	90·8°
South Behar	83·2°	87·5°	92·0°	96·9°
Chutia Nagpur	81·8°	81·5°	86·7°	90·8°

Temperature has been very high at many stations during the past month, thus Midnapore has reported a maximum temperature of 107·4°; Cuttack, Burdwan, Raneegunge, Rampore Beauleah, Gya and Chaibassa registered temperatures of nearly 105°; while the following stations have all reported maximum temperatures above 100°—Berhampore Serajgunge, Chupra, Dehree, Buxar, Arrah, Bankipore and Nya Doomka. Humidity, as stated before, has been below the normal, but by small amounts only. It has been below the normal in all districts, the average defect being 5 per cent., and the extreme variations being 8 per cent. in South-West Bengal and 2 per cent. in North Behar.

Rainfall has been confined to a few broken periods during the month only. There were a few showers on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd in South-West Bengal, East Bengal, North Bengal, Behar and Chutia Nagpur. On the 5th fairly general light rain fell in Behar and North Bengal. A few showers fell on the 10th and 11th, particularly in Orissa, and from the 15th to the 17th rain showers again fell in several parts of the Province, and lastly from the 26th to the end of the month moderate amounts of rain fell in South-West Bengal, East Bengal and North Bengal. The average fall has been largest in East Bengal, which has received 1·6 inches, North Bengal and Chutia Nagpur have received about one inch, Orissa, South-West Bengal and South Behar have received about half an inch, while North Behar has received only a quarter of an inch. Compared with the normal amounts, South Behar has received 23 per cent in excess, Chutia Nagpur 6 per cent. in excess, North Bengal 9 per cent. less than the normal fall, North Behar 24 per cent below the normal, Orissa and East Bengal 86 per cent in defect, while South-West Bengal is no less than 59 per cent. in defect.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of March 1885 —

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature: Highest observed during month	Lowest observed during month	Averages for month: Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month	Rainfall: Of month: Average	Normal average	Variation	Rainy days: Average number in month	Normal average number in month	Variation	Since 15th May 1884: Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	104·4°	62·1	90·3°	70·4°	80·4°	−2·0	0·58	0·93	−0·35	1·6	2·2	−0·6	56·02	96·89
South-West Bengal*	107·6	57·5	91·9	69·7	80·8	−0·1	0·54	1·31	−0·77	1·4	2·8	−1·4	47·17	54·18
East Bengal†	98·5	68·1	87·6	64·6	76·1	−0·9	1·60	2·56	−0·96	2·8	4·4	−1·6	69·11	90·13
North Bengal	105·4	66·1	90·9	60·1	75·0	—	1·09	1·09	−0·00	2·4	2·4	0	64·76	74·80
North Behar	101·6	66·9	90·3	60·2	75·2	+0·1	0·20	0·34	−0·02	1·6	1·2	+0·2	39·49	46·69
South Behar	104·8	63·2	91·5	63·8	77·6	−0·7	0·45	0·35	+0·09	2·1	1·3	+0·8	51·36	45·99
Chutia Nagpur‡	98·32	56·32	86·82	61·32	74·61	+0·1	0·96	0·91	+0·05	3·0	2·5	+0·5	38·35	49·5

* Barrisal not included.
† Goalpara not included.
‡ Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th April 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Beng

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Weather Observations: Air Pressure — Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure — Upon reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure — Variation from normal	Wind — Prevailing direction, 10 A.M.	Wind — Mean wind velocity per day	Temperature — Highest during week	Temperature — Date	Temperature — Lowest during week	Temperature — Date	Temperature — Mean maximum temperature	Temperature — Mean minimum temperature	Temperature — Mean daily temperature	Temperature — Variation from normal	Mean 10 A.M.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29 823	29 873	—	S	384	?	—	69 9	9th April	?	67°5	?	—	
		False Point	29 835	29 856	—·023	WSW	387	93 9	5th April	67 0	9th ,,	90 6	76°6	82°4	—1°2	
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 756	29 836	—·024	Calm	93	107 4	5th ,,	69 6	9th ,,	103 0	75°0	88°0	+0°8	
	Balasore	Balasore	29 706	29 855	—	SW	150 8	106 4	5th ,,	70 9	9th ,,	100 0	73 8	87°9	—	
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Sagor Island	29 817	29 863	—·034	SW	339	93 2	4th ,,	75 5	7th ,,	91°0	79 1	85°1	+1°2	
	South 24-Perguunahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 659	29 838	—	W	186 1	110 4	7th ,,	70 2	10th ,,	104·7	69°0	86°8	—	
	24-Perguunahs	Calcutta	29 809	29 830	—·022	WNW	123	104 6	7th ,,	71 7	9th ,,	90°6	75°0	82°8	+2°1	
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 752	29 851	— 011	W	96 3	107 3	7th ,,	69 4	10th ,,	102 3	76 1	89°8	+2°6	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom	Ramgunge	29 498	—	—	WNW	169 2	106 6	7th ,,	69°6	10th ,,	102 2	74 1	88 2	—	
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29·749	29 818	—·023	WSW	127 9	106 9	8th ,,	66 2	10th ,,	101 1	73°6	87 4	+1°2	
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Observatory not started.													
	Jessore	Jessore	29 791	29 826	—·034	SW	99	104 8	9th ,,	70 4	9th ,,	99 9	74°9	87 4	+2°1	
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 758	29 889	— 016	S E	178	90 1	10th ,,	70 0	9th ,,	88 1	76°4	81 1	+0°3	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29·800	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SW	194 3	92 5	9th April	67 8	9th ,,	90 4	75 9	83 2	—	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 708	—	—	SSW	216	102 5	7th ,,	66 9	10th ,,	93 4	73 2	83 8	—	
	Dacca	Dacca	29 198	29 820	—·031	SSE	158	99 2	7th & 8th April	68 1	10th ,,	95°5	74 5	85 0	+1°9	
	Commillah	Commillah	29 862	29 837	—	SE	222 9	94 3	8th ,,	67 8	10th ,,	93 6	74 4	83 5	—	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 614	—	—	Calm	150 9	101 8	9th ,,	63 1	10th ,,	96 4	66 7	81 6	—	
North Bengal.	Bogra	Bogra	29 752	—	—	WSW	130 6	104 0	8th ,,	?	—	90 1	?	?	—	
	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunge	29·747	29 793	—	SW	152 8	104·7	8th ,,	63 9	10th ,,	100 2	72°9	86 2	—	
	Pubna															
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 720	29 794	—	W,SW	166 7	100·4	7th ,,	61 7	10th ,,	102 2	73°9	86 1	—	
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 647	29·708	—	SW	174 4	100 1	5th ,,	62 2	10th ,,	97 0	71 0	84 0	—	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 676	29 803	—	E,SE	154	96 8	5th ,,	59 0	10th ,,	98·0	67 4	82 6	—	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29 584	29 874	—	E,W	155 7	89 0	7th & 10th April	68 1	4th ,,	87°7	72°0	79°9	—	
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22 941	—	—	Calm	156 3	63 4	8th ,,	34 4	14th ,,	59 5	46°0	52°8	—	
North Behar.	Purneah	Purneah	29 603	29 789	— 027	Calm	91 9	102 2	8th ,,	58 5°	10th ,,	96°9°	66 1°	81°5°	—1°1	
	North Bhaugulpore															
	Monghyr	Monghyr	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 835	29 803	+ 001	WSW	216	100·4	8th ,,	53·9	10th ,,	96°2	71 1	83°9	+3°6	
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 849	29 777	—	ESE	204·7	105	8th ,,	50 6	10th ,,	97,7	69°6	83 5	—	
	Sarun	Chupra	29 826	—	—	WSW	234 1	104 6	8th ,,	52°0	9th ,,	99°6	71°3	85°7	—	
North Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 474	29 826	—	W	371·9	99 5	8th ,,	67 8	9th ,,	94°4	76°2	85°3	—	
		Buxar	29·573	29 814	—	WNW	232 7	103 4	7th ,,	55 4	9th ,,	96 9	73 7	85°3	—	
		Arrah	29 803	29 799	—	WNW	20. 6	104 6	7th ,,	64 5	9th ,,	99 6	69°4	84 5	—	
	Gya	Gya	29·837	29 812	?	W	207 0	106 7	7th ,,	69 2	9th ,,	100·7	68°3	84 0	—0·7	
	Patna	Bankipore	29·827	29 810	—·014	W	169 7	105 8	8th ,,	67 4	9th ,,	99°5	75°7	87 1	+1°8	
South Behar.	South Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	29·835	29 799	—	WNW	419	104 4	7th ,,	64 0	9th-10th	96°6	73°4	84 6	—	
	Monghyr															
	Southal Perguunahs	Deoghur	29 230	—	—	NW	253 9	106°0	8th ,,	57 1	10th ,,	100°5	74°0	87°3	—	
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 850	29·843	+ 013	NW	323 9	99°3	7th ,,	49°6	9th ,,	96°3	62°3	82°3	+0°9	
	Lohardugga															
	Manbhoom	Ranchee	27·740	29·836	—	—	—	90°5	9th ,,	41 6	9th ,,	86°9	65°9	81°6	—	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·079	—	—	WNW	238 1	102·5	7th ,,	59°2	10th ,,	100°5	75°4	88°3		

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the week. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. As regards the observations of rainfall, the normal means are the [illegible]

or the week ending Friday, the 10th April 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL — Of week: Mean for district	Of week: Normal mean	Since 1st of Month: Mean for district	Since 1st of Month: Normal mean	Since 1st of Month: Variation	Since 15th May 1884: Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884: Normal mean	Since 15th May 1884: Variation	Average number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division
66	1 2	0·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	Orissa.
65	1·7	Nil	0 15	0 46	0 15	0 50	−0 35	54 40	59 92	−5 52	0 3	0 6	False Point		
54	0 9	1 10	0·01	0 29	0 61	0 90	+0 31	53 16	54 86	−1 70	0 5	0 6	Cuttack	Cuttack	
40	3·1	0 10	0 21	0 37	0·21	0 44	−0 23	59 74	56 54	+3 20	0 5	0 7	Balasore	Balasore . .	
70	2 7	Nil	0 07	0 20	0 07	0 24	−0 17	74 77	64 83	+9 94	1 0	0 6	Saugor Island	South West Midnapore South 24 Pergunnahs	
23	1 4	0 08	Nil	0 29	Nil	0 35	−0 35	45 11	53 70	−8 59	0 0	0 7	Midnapore	Midnapore .. .	
48	2 4	0 06	0 02	0 36	0 04	0 51	−0 48	52 07	54 09	−2 02	0 4	0 7	Calcutta	24 Pergunnahs . .. Howrah ... . Hooghly ...	South-West Bengal.
27	2 3	Nil	0 02	0 34	0 02	0 48	−0 46	37 39	49 55	−12 16	0 7	0 8	Burdwan	Burdwan .. . Bankoora	
29	2 5	0 07	0 03	0 14	0 03	0 19	−0 16	40 87	53 46	−12 59	0 9	0 4	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom ... .. West Burdwan	
37	2 3	0 25	0 08	0 25	0 09	0 39	−0 31	36 30	52 16	−15 87	0 6	0 6	Berhampore	Moorshedabad ...	
			0 06	0 07	0 06	0 94	−0 [illegible]	38 45	53 45	−14 98	0 7	1 0	Krishnaghur	Nuddea ..	
51	2 1	0·07	0 05	0 68	0 05	0 77	−0 72	37 16	57 72	−0 56	0 7	0 9	Jessore	Jessore ... ... Khoolna .. .	
72	5 7	Nil	1 10	0 91	1 10	0 89	+0 21	116 93	113 89	−4 96	1 5	0 8	Chittagong	Chittagong .. .	
			0 05	0 07	0 05	0 08	−0 01	97 24	91 70	24 46	1 0	1 5	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			0 06	0 53	0 06	0 68	−0 5.	86 10	80 90	[illegible]	0 5	1 1	Barrisal	Backergunge	
67	3 7	0 06	0 04	0 70	0 04	0 89	−0 85	98 08	116 69	−18 01	0 5	1 4	Noakholly	Noakholly	East Bengal.
74	2 7	Nil	0 02	0 05	0 32	0 87	−0 55	46 76	61 26	−14 50	0 3	1 2	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
80	0 4	0 20	0 18	0 87	0 16	1 24	−1 08	53 22	64 55	−11 13	1 1	1 0	Dacca	Dacca	
63	1 1	0 10	0 14	0 90	0 14	1 22	−1 08	68 77	78 23	−9 46	0 9	1 4	Commillah	Commillah ...	
—	1 3	0 12	0 10	0 98	0 10	1 00	0 90	45 29	73 17	−4 88	0 5	1 3	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
53	2 9	Drops											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna ...	North Bengal.
41	1 4	Nil	0 05	0 42	0 02	0 55	−0 [illegible]	39 31	59 07	−19 76	0 3	0 9	Serajgunge		
53	1 0	Nil	0 01	0 29	0 01	0 45	−0 44	35 06	55 82	−20 76	0 7	0 7	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah	
47	2 0	0 20	0 07	0 18	0 07	0 19	−0 12	39 19	58 90	−19 [illegible]	0 5	0 4	Dinagepore	Dinagepore .. .	
72	5 6	0 36	0·25	0 39	0 39	0 68	−0 29	51 93	78 51	−26 51	1 0	0 9	Rungpore	Rungpore . ..	
55	1 1	Nil	0 17	0 [illegible]	1 09	0 96	+0 13	96 80	117 22	−17 [illegible]	0 8	0 9	Julpigoree	Julpigoree .. Cooch Behar .. .	
85	9 1	2 12		1 24		1 78			158 29			2 2	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
50	2 1	0 07	0 02	0 18	0 02	0 21	−0 19	47 11	59 37	−12 26	0 4	0 4	Purneah	Purneah . North Bhagulpore .	North Bihar.
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ..	
47	2 1	0 04	0 01	0 04	0 01	0 [illegible]	−0 0.	35 38	43 [illegible]	8 40	0 3	0 2	Durbhunga	Durbhunga .. .	
42	2 4	Nil	Nil	0 00	Nil	0 10	0 10	42 40	46 59	−4 19	0 0	0 2	Motiharl	Chumparun .	
35	1 5	0·03	0 03	0 02	0 03	0 04	−0 01	31 01	42 39	−10 68	0 3	0 2	Chupra	Sarun ...	
28	1 1	Nil											Dehree		
29	0 1	Drops	Nil	0 07	Nil	0·08	−0 08	30 13	40 81	−10 68	0 0	0 2	Buxar	Shahabad ...	South Bihar.
31	1 4	Nil											Arrah		
28	1 4	0 05	0 01	0 03	0 01	0 07	−0 06	29 53	41 18	−11 65	0 5	0 3	Gya	Gya ...	
24	2 0	0 02	0 06	0 04	0 05	0 05	+0 01	29 05	41 78	−12 13	0 5	0 2	Hajeepore	Patna .	
29	0·9	0·25	0·10	0 06	0 10	0 09	+0 01	31 80	43 42	−11 62	1 0	0 3	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore ..	
														Monghyr	
														Sonthal Pergunnahs	
54	1 1	0 01	0 04	0 16	0 04	0 14	−0·10	34 67	50 21	−15 54	0 5	0·3	Doomka		
30	2 1	0·14	0·08	0 03	0 [illegible]	0 05	+0 03	36 72	48 55	−11 83		0·2	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpur.
														Lohardugga ...	
42	0 9	0 40	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 16	−0 04	39 04	49·84	−10 80	1 0	0 5	Ranchee	Manbhoom ..	
														Singbhoom	
29	0·9	Drops	Nil	0 16	Nil	0 19	−0 19	46 48	54 44	−7·26	0 0	0·9	Loyeepanee		

period for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District observ. mual stations for the period in question during the past 2 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 10th April 1885.

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 4th April	Sunday, 5th April	Monday, 6th April	Tuesday, 7th April	Wednesday, 8th April	Thursday, 9th April	Friday, 10th April	Total: Number of rainy days	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall since 1st of month	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	54·78	54 43
		Khurdah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	54·83	60 80
		Banpur					0 60			1	0 60	0 60	0 18	42 57	55 66
		False Point								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 52	55·94	70·98
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39 42	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	57 50	46·66
		Banki					0 22	0 05		2	0 27	0·27	?	46 37	?
		Cuttack						1 56		1	1 56	1 56	0 21	57 49	58 79
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	46 23	55 55
		Jajpore						0 57		1	0 57	0 57	0 05	51·37	56·77
	Balasore	Chandbali						0 20		1	0 20	0 20	0 47	64·95	57 19
		Bhuddruck						0 77		1	0 77	0 77	0 74	61·53	54·62
		Soroh						0 31		1	0 31	0 31	0 39	49 78	54 39
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	72 16	60 66
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	52 28	56 50
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 24	57 48	55 66
South West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai		0 03				0 02		2	0 05	0·05	0 28	70 44	61 02
		Sauger Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	53 56	67 09
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 16	48 10	54 09
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 22	47·80	50 67
		Ghatal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	50 54	54 09
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour						0 17		1	0 17	0 17	0 25	70 35	61 98
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 58	61 51	56 54
		Barrackpore						0 03		1	0 03	0 03	0 50	53·25	51 96
		Dum Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 51	60 8	54 55
		Baraset					0 07			1	0 07	0 15	0 40	51 25	53 19
		Kusserhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·1	48 16	50 73
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 38	48 85	55 19
		Mohesreka (Colaberiah)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 45	49 13	55 75
	Hooghly	Serampore					0 05			1	0 05	0 05	0 02	60·81	52 42
		Hooghly							0 03	1	0 03	0 03	0 53	41·83	50 77
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	37 34	53 50
	Burdwan	Culna						0 01		1	0 01	0 01	0 47	38·36	44·73
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 32	36 18	50 99
		Cutwa						0 06		1	0 06	0 06	0 ·7	37 65	50 73
		Ranegunge					0 07			1	0 07	0 07	0 20	41 78	49 18
	Bankoora	Bankoora								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	56·56	53 00
		Indas								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 54	40·80	51 ·1
		Kotulpur						0 02		1	0 03	0 03	?	?	?
		Weltra						0 03		1	0 03	0 03	0 05	36 40	49·98
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra					0 03			1	0 03	0·03	Nil	48 16	57·90
		Gangajalghatl								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory					0 06	0 02		2	0 08	0 08	0 16	43 00	55 88
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28		54 45
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	37 98	55 ·6
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·0	39 81	51·48
		Krishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·3	37·43	49 ·6
		Chooadanga						0 04		1	0 04	0 ·0	0 ·0	38 ·0	5· 79
		Meherpore						0 01		1	0 01	0 01	0 ·8	39 07	51 72
		Koosbtea						0 05	0 27	2	0 ·0	0 ·7	0 ··	44 5·	58 11
	Khoolna	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	65 73	68 07
		Bagirhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	71 73	64 41
		Khoolna					0 02	0 10		2	0 12	0 12	0 39	68·08	58 72
	Jessore	Narail							0 19	1	0 19	0 19	0 05	34 26	52 49
		Jessore					0 03		0 04	2	0 07	1 0	0 ·0	36 ·0	58 53
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 01	52 34	58 56
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37	50 02	53·24
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 44	37·04	53 46
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	36 05	55 18
		Berhampore						0 25		1	0 25	0 25	0 40	34 ·5	54 2·
		Lalbagh						0 27		1	0 27	0 2	0 42	35 82	49 95
		Azimgunge					0 01			1	0 1	0 01	0 45	40 27	53 50
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 ·3	32 50	49 54
		Laigola						0 03		1	0 03	0 03	0 38	41 03	52 54
East Bengal	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar					2 18			1	2 18	2 18	0 ·2	131·79	134 85
		Chittagong	0 01				0 05			2	0 06	0 06	0 55	90 09	98 26
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ramgamati	0 05							1	0 05	0 05	0 96	87 73	91 70
		Ranchi								Nil	Nil	Nil		87 05	?
		Agartola								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 23	85 91	72 56
	Backergunge	Patuakhally							0 20	1	0 20	0 20	0 0	87·40	93 04
		Tetooapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 00	85 00	72 ·0
		Buttiaal							0 05	1	0 05	0 05	1 29	83 ·0	64 57
		Bhola								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	90 35	87 13
	Noakholly	Noakholly							0 07	1	0 07	0 07	0 ·5	101 ·3	110·24
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 05	93 96	111 05
	Furreedpore	Madaripore							0 75	1	0 75	0 75	0 97	49 58	61 50
		Furreedpore						0 20		1	0 20	0 20	0 80	51 42	63 62
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 79	39 28	56 62
	Dacca	Munsiguage							0 15	1	0 5	0 15	1 ·9	62·01	79·76
		Dacca							0 25	1	0 25	0 25	1 05	49 1·	64 60
		Narainguge							0 32	1	0 32	0 32	?	53 60	?
		Ramcoguge						0 07	0 01	2	0 08	0 08	0·99	47 85	53·66
	Comilla	Comilla							0 14	1	0 14	0 14	1·24	53·01	62 22
		Chandpore							0 40	1	0 40	0 40	1 14	54 85	50 61
		Brahmunberia	0 03							1	0·03	0 03	1 24	66 15	70 93
	Tymoosingh	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1·06	44 51	77 91
		Atia						0 16		1	0 16	0 16	0 72	32 15	61 44
		Tymoosingh						0 30		1	0·30	0 30	1 06	64 28	79 91
		Jamalpore							0·08	1	0 08	0 08	0 64	45 73	70 61
		Netrokona							0 46	1	0·44	0 46	?	73·65	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m.), the 10th April 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 4th April.	Sunday, 5th April.	Monday, 6th April.	Tuesday, 7th April.	Wednesday, 8th April.	Thursday, 9th April.	Friday, 10th April.	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
North Bengal.	Pubna ...	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	45 49	37 99
		Serajgunge ..		.						Nil	Nil	Nil	0·89	40·91	36 09
	Bogra ..	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 23	37·25	45 07
		Nowabilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	39 94	37 71
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 80	38 58	34 30
		Panchbibi		..				0 13	.	1	0 13	0 16	0 20	42 20	35 36
	Rajshahye ..	Bemulesh	..				0 01	0 01		2	0 02	0·02	0 53	34 26	36 20
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 59	30 10	30 91
		Nowgong	.		.		0 03			1	0 03	0 03	?	46 17	?
	Maldah ..	Maldah				.				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·24	34 05	31·66
	Dinagepore	Mohadeopore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 02	34 33	30 38
		Dhurmun								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40 05	30·70
		Kaiaunge								1	0 06	0 06	0 25	42 06	30 00
		Dinagepore					0 08			1	0 19	0 19	0 46	34 81	33 41
		Balorghat						0 19		Nil	Nil	Nil	?	38 07	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)						0 14	...	1	0 14	0 14	0 71	46 17	35 31
		Rungpore								1	0 47	0 65	0 60	38 36	27 38
		Kurigram						0 47		1	0 27	0 66	0 82	51 07	27·08
		Iladerea (Nilphamari)						0 11		3	0 11	0 11	0 51	31 30	23 10
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 09	105 67	119 35
	Cooch Behar	Dinhata						0 71		1	0 71	1 23	0 37	88 18	103 60
		Cooch Behar						0 05		1	0 08	0 83	1 75	124 23	122 42
		Mekhgunge						0 03		1	0 03	0 08	0 41	97 18	112 66
		Mathabhanga						0 02		1	0 02	1 70	0 95	98 07	120 85
	Darjeeling Hill	Rungo								1	0 10	3 66	1 17	140·84	203 74
		Silliguri					0 10			Nil	Nil	0 02	?	89 31	?
		Darjeeling								1	2 12	2 56	1 80	102 40	113 74
		Kamlipong						0 05		1	0 05	0 30	?	68 42	
North Behar	Purneah .	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	67 12	68 04
		Arareea								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 70	52 53	66 01
		Purneah						0 07		1	0 07	0 39	0 46	46 84	52 58
	North Bhagul pore	Mudlapore						0 02		1	·02	0 02	0 15	35 79	30 05
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	30 37	30·50
	Durbhunga	Lappore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	34 55	41 07
		Durbhunga								1	0 04	0 04	0 03	31 11	45 50
		Madhubani						0 01		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	41 39	44 77
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	37 77	41 81
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	33 05	40 27
		Rajpore					.....	0 03		1	0 03	0 03	0 05	36 81	62 85
	Chumparun	Motiharl								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	42 09	43 30
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	45 10	49 16
	Nayan	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40 05	45 03
		Sewa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	29 18	44 08
		Chuprah						0 06		1	0 06	0 06	0 04	30 04	30 06
South Behar	Shahabad .	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	29 54	39 08
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	Nil		12 84	
		Ishtoonah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	30 04	43 74
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	33 70	41 46
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	30 58	39 83
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	31 01	41 60
		Gya								2	0 06	0 06	0 04	4 04	4 41
		Nowadah					0 02	0 03		Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	4 05	41 03
		Jamalpur								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	5 04	40 24
	Patna	Patna						0 02		1	0 02	0 02	0 03	30 49	42 17
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 06	0 02	40 50
		Behar						0 22		1	0 22	0 27	0 37	17 00	45 89
		Barh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	1 00	40 91
	Monghyr	Begowserai						0 10		1	0 10	0 10	0 05	20 10	40 04
		Monghyr						0 04		1	0 04	0 04	0 07	32 15	47 07
		Jamui						0 20		1	0 20	0 20	0 11	35 11	45 38
	South Bhagul pore.	Bhagulpore						0 24		1	0 24	0 24	0 15	37 22	41 10
		Banka						0 05		1	0 05	0 05	0 07	26 39	40 39
	Sonthal Per gunnahs	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	35 76	40 54
		Godda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 05	45 30	47 ··
		Area of Nya Dumka								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	40 97	52 76
		Deoghur					,0 01			1	0 0	0 01	0 07	31 51	50 12
		Jamtara					0 12	0 07		2	0 25	0 26	0 15	32 61	50 02
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Lachmania								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	40 77	40 02
		Hazaribagh					0 15			1	0 15	0 15	0 06	36 01	47 00
		Nawagurrah					0 1.	0 05		2	0 1.	0 1.	0 1.	41 22	46 90
		Mahal D								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 01	35 06	47 ··
	Lohardunga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	36 05	51 07
		Ranchi								Nil	Nil	0 01	?	42 15	
		Tamar					0 ..	0 05		2	0 40	0 40	0 17	55 ..	54 19
		... ow					0 ..			1	0 06	0 06	0 09	31 27	45 9.
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 19	46 05	56 45
	Manbhoom	Purulia								1	0 06	0·02	0 31	40 56	53 25
		Goomsporo					0 02			Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	31 11	46 45

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the four remaining columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 15th April* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF APRIL 1885

THE main meteorological features of the week have been extremely high day temperatures together with rather rapid changes of atmospheric pressure. Towards the close of the week light rain showers fell in most districts, the rain having been produced by a slightly disturbed state of the atmosphere as evidenced by the rapid changes of atmospheric pressure which took place in the middle of the week. The rainfall was local and irregular in character, being principally brought by the usual class of hot weather storms, and the wind directions over the Province would appear to show that the storms were generated by the interaction of somewhat opposing wind currents.

Pressure was at the commencement of the week distinctly below the normal in all districts except Chutia Nagpur During the first four days of the present week it fell generally at most stations, but on Wednesday, the 8th, pressure rose with great rapidity, the increase in some cases, as at Hazaribagh, being more than a quarter of an inch. This very rapid increase of pressure was also accompanied by the setting in of north-westerly winds over the Province. On the following day pressure again rose rapidly, and though very high over the whole Province, it was comparatively low in Central and Northern Bengal. On the last day of the week pressure fell rather rapidly again in most districts, but the pressure on this day was very considerably above the normal pressure for April The average pressure for the week has, however, in most districts, except in Chutia Nagpur, been below the normal for the second week in April. The average defect over the whole Province has equalled about 0·02″

Temperature was particularly high at the commencement of the week, but, with the complete change of wind direction which occurred on the 8th instant, temperatures fell in most instances, and the close of the week was not so hot as the earlier portion. Except in Orissa and South Behar, temperatures have been very decidedly in excess, particularly in South-West Bengal, where the mean excess was about 2° Very high maximum temperatures were registered at many stations during the week Thus the average daily maximum temperature for the week at Midnapore has been nearly 105°, Cuttack and Burdwan have averaged nearly 103°, while Ranigunge, Rampore Beauleah, and Chaibassa have averaged 102°. The highest daily maximum temperature registered was at Midnapore, where on the 7th instant it was 110·4°, Cuttack, Balasore, Burdwan, Ranigunge, Berhampore, Rampore Beauleah, Nya Doomka, and Chaibassa registered temperatures between 106° and 110°, while the maximum temperature registered at Calcutta was 104·5° only.

The rainfall, as has been previously stated has been confined to a few local and irregularly distributed showers The local character of many of these showers is shown by the fact that on the 8th the Alipore Observatory reported a shower of 0·08 inch, while no rain was reported from the Alipore Jail Orissa has received an average amount of 0·31 inch. Next to Orissa, East Bengal has received the largest amount, but even in this district the rainfall has only averaged two-tenths of an inch North Bengal has received an average of one-tenth of an inch, while in all other districts the amounts are expressed in hundredths of an inch. The rainfall of the week has therefore been practically of very little importance.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 10th of April 1885:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL								
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1884
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	107 4°	67 0	97 8	75 7	86 8	—0 4	0 31	0 35	—0 04	0 4	0 6	—0 2	0 31	0 42	56 34	56 98
South West Bengal	110 4	66 2	100 2	75 5	87 9	+1 9	0 04	0 17	—0 13	0 8	0 9	—0 1	0 04	0 10	47 21	54 68
East Bengal† ...	102 5	64 1	93 0	75 1	83 5	+1 1	0 22	0 08	—0 46	0 8	1 3	—0 5	0 22	0 93	69 43	81 05
North Bengal ..	100 4	59 9	86 2	71 3	83 8	—	0 10	0 38	—0 28	0 6	0 8	—0 2	0 33	0 57	55 06	75 38
North Behar .. .	105 4	58 5	98 3	69 1	83 7	+1 2	0 01	0 02	—0 01	0 3	0 2	+0 1	0 01	0 11	39 59	49 81
South Behar . .	106 0	60 2	98 9	72 2	85 5	—1 6	0 05	0 06	—0 01	0 5	0 2	+0 3	0 05	0 09	51 43	44 07
Chutia Nagpur . .	99 3†	60 6†	95 0†	69 4†	82 2†	+0 4†	0 00	0 08	+0 01	0 8	0 4	+0 4	0 09	0 11	38 94	49 79

* Gopalpore not included
† Chyebassa not included

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 14th April 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th April 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April ...	5th ...	86 0	102 3	29 5	72 8	73 3	650	66 4	62	Nil
„ ...	6th .	87 5	104 0	27·0	77 0	78 8	·868	74 8	67	„
„	7th ..	89 3	103 0	25 2	77 8	75 3	·649	68 1	50	„
„ .	8th .	82 7	91 5	13 7	77 8	70 5	582	63 2	52	0·05
„ .	9th ..	82 6	96 0	24 2	71 8	69 9	562	62 3	50	Nil
„	10th	84 3	98 0	25 2	72 8	73 0	·680	66 9	56	„
„	11th	85 3	99 3	25 5	74 3	74 0	689	68 1	57	„

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	..	°	85 4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	..	32 2
The maximum temperature	... ...	...	...	104 0
The mean relative humidity	... ...	...	..	% 55
The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th April 1885		...	...	Ins. 0 05

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 13th April 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal yield the following results for the week ending 28th March 1885 :—

1 The ratios per mille of births and deaths for the period above referred to stand at—births 25 0 and deaths 34 4, the corresponding figures of the preceding week ending 21st March being 26 3 and 32 7 respectively.

2 The highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the following Municipalities.—

Births	Ratio per mille	*Deaths.*	Ratio per mille
Chupra ...	51 8	Hughli	52 4
Bhagulpore . .	44·3	Purneah .	52·0
Comillah ..	34 7	Suburbs of Calcutta	51 9
Serampore ..	33 4	Burdwan	50 4
Durbhanga	34 1	Monghyr	41 6
Monghyr .	32 5	Beauleah	39 4
Patna	32 1	Gya	38·2
		Kishnaghur	36 0
		Serampore	35 4
		Patna	32·1
		Poori ...	31 5
		Durbhanga	31 4

3. Mortality from the specific death-causes, mentioned in the table appended to this memoranda, compared with similar information for the preceding week, was as follows.—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	28th March 1885	21st March 1885
Cholera	6 2	6 2
Small pox	1 0	7
Fever . . .	14 1	12 7
Bowel-complaints .	4 8	4 5
Injury	6	2
Other causes ...	7 7	8 4

The only noticeable fact disclosed by the above figures is that the death-rate from fever had risen sensibly

4. Excluding injury, the mortality from which was nowhere high, the rest of the death-causes exhibited their greatest activity in the undermentioned Municipalities.—

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Hughli	20 1	Beauleah .	7 9	Purneah ..	45 0	Durbhanga	11 8	Poori ...	29·4
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	18 6	Dacca .	7 7	Burdwan	29 0	Monghyr	10 8	Dacca .	12 3
Midnapore ...	17 0							Gya .	11 6
Burdwan	12 2							Monghyr ..	10 8
Kishnaghur .	11 3								
Santipore	10 5								
Howrah .	7 9								

5. The death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* are shown below —

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	36 2	Christians	39 1	Under 1 year .	271 0
Females	32 5	Hindus ..	34 6	1 and under 5 years .	51 2
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	126	Mahomedans	34 0	5 „ 10 „	13·5
		Budhists	48 4	10 „ 15 „	18 1
		Other classes	36 4	15 „ 20 „ ...	26 7
				20 „ 30 „ ..	23 8
				30 „ 40 „ ...	20 3
				40 „ 50 „ ..	26 6
				50 „ 60 „ ..	37 1
				60 years and upwards ...	78 8

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

The 13th April 1885. *Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal*

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 28th March 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8							9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																			
												Disease.																Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes		Males	Females	Males	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	19,063	16,0[illegible]	34,0[illegible]	6	11	17	9·1	16·5	25·4	54	8		19	4		2	33	12·2		29·0	6·1		3·1	50·4	93·1	18	15	31·8	48·7	120
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,[illegible]33	33,[illegible]	3	4	7	4·1	6·2	10·3	67	11		3			3	19	17·1		7·7			4·6	29·4	44·9	9	10	27·6	51·3	90
Hughli and Chinsurah	Hughli and Chinsurah	[illegible],179	19,559	[illegible],738	7	3	10	9·4	4·0	13·4	233	15		16	7		7	70	20·1		13·4	9·4		9·4	52·4	36·2	22	17	30·6	45·2	129
Serampore	Serampore	13,359	12,937	26,296	10	7	17	14·9	13·7	28·4	111	2		9	3	1	3	18	3·9		17·7	5·9	1·9	5·9	35·4	3·4	10	8	38·4	42·3	125
Uttarpara	Uttarpara	3,046	2,464	5,510								1		2				3	9·1		19·9				29·3	28·3	2	1	41·1	21	200
Howrah	Howrah	63,959	41,[illegible]0	105,[illegible]2[illegible]	27	30	57	11·3	11·8	23·1	[illegible]	16		22	8	1	7	54	7·9	..	10·8	3·9	5	5·4	26·7	26·7	14	20	29·9	23·2	170
Suburbs of Calcutta	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,[illegible]5	101,234	25[illegible],4[illegible]	48	52	100	9·2	9·8	19·[illegible]	92	91	5	57	20	5	44	251	1·[illegible]	1·0	10·0	4·1	6	9·5	30·9	51·3	149	102	52·6	50·3	146
Kishnaghur	Kishnaghur	13,[illegible]3	13,[illegible]4	27,[illegible]	6	3	9	11·5	6·6	17·0	240	1		7	1	1	4	19	11·5		13·2	1·9	1·9	7·5	36·0	22·6	7	12	27·5	44·9	58
Ranaghat	Ranaghat	4,[illegible]28	4,[illegible]33	[illegible],[illegible]61	1	1	2	6·0	6·0	12·1	100															..					
Santipore	Santipore	13,788	15,[illegible]79	29,[illegible]67	5	4	9	9·7	7·0	16·8	125	6		6			2	16	19·5		14·0			3·5	28·1	40·6	10	6	37·9	19·5	166
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,[illegible]65	[illegible],[illegible]95										3				3			19·1	..			19·3	30·[illegible]	2	1	21·5	14·2	200
Rampore Beauleah	Rampore Beauleah	[illegible],[illegible]76	9,025	19,[illegible]9[illegible]	7	1	[illegible]	18·4	2·6	21·0	700		1	6	1	2	3	15		7·9	15·8	2·6	5·2	7·9	39·4	15·5	7	8	33·5	46·0	87
Darjiling*	Darjiling*	5,[illegible]79	2,947	7,[illegible]7[illegible]	2		2	13·0		13·0	Not all births			1	1		1	3			6·5	6·5		6·5	19·5	13·0	3		31·0	..	No female deaths
Dacca	Dacca	82,782	37,[illegible]9	[illegible],161	16	14	30	10·4	9·0	19·4	114	1	12	6	1	2	19	41	9·0	7·7	3·9	6	1·3	12·3	26·6	40·2	18	23	21·9	32·0	78
Narayanganje	Narayanganje	7,063	4,[illegible]6[illegible]	1,[illegible]61		3	3		12·4	12·4	Not all births			1			1	2			4·1			4·1	8·3	29·7		2		21·0	No male deaths
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,940	8,[illegible]70	22,[illegible]1[illegible]	7	4	11	10·4	9·4	19·8	175			8	1		2	11			19·8	2·3		4·7	25·8	9·4	7	4	27·3	23·7	175
Commillah	Commillah	[illegible],1[illegible]5	5,[illegible]3	13,[illegible]9[illegible]	6	3	9	23·1	11·6	34·7	200			2			3	5		..	7·7		..	11·6	19·3	19·3	3	2	19·1	19·4	150
Patna City	Patna City	78,[illegible]62	81,[illegible]75	160,237	54	45	99	17·5	14·6	32	120		3	47	23	2	29	99		1·9	13·6	7·5	4	9·4	32·1	26·3	50	49	33·0	31·3	102
Gya	Gya	39,290	37,[illegible]51	76,[illegible]2[illegible]	15	13	28	1·3	12·3	24·7	150	2		25	11	1	17	56	1·3	..	17·2	7·3	6	11·6	39·2	45·7	37	19	50·2	36·1	194
Arrah	Arrah	20,[illegible]60	23,305	43,[illegible]65	2	4	6	2·4	4·8	7·2	[illegible]				1	1	..	2				1·2	1·2	..	2·4	7·2	1	1	2·5	2·3	100
Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	23,084	19,658	42,[illegible]42	7	2	9	8·5	2·4	10·9	250			15	3		3	19		..	11·9	3·6	..	3·6	23·1	31·6	11	8	24·3	31·2	137
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,[illegible]96	20	22	42	13·7	17·3	33·1	90		2	16	15		7	40		1·5	12·6	11·3	..	5·5	31·1	15·7	20	20	39·8	38·2	100
Chupra	Chupra	26,044	27,[illegible]6[illegible]	53,240	23	30	53	22·5	29·3	51·8	76			17	6		3	26		..	16·6	5·9	..	2·9	25·4	31·9	14	12	31·8	22·9	118
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,[illegible]13	57,453	25	15	40	22·6	21·7	44·3	104			15	4	1	6	26		..	13·6	5·6	.9	5·6	25·5	26·8	11	15	19·2	28·9	73
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	20	18	38	18·1	14·4	32·5	125		1	21	12		12	46		.9	19·0	10·8	..	10·8	41·6	38·2	29	19	51·7	31·9	155
Purneah	Purneah	5,463	6,553	12,[illegible]16	3	3	6	10·4	10·4	20·8	100	..		13	1	..	1	15	.		45·0	3·5		3·5	52·0	55·4	8	7	40·8	25·5	114
Poori	Poori	13,217	11,557	24,774	7	3	10	14·7	6·3	21·0	233	.		1		..	14	15		..	2·1	..	..	29·4	31·5	27·3	9	7	31·4	31·6	114
Total		702,990	619,691	1,322,681	330	307	637	12·9	12·1	21·0	107	138	26	359	123	15	195	856	6·2	1·0	14·1	4·8	·6	7·7	34·4	33·7	460	397	36·2	32·5	128

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of the section of the community taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being not at Darjiling in that month. The number of the natives was before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The rates have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM									
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
...dwan	Burdwan		26	7	..			57·1	35·5			6	3	1		2	11	3	4	1	2	472·7	69·1	22·3		33·3	72·2	22·6	47·1	21·3	76·2
...mpur	Midnapur		16	3			...	32·0	21·6			3	2	1	1	1	2		3	2	4	210·0	44·2	13·9	17·1	16·5	14·2	...	41·9	50·4	113·7
...ghli	Hughli and Chinsurah	1	27	11			226·1	34·4	83·3			6	2	1	2	1	12	5	5	1	4	336·9	39·0	14·9	34·4	17·5	31·4	37·1	50·4	15·9	83·0
...mpore	Serampore .		16	2				33·0	110·9			3	2		2	1	3	4	1	1	1	219·7	57·6	.	46·8	23·8	27·1	41·8	15·4	27·3	37·4
	Utterpara ..		3					29·3					1					1	1				123·5					49·0	74·2			... .
...rah ..	Howrah		41	12		1		26·1	28·6		172·2	8	8	2	2	4	9	8	2	6	5	171·5	63·6	14·1	17·4	24·6	18·0	19·9	7·6	47·7	58·9
...rgunnahs ..	Suburbs of Calcutta	2	155	24			25·7	53·8	50·6			35	30	11	9	20	47	23	30	19	23	332·0	96·5	28·9	26·1	57·7	42·1	28·3	43·9	58·2	80·3
	Kishnaghur .	3	13	3			275·1	36·1	19·9			2	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	209·7	21·1	15·1	19·5	30·8	43·3	36·4	13·9	74·3	20·1
...dam	Ranaghat .. .				..																	..						.	.	.. ..	
	Santipore	.	13	3				32·7	17·4			3	1	2		3		1	1	.	5	184·6	18·0	27·5	..	70·3	...	12·0	14·8	.	132·4
...ore	Jessore	.	1	2				11·5	2, 2							1	..	..	..	..	2			..		71·0	..			..	227·1
...hahye ...	Rampore Beauleah . .		4	11		.		21·0	58·2			2			1	1	3	6		1	1	256·2	..		28·9	31·3	37·5	89·6	... .	41·9	83·9
...ling	Darjiling		3			..		34·9		..		1		..			1				1	429·7					26·0		...		307·7
...ra	Dacca	1	13	27			109·5	16·7	35·7			10	10	2	1	3	4	4	2		5	274·0	70·6	10·5	6·5	21·4	13·6	17·8	13·3	.	46·6
	Narsingunge .. .			2				.	16·9								1				1					.. ..	19·5			..		79·8
...ngong	Chittagong ...	1	2	6	2		65·3	17·9	20·4	43·4		4	1				..	1	1		4	369·4	26·4	.		..		15·6	23·0	...	261·3
...llah	Comillah	...		5	..				36·5			3	..			1					1	523·3	.	.		21·5				.. .	76·7
...na	Patna City .. .		78	21		..	...	34·1	24·7			21	15	5	6	3	9	3	7	8	22	253·3	53·5	15·4	21·7	14·0	16·2	6·7	19·8	29·4	83·8
...a	Gya	.	33	4				45·1	12·9			13	4	3	2	1	4	7	4	5	13	377·7	32·7	22·3	15·5	9·9	14·1	25·0	21·3	30·6	131·3
...habad	Arrah	..	2	.				3·4								1					1	.	..	...	11·8	...		. .	.	.	13·6
...ufferpore	Monufferpore		16	3		.		27·7	12·5			2			5	3	2	1	5		1		25·7		63·7	51·3	12·1	7·4	51·9	..	21·4
...bhanga	Durbhanga	.	35	5				37·6	14·5	..		9	5	2	3	1	3	5	3	3	7	309·6	34·2	13·3	28·1	12·9	7·8	23·4	21·0	35·6	114·0
...n	Chuprah	..	18	8		.		32·8	34·6			2	2		1	1	2	3	2	..	13	72·0	19·6		10·1	14·6	10·9	19·3	16·6	.	194·3
...lpore	Bhagulpore	...	19	7				24·8	21·1			9	2		2	1		4	2	6	2	391·9	19·2		16·5	12·4	...	22·4	16·2	48·8	26·9
...ghyr	Monghyr	1	34	11			213·5	39·5	45·5			11	14	2	1	1	6	2	1	6	2	385·3	117·9	14·7	9·1	13·8	39·5	11·7	8·1	78·5	29·9
...ah	Purneah	..	6	9		...		34·0	82·7	..		4	1	1	..	..	2	.	4	1	2	734·9	43·0	32·9	.... ..	.. ..	31·6	...	112·1	85·5	125·8
...a	Pooree	...	15	..	..	..		31·8				3	2	.	.	..	..	.	3	7		514·8	57·9	.....		..	..		44·9	163·2	..
	TOTAL ..	9	603	256	2	1	39·1	34·6	34·0	43·4	36·4	156	108	34	40	51	124	89	82	68	122	271·0	51·2	13·5	18·1	26·7	24·8	20·3	26·6	37·1	76·8

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 13th April 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jellinghee River for the month of February 1885

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
238	Paddy ..	65,575	98,362	1,22,775	4,384	920	13	0
52	Rice ...	7 980	21,945	14,200	507	106	8	0
1	Wheat .	150	300	350	12	2	10	0
24	Gram .	6 980	10,470	12,625	450	94	11	0
48	Pulses and other crops	12,975	25,950	24,400	871	183	0	0
3	Fruits and vegetables	275	412	650	23	4	14	0
1	Jaggery .	50	150	125	4	1	4	0
177	Salt ..	30,275	83,256	59 400	2,121	594	0	0
3	Oil ...	625	5,000	1,300	46	13	0	0
3	Tobacco ...	325	1,950	750	26	7	8	0
3	Iron ...	500	2,500	1,025	36	10	4	0
1	Cotton .	40	680	250	8	2	8	0
213	Jute ...	64,840	1,62,100	1,19,600	4,271	1,196	0	0
2	Hides .	300	3 000	650	23	6	8	0
20	Linseed ..	4,875	15,843	9 675	345	72	9	6
1	Til seed .	150	525	3 75	11	2	7	0
2	Ghooting ..	300	75	575	20	1	7	0
2	Bone ..	200	50	375	13	1	14	0
12	Unwrought timber and piles (123 + 78½)	.....	.....	.....	...	60	13	6
50	Miscellaneous ..	9,975	79 800	19,425	693	194	4	0
18	Coal and coke .	9 800	8,675	17,050	608	85	4	0
2	Firewood ...	375	93	725	25	3	10	0
629	Passenger boat ...	.....	...	...	.....	179	12	0
117	Empty do ...	.....	..	1,12,650	4,023	140	13	0
20	Straw ...	8,200	2,050	16,575	591	82	14	0
1	Oil-cake ...	180	225	350	12	3	8	0
1	Gunny	300	3,000	650	23	6	8	0
1,644	Grand Total ..	2,25,245	5,21,411	5,36,475	19,146	3,979	3	6
1,908	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,29,815	4,70,153	5,56,650	19,868	2,891	4	9

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	..		
Amount of tollage for the month ...	3,979	3	6
Total	3,979	3	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	3,979	3	6
Balance at the end of the month ...	..		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of February 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Tollage. Rs.	A.	P
	Local Traffic	Mds	Rs					
667	Paddy	1,15 565	1,73,347	2,31,675	8,580	1.737	9	0
6	Rice	901	2,477	2 375	87	17	13	0
3	Gram	550	893	1,375	50	10	5	0
48	Pulses and other crops	12,943	22,650	25,925	960	194	7	0
23	Fruits and vegetables	1,205	1,205	3 000	111	22	8	0
27	Jaggery ..	1 845	6,457	4 700	174	47	0	0
17	Salt ...	3,749	11,247	7 700	285	77	0	0
1	Oil ..	2	24	125	4	1	4	0
5	Spices	280	2,800	850	31	8	8	0
3	Fish	430	2,150	1,175	43	11	12	0
1	Brass	40	1,200	250	9	2	8	0
2	Jute	116	348	1,000	37	10	0	0
104	Linseed ..	50,80 5	1,39,713	92 600	3,429	694	8	0
3	Mustard seed ...	148	407	500	18	3	12	0
1	Til seed ..	40	70	100	3	0	12	0
1	Tiles	100	30	225	8	0	4	6
3	Stone, lime ...	1,400	1,400	2,750	101	13	12	0
1	Ghooting	400	150	825	30	2	2	0
.. ...	Unwrought timber and piles (16*d* +22*g*.)	600	1 350	...	.. ..	10	2	0
1	Bamboos	20	9			0	3	0
2	Coal and coke	825	309	1,850	68	9	4	0
16	Charcoal	3,175	1,587	6,650	246	33	4	0
7	Firewood	1,725	323	3,425	126	17	2	0
246	Passenger boat ..		..	..	.....	69	0	0
510	Empty do.	.....	..	.....	.....	485	9	6
15	Straw	5,050	7,575	10,575	391	52	14	0
13	Oil-cake ...	1,274	1,274	2 975	110	29	12	0
4	Mats	500	4,900	1,150	42	11	8	0
1	Gunny	10	50	150	5	1	8	0
22	Miscellaneous ...	2,559	25,590	6,325	234	63	4	0
,753	Grand Total ...	2,06,257	4,09,535	4,10,250	15 182	3,639	3	0
1,202	Grand Total of same month last year ..	94,389	2,07,342	2,01,225	7,440	2,093	8	6

MEMORANDUM

	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	51	14	7
Amount of tollage for the month	3 639	3	0
Total	3 691	1	7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3 607	10	3
Balance at the end of the month	83	7	4

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Nuddea Toll Station for the month of February 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A	P.
72	Paddy ..	16,980	25,470	31,400	1,121	235	8	0
5	Rice	550	1,512	1,175	41	8	3	0
8	Gram	1,980	2,970	3,775	134	28	5	0
4	Fruits and vegetables	100	150	250	8	1	14	0
1	Jaggery ..	50	150	175	6	1	12	0
5	Sugar	525	6,300	1 300	46	13	0	0
118	Salt ..	24,990	68,722	48,500	1,732	485	0	0
6	Ghee ...	580	16,240	1,900	67	19	0	0
2	Oil ..	650	4,400	1,300	46	13	0	0
3	Tobacco ..	375	2,250	875	31	8	12	0
9	Brass	1,955	78,200	4,200	150	42	0	0
2	Iron ..	4 0	2,250	92	33	9	4	0
1	Silk ...	30	420	150	5	1	8	0
12	Jute ..	2,925	7 312	5,600	200	56	0	0
3	Hides	275	2,750	625	22	6	4	0
17	Linseed	6,580	21,385	12,475	445	93	9	0
3	Mustard seed	760	2,470	1,550	55	11	10	0
2	Til seed	5 5	2,012	1,300	46	9	12	0
1	Bone	200	50	375	13	1	14	0
3	Unwrought timber and piles, 1+232	.....	..	.. ...		44	10	0
11	Steamers ..	...				18	3	0
59	Miscellaneous	12,625	1,01,000	23,925	854	239	4	0
3	Coal and coke	575	215	1 125	40	5	10	0
12	Firewood ...	2,750	687	5 375	191	26	14	0
4	Earthware and earthen-pots	200	50	550	19	0	11	0
840	Passenger boat ...	.....	...		...	289	0	0
104	Empty do.	.....	...	1,44,825	5,172	181	0	6
8	Straw	1,200	300	2,425	86	12	2	0
9	Gunny ..	2,400	24,000	5,000	178	50	0	0
1,322	Grand Total .	80,180	3,71,265	3,01,075	10,741	1,914	3	6
830	Grand Total of same month last year ..	27,274	1,40,775	77,700	2,766	693	9	3

MEMORANDUM

	Rs	A	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...			
Amount of tollage for the month	1,914	3	6
Total ...	1,914	3	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,914	3	6
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of February 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
24	Rice ..	12,413	25,925	25,525	936	155	11	6
1	Wheat ...	80	160	150	6	1	2	0
1	Gram ..	250	500	575	21	4	5	0
15	Pulses and other crops	4,332	3,344	8,850	325	66	6	0
25	Fruits and vegetables	5,812	4 945	12,175	446	92	1	0
2	Jaggery ...	52	104	350	13	3	8	0
32	Ghee ..	2,551	62,725	7.700	282	77	0	0
3	Tobacco ..	213	360	700	26	7	0	0
6	Brass ...	173	4,280	625	23	6	4	0
17	Jute ...	5,346	10,668	10,675	391	106	12	0
19	Mustard seed ..	4,013	5 150	7,975	292	59	13	0
4	Other oil-seeds ...	1,225	3,900	2,450	90	18	6	0
1	Ghooting lime ...	225	125	500	18	2	8	0
5	Ghooting	750	59	1,450	53	3	10	0
6 rafts	Unwrought timber and piles 163 in No)	.....	18,000	.....	...	30	9	0
141	Passenger boats (208 in No)	.....	.....	.....	....	52	0	0
89	Empty boat ...	.....	.....	48,100	1,764	60	2	0
1	Gunny	50	104	175	6	1	12	0
93	Miscellaneous (mixed	17,392	80,037	36,825	1,350	368	4	0
7	Firewood	1,725	325					
2	Passenger							
479 & 6 rafts.	Grand Total ...	54,877	2,14,186	1,64,800	6,042	1,117	1	6
142	Grand Total of same month last year ...	711	4,915	5,425	200	44	15	0

MEMORANDUM

	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			
Amount of tollage for the month	1,117	1	6
Total ...	1,117	1	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	1,117	1	6
Balance at the end of the month			

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

	Traffic, 1884-85.						Traffic, 1883-84.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month			To end of the month.		
Nuddea Rivers.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jellinghee river ...	3,979	3	6	46,057	6	9	2,891	4	9	55,417	9	0
Matabhanga river ...	3,639	3	0	62,301	5	6	2,093	8	6	70,293	6	6
Bhagiruthee river at Nuddea toll-station ...	1,914	3	6	28,528	10	6	693	9	3	23,889	3	9
Ditto at Jungypore toll-station.	1,117	1	6	46,844	0	3	44	15	0	45,397	7	3
Total ...	10,649	11	6	1,83,731	7	0	5,723	5	6	1,94,907	10	9

Calcutta,
The 14th April 1885.

G. F E. S. Neill, Major, s.c.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 11th of April 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
440	Rice and paddy	99,487	1,616
34	Jute	24,850	468
122	Firewood	63,225	794
970	Other articles	1,89,392	3,023
1,566	Total ...	3,76,954	5,901

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the 4 weeks ending 21st February 1885, as compared with the same period of 1884

Staples	1885		1884.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight	Weight	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds.	Rs.
ANIMALS, LIVING — Horses, ponies and mules	No 147	3 151	No 63	1,457	No 84	1,696		
ANIMALS, LIVING — Cattle	,, 103	743	28	588	,, 77	55		
ANIMALS, LIVING — Sheep and goats	,, 3 197	2,782	,, 2,214	2,038	,, 983	744		
ANIMALS, LIVING — Other kinds			4	704			No. 14	704
Borax	6,198	4 909	5,648	4,542	550	367		
Canes and rattans								
Caoutchouc (Indian rubber)								
Chinese and Japanese ware								
Coal and coke, up	94	142	103	152			9	10
Ditto, down	5 06 717	1,7 ,,768	7 61,847	3,43,556			2,56,170	1,70,790
Cotton, raw	21,04,997	2,91,905	24,47,247	3,36,165			3,42,240	39,960
COTTON, MANUFACTURED, Twist and yarn (European)	1,40,257	1,41,815	2,41 819	2,6 , 24			1,01,562	1,27,509
COTTON, MANUFACTURED, Ditto (Indian)	8,007	11,063	7,868	10 738	849	325		
COTTON, MANUFACTURED, Piece goods (European)	9,022	5,809	8 625	5,311	397	498		
COTTON, MANUFACTURED, Ditto (Indian)	1,48 513	1 79 914	1,18 001	1 41,638	29,617	38,276		
DRUGS AND MEDICINES — Asafœtida	17 546	14,268	19,081	15,057			2,135	891
DRUGS AND MEDICINES — Other sorts, not intoxicating	80	162	598	219			208	57
DRUGS AND MEDICINES — Intoxicating drugs (other than opium i.e., arsenic bhang ganja, and churus, &c)	1,4 3	1,396	1,252	1,297	171	159		
	1,904	1,158	1,909	1,434			5	276
DYEING MATERIALS — Indigo	2,498	4,071	968	958	1,532	3,113		
DYEING MATERIALS — Madder or manjit	162	65	305	120			143	65
DYEING MATERIALS — Safflower	152	122	202	114			50	12
DYEING MATERIALS — Turmeric	9,188	6 924	9,373	7 629			185	705
DYEING MATERIALS — Other kinds	13,350	9 0 4	11,949	10 654	1,401			1,650
Earthenware and porcelain	1 374	2 5 4	1 160	2,530	14	5		
FIBROUS PRODUCTS. — Jute, raw	4,490	2,199	5 091	1,831		368	601	
FIBROUS PRODUCTS. — Do, manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	64,331	35,728	56,020	35,911	8,311			185
FIBROUS PRODUCTS. — Other fibres, raw	5 58	2,139	5 895	2,270			300	131
FIBROUS PRODUCTS. — Ditto, manufactured	3 142	1,007	2,962	579	780	428		
FRUITS & NUTS — Cocoanuts	4 819	7 784	4 415	7,079	404	705		
FRUITS & NUTS — All other kinds	32,191	26 083	37,527	25 574			5,336	
GRAM & PULSES — Wheat	2,57,385	1 02 5 5	1,92 705	44 8 5	1,75 680	57,550		
GRAM & PULSES — Grain and pulses	90,175	23 537	1,24 225	31 38			34,050	10,850
GRAM & PULSES — Rice husked	3 12,846	55 202	4,06 046	94, 1			93,200	39,110
GRAM & PULSES — Do, unhusked	14,126	2,283	7 5 4	1 29	90	0 3		
GRAM & PULSES — Other rain and spring crops	8,02 913	58 0 4	4,54 604	1,05 11			1,51,690	45,050
Gums and resins	5,826	2,1 1	4 124	2 0 1	04	1		
HIDES & SKINS — Hides of cattle	1,02 145	67 120	73,00	4 81	29 145	1		
HIDES & SKINS — Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	11,820	6 509	7,024	5 1 5	4 195	1,044		
Horns	1 028	5 9	1 27	620			245	268
LAC — Lac dye	152	105	154	101			23	56
LAC — Do shell	22,150	21 967	14,685	16 13	7 465	5,834		
LAC — Do stick and other kinds	9 651	10,201	20,073	9,802	3,418	399		
LEATHER — Leather, unmanufactured	4 651	3,001	1,498	2,885	23	116		
LEATHER — Ditto, manufactured	2,781	3,156	2 778	4,048	3	108		
Liquors	12	12,387	12,706	17,159			490	4,672
Mats		371	307	261	61	10		
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF — Brass and copper	31 0 0	28 090	32,776	31 50			1,726	3,420
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF — Iron	10 0 2	79,8 0	1,04,269	85 870			4,207	6,180
METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF — Other metals	5 0 4	6 5 5	8,205	8,082			2,347	1,739
Oils	18,198	18 401	14,273	8,340	3 919	5,121		
Opium	59 6 3	60,988	24,481	25,742	37,152	35 25		
Paints and colours	3,309	3 5 3	3,528	3,611			19	18
PROVISIONS — Ghee	31,044	30, 27	30,194	29,185	1,150	1 342		
PROVISIONS — Other kinds	5,672	6,176	5,673	6 6 4				459
Railway materials — Construction Account	3,01,905	14,4 ,	2,97 381	6 9 4	94,684	7,501		
Railway materials — Ditto ditto, Foreign	1 03,140	56,073	1,76,226	1,37,122			73,086	80,549
Salt	6 18 892	1 98 8 0	4,64 156	1,17,251	1,54,698	21,585		
SALTPETRE, &C — Saltpetre	70 357	36,082	80,103	38,882			5,746	2,800
SALTPETRE, &C — Other saline substances	16 762	5 140	21,704	6,102			4,985	2,962
SEEDS — Oil-seeds — Lin seed	29,255	13 136	51,055	21,800			21,800	8,760
SEEDS — Oil-seeds — Mustard and rape	1,56 031	41 061	2,61,971	80,153			1,05 940	38,400
SEEDS — Oil-seeds — Til or gingelly	1,18 169	28 439	1 44 099	35 5 9			25,980	7,000
SEEDS — Oil-seeds — Other oil seeds	6,054	1 059	33 184	8 789			27,110	7,730
SEEDS — Other seeds — Indigo seed	1,90,751	57,590	1 09,673	47,090	21 260	10,490		
SEEDS — Other seeds — Tea seed								
SEEDS — Other seeds — Other kinds	19,214	7 051	22 224	8,231			3,010	1,180
SILK — Silk, raw	2,827	2,705	2,582	2,444	245	321		
SILK — Do, manufactured (European)								
SILK — Do, ditto (Indian)	269	145	305	262			36	117
Spices	41,825	26 445	18,256	12 034	23,569	14,421		
Stone and marble	90,619	14 461	88 980	11 458	1,739	3,006		
SUGAR — Sugar, refined	1,20,532	31,839	1,45,199	35,244			24,667	3,404
SUGAR — Do, unrefined	2,68 4 6	54,737	2,34,949	45 188	33,477	9,249		
TEA — Tea, Indian	1,879	2 230	2,790	5,224			911	2,994
TEA — Do, Foreign	7 8	37	1,725	52			917	15
Tobacco	12,640	6,664	15 4 0	8,539			2,946	1,875
WOOD — Timber	44,097	9 635	44,908	10,570			811	935
WOOD — Firewood	60,362	4 165	68 108	4,944			8,646	679
WOOL — Wool, raw	1,308	1,143	795	492	687	651		
WOOL — Do, manufactured (European)								
WOOL — Wool manufactured (Indian)	1,309	1,350	1 142	1,121	257	229		
WOOL — Shawls			6	3			6	3
All other articles of merchandise	2,23,948	1,37 732	1,93 711	1,42,295	20,237			4,563
Government stores	17 51	28 908	16 21	29 989	1,030			1,081
Minerals	1,98,494	26 9 3	78,003	19,599	27,391	7,394		
Total	71,55 694	22 80,919	78,23,287	26,46,551	6,41,015	2,54,592	13,07,608	6,20,224

N. ST.L. CARTER,
Traffic Manager.

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during four weeks ending 21st February 1885.

INCREASES.

Salt.—The increase under this head is accounted for by larger despatches to Patna, Behar, and Oudh from Howrah

Wheat.—There has been a marked improvement in this staple due to a better demand at Calcutta for export

Piece-goods.—This increase may be attributed to the very depressed state of the market in February 1884.

Hides.—Brisk demand and good prices in the Calcutta market are the reasons for the increase in this commodity.

Opium.—A larger outturn this season accounts for the increase in this staple

Lac.—Due to better demand in the Home markets.

Spices.—This increase is assignable to ordinary fluctuation of trade

Minerals.—The increase under this head was principally in lime despatched for the Gunduck Bridge and the Port of Calcutta.

DECREASES.

Coal.—The decrease in the upward coal is attributable to less demand from the foreign railways, and that in the downward traffic to less despatches to Howrah for the Eastern Bengal Railway and private sales.

Cotton.—No business could be done in this staple owing to high sea freights and holders of stock asking extreme prices; hence the decrease

Pulses and spring crops.—The decrease in these staples is attributable to want of local demand.

Rice (*husked and unhusked*).—This is also due to want of local demand.

Seeds.—This decrease is accounted for by the state of the Calcutta market, the transactions in linseed having been few and the quotations for rape were merely nominal, while the stocks of *til* seed were exhausted

Railway Materials, Foreign.—Due to falling off in the despatches to State and other Railways which were under construction last year.

N ST.L. CARTER, *Traffic Manager*.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 9*th April* 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 *on* 1,509½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	250,702	3,19,692 7 0	28,14,680 10	6,66,651 1 0	16,835 4 6	10,02,579 12 6	67,180	118,458½	185,638½
Or per mile of railway		211 12 7		441 8 10	11 2 5	664 2 10			
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ..	2,998,833	37,76 834 9 0	2,06,94 805 30	75,40,985 11 11	2,16,577 4 1	1,15,43,397 11 0	851,326½	1,308,004½	2,159,331½
Total for 14 weeks	3,258,025	40,96,527 0 0	3,23,09,486 0	82 16,036 14 11	2,33,412 8 7	1,25,45,976 7 6	918,506½	1,420,462½	2,338,970
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2(1,728½	2,56,543 11 5	25,31,295 0	6,47,316 12 3	17,864 0 5	9,01,714 8 1	63,486	129,242	192,728
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	156 11 3		428 13 3	11 13 3	597 5 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	3,071,880½	38,43,505 9 4	3,72,34,994 0	94,58,501 4 6	2,65,260 13 1	1,35,58,267 10 11	864,919	1,760,767	2,625,686

The increase in coaching traffic is due to a large number of passengers having travelled on the occasion of the eclipse of the moon and to running of troop extra trains

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	9,01,715	597	1,509½	10,02,579	664	1,509½	5,02,87,060	33,314	1,509½	4,29,88,347	28,479	... ..	72,98,713

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 *on* 57½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	13,673	7 491 3 0	80,839 0	4,465 4 6	74 5 0	12 030 12 0	1,626½	807½	2,434
Or per mile of railway	239	130 15 5	1,513 10	78 1 0	1 4 19	210 5 3	...	...	... ...
For previous 13 weeks of half year	169 604	1,02,282 3 0	6,01,948 30	41,425 14 0	926 14 6	1,44,634 15 6	21,933	11,168.	33,101
Total for 14 weeks	183,277	1,00,775 6 0	6,84,787 30	45,891 2 0	1,001 3 6	1,56,665 11 6	23,579½	11,975½	35,555
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,985	6,523 15 3	51,709 10	3,705 6 0	142 6 0	10,371 11 3	1,681	969	2,650
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	211	114 0 10	905 30	64 12 6	2 7 10	191 5 2	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	166 908	91,816 6 7	5 83,668 30	38,400 11 7	1,143 13 9	1,31,360 15 7	24,856	10,476	35,128

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	10,372	181	57½	12,031	210	57½	4,64,687	8,123	57½	5,44,085	9,515	79,398	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	3,955	517 1 0	17,576 10	477 2 0	32 1 0	1,046 4 0	161	168	329
Or per mile of railway		43 1 5		39 12 2	4 5 5	87 3 0			
For previous 13 weeks of half year	27,021	4,918 4 0	2,51,049 18	6,791 12 0	515 0 0	11,625 0 0	2,224½	1,664½	3,889
Total for 14 weeks	31,276	5,435 5 0	2,68,626 28	7,268 14 0	547 1 0	12,671 4 0	2,385½	1,832½	4,218
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,523½	385 10 8	14,605 0	412 0 0	25 0 0	851 0 8	148	184	332
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		32 15 7		34 13 10	2 1 4	70 14 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	74,939	5,951 4 5	2,47,721 30	5,955 3 0	474 5 7	12,257 11 8	2,752	2,224	4,976

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. AAA. Railway, dated 23rd July 1884.

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	851	71	12	1,046	87	12	46 7	3 804	12	48 383	4 031	1,868	

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	7,105	5,271 0 0	30,087 30	4,087 11 0	154 7 0	9,760 4 0	1,512	997½	2,509½
Or per mile of railway		70 12 0		54 15 1	2 1 2	127 10 3			
For previous 13 weeks of half year	79,801	65,617 0 0	10,82,731 10	57,069 9 3	2,174 4 3	1,24,860 13 6	10,847½	17,290½	28,137½
Total for 14 weeks	86,911	71,888 0 0	11,12,819 20	61,157 4 3	2,328 11 3	1,34,620 1 6	12,360½	18,287½	30,647
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,992½	4,121 3 4	62,009 20	4,214 0 0	146 1 0	8,471 4 4	850	1,225	1,815
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		55 5 1		56 9 0	1 15 3	113 9 4			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	67,730	56,049 14 1	8,17,864 0	59,956 1 9	1,630 7 6	1,09,179 7 6	7,901	16,784	25,447

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. AAA. Railway, dated 23rd July 1884.

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
74½	8,472	114	74½	9,509	128	74½	3 34 731	4,702	74½	3 99 838	5 317	41,194	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	27,757	8,092 6 0	37,088 30	673 4 0	5 0 0	8,769 10 0	935	121	1,056
Or per mile of railway		367 13 4		30 8 11	0 3 8	398 0 11	...	...	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	258,176	70,062 14 0	3,20,774 20	5,797 15 0	68 0 0	75,928 13 0	12,979½	3,817	17,696½
Total for 14 weeks	285,933	78,155 4 0	3 57 863 10	6,470 3 0	73 0 0	84,698 7 0	13,907½	5,453	18,752½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st January to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.....	..		22	8,770	399	.			22	80,934	3 678	.	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	119,715	*90,798 0 0	3,65,815 0	37,597 0 0	13,965 0 0	1,42,360 0 0	12,854	6,213	19,067
Or per mile of railway	512	390 0 0	1,570 0	161 0 0		551 0 0			..
For previous 12 weeks of half year ...	1,089 912	4 95,240 0 0	31,48 602 0	4,56,244 0 0	75,100 0 0	10,26,833 0 0	138,590	76,549	215,145
Total for 13 weeks	1,209,197	5,86 038 0 0	35,14,507 0	4,93 841 0 0	89,374 0 0	11,69,193 0 0	151,450	82,762	234,212
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,435	37,090 0 0	3,77,294 0	45,937 0 0	5,166 0 0	89,102 0 0	9,811	7,318	17,159
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	319	163 0 0	1,619 0	197 0 0		360 0 0	. .		
Total to corresponding date of previous year . .	1 185,341	5,54 816 0 0	33,07,650 0	4,87,513 0 0	77,806 '0 0	11 20,135 0 0	120,501	90,969	211,660

Audited up to 21st February.

Increase due to Chooromony Jogs (Ganges bathing festival).

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
233	89,102	382	233	1,42,360	611	216	50,87,277	23,552	219	56,70,840	24,554	2,83,563	... ..

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th March 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	28,694	*12,227 0 0	29,637 0	1,082 0 0	18 0 0	14,029 0 0	2,847	1,319	3,966
Or per mile of railway	202	98 0 0	217 0	13 0 0		111 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	243,210	92,077 0 0	2,73,679 0	19,846 0 0	307 0 0	1,12,230 0 0	42,376	14,635	56,120
Total for 13 weeks	273,914	1,04,414 0 0	3,03,716 0	21,128 0 0	317 0 0	1,26,259 0 0	47,417	15,944	63,361
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,718	6,089 0 0	10,068 0	873 0 0	91 0 0	7,053 0 0	2,170	576	2,746
Per 114 miles of railway corresponding period of previous year	164	83 0 0	88 0	8 0 0		61 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	234,590	83,389 0 0	1,71,920 0	7,857 0 0	629 0 0	91,775 0 0	25,022	5,619	30,716

Audited up to 21st February.

* Increase due to Chooromony Joga (Ganges bathing festival)

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 29th March 1884.			Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
114	7 053	62	126	14,029	111	48	1,50,890	3,143	125	4,89,590	3,900	3,37,700	....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 28th March 1885 ..	8,891	0	0
Corresponding week last year ..	9,410	11	3
Decrease	519	11	3
Receipts from 1st January to 28th March 1885	76,573	2	9
From 1st January to 29th March 1884	79,453	2	5
Decrease	2,879	15	8
		Miles.	
Miles open week ending 28th March 1885		50½	
Corresponding week last year		50	
Increase		½	
	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 28th March 1885	175	3	1
Corresponding week last year	188	3	5
Decrease	13	0	4

Darjeeling, the 6th April 1885. W. Stevenson, *Secretary*

Printed and published by Edwin Morris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—15th April 1885.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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LIBERALITY OF BABOOS ISHUR PROSAD GORGA, JYOTI PROSAD GORGA, AND RAM PROSAD GORGA.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 18th April 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A memorandum from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 66, dated the 25th February 1885, and its annexure, on the subject of an offer made by the proprietors of the Maisadul Estate, in the district of Midnapore, to start a technical school for teaching Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, &c., in connection with the Midnapore Hardinge School.

Read also—

A letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 1955, dated the 19th March 1885, on the same subject.

The proposal to establish a branch for technical education in connection with the Midnapore Hardinge School had engaged the attention of the School authorities; but it was found that Rs. 700 were required for the erection of a shed and the purchase of the necessary tools, &c., and that a guaranteed monthly subscription of not less than Rs 70 was also necessary for the first year. After the school had passed the initial stage, it was hoped that it would prove partly self-supporting.

The difficulties in the way of starting the technical branch of this school have now been obviated by the liberality of Baboos Ishur Prosad Gorga, Jyoti Prosad Gorga, and Ram Prosad Gorga, the proprietors of the Maisadul Estate, who have now liberally offered a donation of Rs. 500 in furtherance of the objects in view. They have further promised to endow the school with a sum of Rs. 5,000.

2. In accepting the liberal offer, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to Baboos Ishur Prosad Gorga, Jyoti Prosad Gorga, and Ram Prosad Gorga, for their liberality and public spirit in the cause of education.

ORDERED that the Fund thus established be designated the "Maisadul Technical School Fund," and that the Magistrate of Midnapore be appointed the administrator of the Fund.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th April 1885.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Div. 1	Burdwan, April 18 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot with short intervals of comparative coolness. Rain much wanted for agricultural operations. Price of rice varies from 18 seers 5 chittacks to 17 seers per rupee. Sporadic cases of small-pox and cholera are reported from many places.
Burdwan Div. 2	Bankoora, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—hot and sultry with occasional high winds. Standing crops being irrigated are progressing favourably. Rain much wanted to facilitate ploughing. Rice is selling at from 15 to 22 seers per rupee. Health good.
Burdwan Div. 3	Beerbhoom, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Rain wanted for ploughing; prices slightly higher than before. Cholera increasing; health of district otherwise good. Labouring classes are feeling pressure of scarcity.
Burdwan Div. 4	Midnapore, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—days very hot. Rain much wanted. Public health fair.
Burdwan Div. 5	Hooghly, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain urgently wanted for ploughing. Agriculture is at a stand-still. Public health improved.
	Howrah, „ 20 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain is urgently wanted. Cultivation is backward for want of rain.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Div. 6	24-Pergha. April 20 '85	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Lands are being ploughed. There are no crops on the ground. Public health is generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from all parts of the district.
Presidency Div. 7	Nuddea, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Ploughing is going on, but rain is indispensably needed;
	Kooshtea ..	0·27	*boro* paddy and sugarcane are doing well. Cholera has abated in Kooshtea and Ranaghat, but it has appeared in thana Damurhuda in the Chooadanga sub-division.
Presidency Div. 8	Khoolna, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—days hot with southerly breeze. *Boro* paddy is being cut, ploughing for *aus* paddy is going on; rain for sowing is wanted. Public health is fair; there is some cattle-disease in the district.
Presidency Div. 9	Jessore, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain is very badly wanted and cultivation is almost stopped in consequence. Fever, cholera and cattle-disease are reported.
Presidency Div. 10	Moorshedabad, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather very hot and dry. Ploughing is going on for early paddy which is being sown in some parts of the Jungipore sub-division, but rain is badly wanted. A few cases of cholera are reported from the Lalbagh sub-division and the Sudder station, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye Div. 11	Dinagepore, April 17 '85	Nil	Weather—getting hotter again. Lands are under preparation for *bhadoi* crops. Sowing of jute and *boro* paddy has commenced in some parts. Cases of cholera are reported from many parts of the district. Rice is selling at from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
Rajshahye Div. 12	Rajshahye, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—extremely hot. Rain most urgently wanted for preparation of lands for paddy, *til*, and jute. Prospects of *boro* paddy in Nowgong continue fair. Scarcity of water much felt in thanas Puthia, Bagmar and Tanore. Cholera is general throughout district. Small-pox also prevails.
Rajshahye Div. 13	Rungpore „ 18 „	0·16	Weather—hot with strong westerly winds. Prospects of *aus* paddy promising.
	Gaibanda ..	0·27	Sowing of ginger has commenced. Sporadic cases of cholera are still occurring
	Kurigram ..	0·27	in the interior of the district, public health otherwise good.
	Nilphamari	0·39	
Rajshahye Div. 14	Bogra, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops finished; outturn fair. Rain much wanted. Cholera and fever are prevalent in many parts of the district.
Rajshahye Div. 15	Pubna, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—very hot, with strong south-westerly winds; the heat is almost unbearable, and there is no sign of rain. Public health fair, only sporadic cases of cholera are reported from certain places.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Division 16	Darjeeling, „ 18 „	0·68	Weather—warmer than usual at this season of the year. State and prospects of crops everywhere good. Public health good.
Dacca Division 17	Julpigoree, „ 18 „	·26	Weather—hot with westerly winds. Prospects of early paddy good, so far sowing is going on. Planting of sugarcane has commenced. Public health good.
Dacca Division 18	Dacca, April 18 '85	0·79	Weather—hot and windy. *Boro* paddy is being harvested. Sowing of *aman*
	Munshigunge ..	0·40	and *aus* paddy is going on. Prospects of crops favourable. Several cases of
	Narainguage ..	0·32	small-pox prevail in the town of Dacca, and sporadic cases of cholera in the district.
Dacca Division 19	Furreedpore, „ 18 „	Nil	Weather—hot. Outturn of *rubbee* crops is very good. Rain generally wanted.
	Madaripore ..	0·96	Health fair.
Dacca Division 20	Backergunge, „ 18 „	0·55	Weather—hot. There has been some rain more or less all over the district. The fall has not been sufficient. Prospects of crops fair. There are sporadic cases of cholera in several parts of the district.
Dacca Division 21	Mymensingh, „ 17 „	Nil	Weather—very hot with strong winds. Sowing operations are progressing.
	Jamalpore ..	0·8	Prospects good. There is a good deal of cholera about the district.
	Netrokona .	0·44	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall in Stations in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—concld.			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divn. 23	Chittagong, April 20 '85	0·04	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair; prices stationary. Cholera continues.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Noakhally, " 17 "	0·26	Weather—warm and sultry with high southerly winds *Rabbee* crops are still being harvested, outturn seems fair; sowings of *aus* paddy have commenced. Sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported
	Penny	2·02	
Chittagong Divn. 25	Tipperah " 16 "	3·71	Weather—unsettled; storms alternating with bright sunshine. Prospects generally most favourable; young paddy and jute are coming on well. Cholera is spreading and cattle-disease is reported from the south
	Chandpore	1·86	
Chittagong Divn. 26	Chittagong Hill Tracts. " 14 "	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy. *Joom* burning still continues; lands are being prepared for *aus* paddy; tobacco is being gathered
	Hill Tipperah, " 15 "	1·55	Weather—warm and occasionally rainy, strong winds from the south. *Til* is being sown and tobacco cut, prospects of *boro* paddy and chillies fair. Public health good.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, April 18 '85	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops nearly completed, and threshing is in progress; prices stationary No report regarding health has been received from Behar; public health in other parts good.
Patna Divn. 27	Gya, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds. Outturn of *rubbee* crops is from 10 annas in the Nowada sub-division to 14 annas in Jehanabad, sugarcane is doing well; outturn of opium good Prices not so high as last year, but stationary. Health not good in Nowada.
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad,		Not received
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga, " 18 "		Weather—hot with strong west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops over; rain urgently required for agricultural operations; prices rising. Public health good.
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds *Rubbee* crops have been harvested, and sowings of *bhadoi* crops are in progress, rain is wanted, prices show a tendency to rise Public health on the whole good.
Patna Divn. 31	Sarun, " 18 "	1	Weather—bright and hot with high west winds No important crops on the ground except *cheena*, sugarcane, and indigo, which are being irrigated. Public health good
Patna Divn. 32	Chumparun " 18 "	Nil	Weather—getting hot with strong westerly winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost finished, opium weighments are in progress, prices stationary. Public health fair, some cases of fever and small pox are reported.
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, April 18 '85	Nil	Weather—high west winds prevailing during the week. Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is nearly completed; prices steady Public health fairly good.
	Begusarai	0·10	
	Jamui	0·20	
Bhagulpore Divn. 34	Bhagulpore, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Sugarcane is doing well; paddy and *moong* have been sown in the north and have germinated, and lands are being broken and prepared for sowings elsewhere, rain is very much wanted. Prices stationary Public health good
Bhagulpore Divn. 35	Purneah, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds A little crop is on the ground; *bhadoi* crops are sown in parts of the district, rain required Health fair.
Bhagulpore Divn. 36	Maldah, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot and dry with strong westerly winds Prospects of *boro* paddy is still fair, but will suffer if the drought continues, and ploughing will be postponed Prices of food grains are stationary, common rice is selling at an average of 16 seers per rupee There are sporadic cases of cholera in most of the thanas
Bhagulpore Divn. 37	Sonthal Pergns. " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot, west winds prevailing throughout the week, but not quite steady *Mohua* flowers are still falling, outturn will be good, but not quite such as last year *Boro* paddy is doing well in Rajmehal, but rain wanted in Pakour for this crop Cholera and small-pox prevail in Pakour, Rajmehal, and Jamtara, otherwise general health good
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 38	Cuttack, April 17 '85	Nil	Weather—hot. *Dalua* is being reaped, ploughing is in progress; common rice is selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee in town, and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Public health generally good, only sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are occurring in some places
Orissa Divn. 39	Pooree, " 16 "	Nil	Weather—hot with clouds. Lands are still being ploughed an dmanured for ensuing *sarad* crops, sugarcane and cotton are thriving, *dalua* is being harvested; common rice is selling at an average of 22 seers per rupee in the Sudder station, and 21 seers 9 chittacks in the Khordha sub-division. Cholera is still being reported
Orissa Divn. 40	Balasore " 17 "	Nil	Weather—hot. Some rain fell in the south of the district; ploughing operations are going on well. Cholera is reported from several places in the interior, otherwise public health good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
42	Hazaribagh, April 17 '85	Nil	Weather—hot and windy No crops on the ground; prices of food-grains slightly rising Public health generally good.
43	Lohardugga, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable Slight rain fell throughout the district during the early part of the week, but not sufficient to be gauged; *mohua* crop is fair, and is still being gathered; mango crop is a total failure, prices stationary. A few cases of small pox and cattle-disease are reported.
43	Singbhoom, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—extremely hot. *Mohua* still yielding good outturn Cholera has disappeared from Chyebassa, but it prevails in Chackuridhurpore and two or three other villages. Fever also reported from parts of the district; otherwise public health good.
44	Manbhoom, " 18 "	Nil	Weather—hot and dry with westerly winds. Gathering of *mohua* flowers nearly over, outturn fair; there will be very few mangoes, sugarcane is being planted; cotton pods are opening; coarse rice sold on the 18th instant in the Purulia market at 19 seers per rupee. Cholera, small-pox and cattle-disease in places.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st April 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Divisions	District	Representative station	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air pressure. Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore*	29 702	29 842	—	S	?	94·6	13th April	73 3	13th April	90·3	75·4	82·3	—	88·9
		False Point	29 821	29 843	—·017	SW	319	89 6	12,13,15, & 16th Apl	77 1	15th ,,	83 7	78·2	80·5	—1·4	86·5
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 749	29 829	—·009	SW	86	105·9	16th ,,	75 8	11th ,,	102 5	77·2	89·8	—0·6	90·7
	Balasore	Balasore	29 776	29 854	—	SSW	171 1	101·4	16th ,,	71·8	11th ,,	99 0	75 1	86·5	—	90·9
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29 799	29 825	— 054	S	250	91·7	16th ,,	79·5	18 & 18th April	90 7	80·0	85·4	+0·9	87·0
	South 24 Pergunnahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 661	29 809	—	S	123·7	102·4	16th ,,	71 7	11th ,,	100 3	76·2	91·2	—	93 2
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	29 787	29 808	—·047	SW	178	105 5	16th ,,	73 3	12th ,,	101 3	76 6	89·9	+3·5	89·9
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 703	29 801	— 028	W	90·3	107 1	14th&16th April	69 4	11th ,,	104·9	75·9	90·4	+2·3	93·9
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started.													
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29·469	—	—	SW	121 7	107 5	17th ,,	69 3	11th ,,	104 9	75 1	90·0	—	93·2
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 719	29 787	— 031	WSW	130 7	105 2	17th ,,	66 7	11th ,,	101·1	74 1	87 6	—1·1	93 5
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Complete Observations not to hand.													
	Jessore	Jessore	29 708	29 801	— 036	W	108	105 3	16th ,,	75 4	11th ,,	102 4	78·7	90·6	+3 7	91 2
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 799	29 889	—·002	S S E	199	88 6	17th ,,	70 0	11 & 12th April	87 0	73 1	80 1	—1 9	84 7
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29·772	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SSW	194 0	89 7	11th April	72 0	12th ,,	88 6	76 6	82·6	—	85 3
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 779	—	—	SW	176	101 5	16th&17th April	69 9	11th ,,	97 9	74 6	86 3	—	87·2
	Dacca	Dacca	29 794	29 816	— 020	SSE	168	96·7	16th ,,	69 1	14th ,,	94 4	73 9	84 1	0	87·6
	Commillah	Commillah	29 803	29 830	—	SE	137 8	92 3	11th&15th April	67 3	13th ,,	91 1	74 1	82 6	—	85·7
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 694	—	—	SW	146 8	101 9	15th ,,	64 1	11th ,,	96 5	67·0	82·7	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29·709	—	—	ESE	119 4	105 8	17th ,,	?	—	99 7	?	?	—	89 6
		Serajgunge	29 741	29 795	—	S	177 7	105 0	17th ,,	67 1	11th ,,	100 3	73 2	86 8	—	86 4
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29·714*	29 788*	—	SW	130 8	104·4*	17th ,,	63 7*	11th ,,	100·7*	71 2*	85·9*	—	88 6
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 639	29 759	—	ENE	171 9	103 1	17th ,,	65 7	11th ,,	97 1	69 9	83 5	—	86 4
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 664	29 789	—	E,SE	126	98 5	17th ,,	63·9	11th ,,	93 3	67 7	80 6	—	84 6
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29 583	29 872	—	E	78 2	91 0	15th&17th April	64 1	11th ,,	88 6	68 9	78·8	—	83·1
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22 958	—	—	Calm	220 2	64 5	17th ,,	43 5	11th ,,	60·3	47 8	54 1	—	55·1
North Behar.	Purneah	Purneah	29 643	29 768	—·042	ESE	83 5	104 2	16th&17th April	64·9	11 & 16th April	99·2	68 2	83·7	—0·1	89 6
	North Bhagulpore															
	Monufferpore	Monufferpore	Observations not recorded													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 629	29 795	— 008	WNW	162	103 5	17th ,,	67 9	11th ,,	98 3	73 4	85·4	+1·3	89·7
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 535	29 761	—	NW	284 5	105 0	15th ,,	61 4	16th ,,	99 5	67 9	83 9	—	90·7
	Sarun	Chupra	29·6**	—	—	W	171 8	103 0†	17th ,,	67 5	14th ,,	103 1†	71·0†	85·6†	—	89·7
South Behar.	Shahabad	Behree	29 4**	29 800	—	W	343 0	103 5	13th ,,	71·0	11th ,,	97·3	79 0	88 5	—	90·7
		Buxar	29 55*	29 795	—	WNW	305 0	101 9	16th ,,	69 5	11th ,,	99 6	72 4	86 0	—	94 1
		Arrah	29 586	29 791	—	WNW	158 1	104 4	15th ,,	60 9	15th ,,	101 9	67 5	84·7	—	93
	Gya	Gya	29 611	29 781	?	W	177 1	105 2	13,15&16th April	62 3	17th ,,	103 5	65·6	84 5	—4 5	99·1
	Patna	Bankipore	29 608	29 789	—·022	W	134·9	105 1	17th ,,	68 2	11th ,,	102 1	73·9	88·0	+0·9	91·7
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29·604	29 795	—	W	343	99 1	16th ,,	66·0	11th ,,	98·0	73·0	85·5	—	91·1
	Monghyr															
Chutia Nagpur.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghar	29·391	—	—	NW	163·0	106·5	15th ,,	66 4	11th ,,	102·9	73·2	88·0	—	93·1
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 839	29·791	— 005	NW	239 1	99·3	15th&16th	67·7	11th ,,	97 2	73·2	85·2	+0·9	90·1
	Lohardugga	Manbhoom	27·718	29·791	—	—	—	99 0	16th ,,	69 6	11th ,,	98·9	73·0	85·9	—	91·1
	Manbhoom															
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·048	—	—	NW,SSW	248·0	102·2	16th ,,	69·5	11th ,,	104·1	75 6	89·8	—	96·1

* Means for 6 days
† Ditto 5 ,,

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the ... The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast ... tions of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in each district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-div... the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district standing on record divided by the number of stations. A ...

for the week ending Friday, the 17th April 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud-amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall at week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL — Of week: Mean for district	Of week: Normal mean.	Since 1st of Month: Mean for district	Since 1st of Month: Normal mean.	Since 1st of Month: Variation	Since 15th May 1884: Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884: Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884: Variation	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
75	1·3	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	Orissa.
77	3·0	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·15	0·69	−0·54	54·90	60·11	−5·21	0·0	0·8	False Point		
84	0	Nil	Nil	0·61	0·61	0·61	0	53·16	55·17	−2·01	0·0	0·6	Cuttack	Cuttack	
48	0·6	Nil	0·04	0·47	0·23	0·91	−0·68	59·78	57·01	+2·77	0·2	1·0	Balasore	Balasore	
76	5·7	Nil	Nil	0·36	0·07	0·60	−0·53	74·77	65·18	+9·59	0·0	0·6	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs
26	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·66	−0·66	45·11	54·01	−8·90	0·0	0·6	Midnapore	Midnapore	
58	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·27	+0·03	0·78	−0·75	52·67	54·96	−2·29	0·0	0·8	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
31	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·49	0·01	0·97	−0·95	37·39	50·04	−12·65	0·0	0·6	Burdwan	Burdwan	South-West Bengal.
													Bankoora	Bankoora	
19	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·05	0·35	−0·30	40·86	53·59	−12·73	0·0	0·4	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
35	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·08	1·8	−0·75	36·50	52·60	−16·01	0·0	0·4	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
			Nil	0·57	0·06	1·39	−1·33	38·45	54·00	−15·55	0·0	0·7	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
61	0·0	Nil	Nil	0·79	0·05	1·56	−1·51	57·10	58·31	−1·21	0·0	1·1	Jessore	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
71	6·3	0·89	0·90	0·5	2·01	0·[illegible]	+1·06	111·84	116·12	−4·28	2·0	0·9	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
			0·05	0·67	0·10	1·41	−1·31	67·38	92·37	−24·99	1·6	1·1	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			0·46	0·18	0·52	1·31	−0·79	87·11	81·58	+5·53	0·8	1·1	Barrisal	Backergunge	
71	6·9	0·83	1·71	0·10	1·75	1·59	+0·16	109·37	119·[illegible]	−10·[illegible]	1·0	1·4	Noakholly	Noakholly	
74	0·0	Nil	0·07	0·08	0·39	1·55	−1·16	46·83	61·94	−15·11	0·1	1·4	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
75	2·0	0·57	0·38	0·63	0·54	1·80	−1·26	53·60	65·20	−11·60	1·7	1·4	Dacca	Dacca	
75	3·9	3·00	1·96	0·8[illegible]	2·12	2·05	+0·07	70·75	79·06	−8·31	2·0	1·5	Commillah	Commillah	
—	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·0[illegible]	0·10	1·52	1·4[illegible]	48·20	73·60	25·40	0·0	1·1	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
48	1·4	Nil											Boura		
56	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·3[illegible]	0·65	0·87	−0·8[illegible]	39,34[illegible]	59·[illegible]	−20·05	0·0	0·8	Serajgunge	Boura and Pubna	North Bengal.
57°	0°	Nil	Nil	0·[illegible]	0·01	0·70	−0·69	35·00	56·07	−21·01	0·0	0·5	Bhauleah Rajshahye	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah	
49	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·07	0·20	−0·13	39·13	58·[illegible]	−1·[illegible]	0·0	0·3	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
60	1·7	0·15	0·21	0·[illegible]	0·60	1·18	−0·58	52·19	79·01	−26·82	0·5	0·9	Rungpore	Rungpore	
65	1·0	0·27	0·21	0·6[illegible]	1·30	1·51	−0·21	100·01	127·87	−17·86	0·6	1·0	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
80	6·9	0·66	0·98	1·6[illegible]	3·34	2·80	+1·14	123·84	108·33	15·85	1·[illegible]	2·4	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
48	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·2[illegible]	0·03	0·4	−0·40	47·11	59·58	−12·47	0·0	0·3	Purneah	Purneah	North Behar.
													Turreeanee	North Bhaugulpore	
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
39	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·01	0·51	−0·50	35·38	44·03	−8·65	0·0	0·3	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
41	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·28	−0·28	42·40	45·75	−3·35	0·0	0·2	Motiharee	Chumparun	
36	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·05	0·15	−0·10	31·61	42·38	−10·77	0·0	0·4	Chupra	Saran	
16	1·3	Nil											Deuree		
21	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·12	−0·12	30·13	40·85	−10·72	0·0	0·2	Buxar	Shahabad	South Behar.
25	0·1	Nil											Arrah		
15	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·01	0·23	−0·11	29·53	41·24	−11·90	0·0	0·2	Gya	Gya	
33	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·08	0·11	−0·05	29·65	41·84	−12·19	0·0	0·3	Bankipore	Patna	
	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·10	0·25	−0·15	31·80	43·58	−11·78	0·0	0·3	Bhagulpore	South Bhaglpore	
														Monghyr	
	0	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·04	0·53	−0·29	34·67	50·40	−15·73	0·0	0·5	Doomka	Soonteal Pergunnahs	
	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·16	0·13	+0·03	36·80	48·83	−12·03	0·0	0·5	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Chutia Nagpore.
38	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·12	0·37	−0·25	39·00	50·05	−11·01	0·4	0·6	Ranchee	Lonarcugga	
														Manbhoom	
31	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·49	−0·49	46·48	54·74	−8·26	0·0	0·8	Chyebassa	Singhboom	

...riod for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater ...10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "Rainfall at observ... ...nal stations for the period in question during the past 15 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received ...y in one hundredth of an inch fall.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th April 1885.

Meteorological division	District	Station	Rainfall: Saturday, 11th April	Sunday, 12th April	Monday, 13th April	Tuesday, 14th April	Wednesday, 15th April	Thursday, 16th April	Friday, 17th April	Total: Number of rainy days	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st to 17th April 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 17th April	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 27	64 89	54 32
		Khurdah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	64 65	60 66
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	62 57	53 85
		False Point								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 75	53 95	71 16
		Hooktoll								Nil	Nil	Nil		39 42	
	Cuttack	Jugutsingpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 30	57 50	48 30
		Banki								Nil	Nil	0 27		48'37	
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	1 88	0 56	57 53	59'14
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0'56	46 99	55 71
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil	0 57	1 10	51 72	57 92
	Balasore	Chandbali	0 20							1	0 20	0 40	0 65	65,15	57 37
		Bhudruck								Nil	Nil	0 35	1 16	61 41	55 04
		soran								Nil	Nil	0 34	0 94	49 74	55 14
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 42	72 24	61 61
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 60	52 28	50 79
		Barripoosh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	57 48	48 09
South-West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 54	70 16	65 28
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	84 [illegible]	68 00
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 41	48 10	54 15
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	47 69	51 12
		Ghautal								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 12	59 56	64 71
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	0 17	0 77	70 35	61 39
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 83	61 51	56 79
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 77	5 [illegible]	52 25
		Dum Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 72	51 [illegible]	52 51
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 [illegible]	64 16	56 98
		Bussorhat								Nil	Nil	Nil			
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 15	48 55	51 49
		Mohesreka (*Gulsherah*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 63	46 13	55 97
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	0 05	85	60 61	52 65
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 85	4 [illegible]	51 09
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	08 59
	Burdwan	Culna								Nil	Nil	0 01	1 07	38 35	47 28
		Burdwan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	36 13	51 53
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	0 06	0 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	51 10
		Ramesgunge								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 40	41 79	49 38
													0 60		
	Bankoora	Bankoora								Nil	Nil	Nil		58 80	53 37
		Indas								Nil	Nil	Nil			
		Boalmpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	40 80	51 81
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 07			
		Mulleea								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 00	36 40	40 99
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil			
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 0	48 46	57 90
		Gungajalghatti								Nil	Nil	Nil			
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 [illegible]	45 00	00 07
		Hotampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61		54 73
	Nuddea	Bongong								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 15	37 98	45 80
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	39 81	51 09
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 15	36 42	50 53
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	0 04	1 [illegible]	38 99	53 93
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	0 01	1 [illegible]	39 07	51 81
		Kooshtea								Nil	Nil	0 30	1 [illegible]	44 05	53 72
	Khoolna	Satkira								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 20	65 75	58 62
		Bagerhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	71 73	65 [illegible]
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	0 12	1 [illegible]	65 05	59 52
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	51 2	53 16
		Jessore								Nil	Nil	0 07	1 [illegible]	56 70	55 [illegible]
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	50 [illegible]
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 30	50 [illegible]	54 04
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	17 08	53 [illegible]
		Berhampore Hand								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 [illegible]	51 07	54 [illegible]
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	0 27	0 [illegible]	[illegible]	50 3
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 [illegible]	49 [illegible]	53 [illegible]
		Culcoia								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 [illegible]	[illegible] 03	53 [illegible]
East Bengal	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar	0 52		0 [illegible]					1	0 [illegible]	1 02	1 [illegible]	112 07	135 [illegible]
		Cuttalong	0 89		1 [illegible]			0 [illegible]		1	0 [illegible]		1 [illegible]	111 01	86 9
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ramgumatee	0 [illegible]							1	0 05	0 10	4 [illegible]	67 36	93 2
		Kassa			1 [illegible]					1	1 [illegible]	1 30	1 [illegible]	60 48	72 0
		Sealdah											0 [illegible]		92 4
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	8 [illegible] 00	74 3
		Barisaul								1	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	84 33	92 [illegible]
		Burisal					0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]		1	1 31	1 31	1 [illegible]	91 39	67 1
		Gaola				1 31									
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]						2	0 79	0 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	162 12	116 [illegible]
		Feuny		2 [illegible]						1	2 62	1 78	1 [illegible]	105 [illegible]	117 [illegible]
	Furreedpore	Manickpore										0 26	1 [illegible]	49 79	63 [illegible]
		Furreedpore					0 21			1	0 21	0 20	1 [illegible]	51 41	64 [illegible]
		Goomindo								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	39 28	39 [illegible]
	Dacca	Munsingunge								Nil	Nil	Nil			
		Dacca			0 [illegible]		0'25			2	0 35	0 40	2 37	62'94	89
		Nurrainguage				0 37			0 10	2	0 9	1 04	1 [illegible]	49 89	63 [illegible]
		Manicksunge							0 25	1	0 15	0 47		53 15	
									0 15	Nil	Nil	0'05	1 30	47 96	54 [illegible]
	Comilla	Comilla		3 [illegible]				0 [illegible]		2	3'37	3 71	2 35	86'60	53
		Chandpore			1 45			0 20		2	1 65	1 70	[illegible] 5	66 50	91
		Meamunbora		0 89			0 15		0 10	3	1 14	1 17	1 [illegible]	69'82	70
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 98	44 51	78
		Ata-								Nil	Nil	0 16	1 10	32 15	61
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	0 30	1 [illegible]	64 28	80
		Jamalpore								Nil	Nil	0 08	1 [illegible]	45 76	71
		Netrokona								Nil	Nil	0 44	[illegible]	73'65	[illegible]

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 17th April 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 11th April	Sunday, 12th April	Monday, 13th April	Tuesday, 14th April	Wednesday, 15th April	Thursday, 16th April	Friday, 17th April	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st to 17th April 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 17th April	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 48	48 50	58 52
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 28	40 91	50 36
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 53	37 23	65 38
		Nowshilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 46	39 94	58 03
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 08	38 58	64 53
		Pabnabibi								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 57	42 29	55 57
	Rajshahye	Egaulean								Nil	Nil	0·02	0 62	36 96	56·20
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 00	36 16	59 23
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0 05	?	44 17	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 49	34 03	52·01
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	34 35	50 69
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	44 06	59 99
		Itaigunge								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 39	42 66	56 05
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 19	0 57	34 81	46 50
		Balurghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	38 67	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)				0 27				1	0 27	0 41	0 95	45 46	60·15
		Rungpore				0 16				1	0 16	0 81	0 94	58 58	77 64
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	0 64	1 85	53 07	78 03
		Bagdeora (*Alphamari*)				0 39				1	0 39	0 60	0 07	51 69	93 65
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree				0 26				1	0 26	1 18	1 64	105 93	130 04
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	1 22	1 05	88 18	108 68
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	0 82	1 75	124 93	153 65
		Mekligunge										0 98	0 93	87 46	115 16
		Mainaburga			0 52					1	0 52	2 22	1 19	89 59	130 15
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa				1 10							3 82	80 41	305 20
		Silliguri				0 10				1	0 10	1 02	?	?	?
		Darjeeling			0 08	0 58				2	0 66	2 73	1 74	101·12	113 17
		Kampong								2	1 58	1 58	?	69·74	?
							0 07								
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 48	67 18	89·21
		Arrarian								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	52 53	64 99
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 02	40 85	54 74
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 27	34 79	51·07
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 28	35 8.	50 81
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	34 55	41 79
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 27	31 11	4. 80
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 36	41 59	45 06
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 71	37 17	48 10
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	31 05	46 47
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 09	36 81	48 88
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	43 09	45 22
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 27	40 10	40 37
	Saran	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	40 05	45·53
		Siwan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	43 38	46 01
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 16	31 84	39·01
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	29 05	39 13
		Dehri								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 83	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	30 04	41 76
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	30 70	41 54
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 18	29 04	39 99
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	30 90	41 90
		Gya								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 13	30 03	42 51
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 11	29 08	40 32
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 12	28 04	40 24
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 11	30 46	42·23
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 17	30 50	40 46
		Barh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 9	30 50	43 51
		Barah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 07	32 55	40 99
	Monghyr	Lukeesera								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 08	30 10	41 08
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 18	28 11	37 68
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 ∞	30 ∞	41 88
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 53	37 22	41·48
		Tarapa								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 21	30 ∞	45 30
	Sonthal Perguunahs	Rajmahal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 03	32 74	40 16
		Godda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	30 ∞	47 46
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	31 91	52 77
		Nya Dumka								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 01	31 91	50 66
		Deoghur								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 ∞	33 ∞	50·79
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 08	35 77	46 96
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 32	30 61	47 76
		Ramgurh								Nil	Nil	0 13	0 20	31 33	45 19
		Bagodar								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 01	31 19	47 39
		Seringarsee								Nil	Nil	0 18	Nil	28 21	50 07
		Manooh Killa												42 60	
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga								Nil	Nil	0 40	0 40	33 33	56 41
		Sonaut								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 37	31 27	46 13
		Palamow								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 40	36 38	56 74
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 49	30 33	52 51
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	31 11	46 76
		Goomiapore													

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th April* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL 1885.

THE principal features in the meteorology of the past week have again been steadily reducing pressure and increasing temperature over the greater part of the Province, the increase in the temperature being, however, more decided in the night temperatures than in those of the day. Over the greater part of the Province no changes of weather conditions which call for notice have occurred. In East Bengal small local storms have happened rather frequently during the week, though, as a rule, the storms have been feeble in character. In North Bengal, to , on the 14th, a few local storms with rain occurred, but elsewhere the atmosphere has been practically free from any unusual disturbance.

Pressure, which was during the previous week below the normal in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, has now fallen below the normal in all districts Pressure decreased generally for five out of the seven days, and the average defect for the week has been equal to 0·024″. The area of greatest defect has now been transferred to South-West Bengal, where pressure is 0·035″ below the normal.

Temperature has generally increased during the week, and it has been above the normal in South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur and North Behar, though it has been below the normal in South Behar, Orissa, and East Bengal. Very high maximum temperatures have again been reported during the week, the highest temperature recorded has been 109·4° at Midnapore on the 15th. Calcutta (Alipore Observatory) also registered the extremely high maximum temperature of 105·5° on the 15th, and it is noticeable that this is a higher temperature than has been recorded at Calcutta during the past ten years, the only temperature nearly approaching it having been 105·3° on the 10th of May 1879

Rainfall, as stated above, has been almost entirely absent over the whole Province except in East Bengal and at a few stations in North Bengal South-West Bengal, North Behar South Behar and Chutia Nagpur have been absolutely rainless Light rain fell at one station only (Chandbali) in Orissa, the average rainfall for the week over the whole of North Bengal amounts to 0·09 inch, while in East Bengal the rainfall has averaged 0·72 inch. It is therefore scarcely necessary to add that, with the exception of East Bengal, the rainfall in all districts during the past week has been largely in defect.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 17th of April 1885 -

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week: Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week: Average	Normal average	Variation	Rainy days: Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Since 1st of month: Average	Normal average.	Since 1st May 1884: Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	105·9	71·8	94·9	76·7	85·8	—1·0	0·01	0·35	—0·34	0·1	0·8	—0·7	0·30	0·77	56·31	57·83
South West Bengal	109·4	66·7	101·7	76·7	89·2	+1·8	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·0	0·7	—0·7	0·06	0·91	47·21	55·10
East Bengal*	101·9	64·1	92·9	73·2	83·1	—1·0	0·72	0·66	+0·06	1·1	1·2	—0·1	0·94	1·39	70·05	81·71
North Bengal	105·8	62·7†	95·8†	70·2†	83·0†	—	0·09	0·37	—0·28	0·3	0·7	—0·4	0·42	0·94	55·15	75·75
North Behar	105·0	61·4	89·4	69·9	84·7	+0·6	Nil	0·20	—0·20	0·0	0·3	—0·3	0·01	0·31	39·89	49·01
South Behar	106·5	60·9	100·8	72·5	86·6	—1·8	Nil	0·11	—0·11	0·0	0·3	—0·3	0·05	0·20	31·43	44·13
Chutia Nagpur	99·3‡	67·7‡	97·1‡	73·1‡	85·1‡	+0·8‡	Nil	0·16	—0·16	0·0	0·5	—0·5	0·13	0·27	38·98	49·94

* Burrisal not included | † Bogra not included | ‡ Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 20th April 1885

ALEXANDER PEDLER.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 12th to 18th April 1885.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	12th	145·7	10·3	29·718	86·5	102·0	25·3	76·7	77·9	0·842	74·0	70	SW and SSW	223	Nil	Morning cloudy, day and night clear
"	13th	157·0	9·5	·736	86·3	98·9	22·7	76·2	79·1	·898	76·0	74	S, SW and SSW	207	"	Chiefly cloudy, t, ☆
"	14th	159·5	1·7	·722	87·3	101·0	23·8	77·2	78·5	·856	74·6	70	S and SW	179	"	Partially cloudy, t, ☆.
"	15th	158·5	11·9	·680	89·1	105·3	27·6	77·7	76·9	·767	71·3	62	SSW and WNW	154	"	Chiefly clear, t, ☆.
"	16th	154·7	10·0	·719	86·5	104·5	27·3	77·2	79·5	·914	76·5	74	S and SSW	191	"	Chiefly clear, t, ☆
"	17th	153·5	10·5	·707	87·4	101·1	23·4	77·7	77·1	·794	72·3	61	SW and SSW	206	"	Chiefly clear
"	18th	158·3	11·8	·742	88·1	102·3	26·1	76·2	75·1	·697	69·4	52	SW by S and SSW	148	"	Chiefly clear

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·725
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	29·746
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	75·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	88·4
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	87·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	85·0
The extreme variation of temperature	..	29·1
The maximum temperature	...	105·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	..	14
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	Not measureable.
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	66
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	69
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th April 1885	...	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	.	0·23
The total fall from 1st January to 18th April 1885	...	3·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	3·56

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 85 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

t thunder, ☆ dew.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 20th April 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 12th to 18th April 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum.		Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
April	12th	86 8	102 5	25·2	77 3	77 6	·824	73 4	65	Nil
,,	13th	86 3	100 4	22 6	76 8	78 2	·857	74 6	68	,,
,,	14th	88 4	102 0	24 4	77 6	78 7	·851	74 4	64	,,
,,	15th	90 8	105 5	26 5	79 0	75 3	·669	67 3	46	,,
,,	16th ,,	86·2	105 0	27 2	77 8	79 4	·914	76 5	73	,,
,,	17th	88 0	102 0	23 6	78 4	78 7	·857	74 6	65	,,
,,	18th	88 4	104 0	27 2	76 8	75 6	·714	69 2	52	,,

The mean temperature of the seven days	.	...	..	°	87 8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...		28 7
The maximum temperature ...	...	...	...		105 5
				%	
The mean relative humidity ...	...	...	..		62
				Ins	
The total fall of rain from 12th to 18th April 1885		...	...		Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 20th April 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

MEMORANDA ON THE MORTUARY STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICTS IN BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

DURING the above mentioned month, the deaths of 96,481 persons were reported to have occurred in the districts in Bengal, among a population of 66,163,884, representing a death-rate of 17·40 per 1,000 per annum, against 19·68 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 17 04 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the past year, indicating, as compared with the outcome of the preceding month, a considerable falling off in the record of the events

2. The highest casualty-rates were returned from the undermentioned districts :—

Districts.	Ratio per mille.	*Districts*	Ratio per mille.
Poori	32 68	Bogra	25·20
Nuddea	28 56	Pubna	24·72
Cuttack	27·12	Hughli	24·12
Rajshahye	26·28		

3. The following table indicates that, as compared with the results of the corresponding month of the preceding year, there was an accession in the death-rate from cholera, the fatal results from the other diseases exhibiting only fractional variations, excepting fever, bowel-complaints, and injury, the death-rates from which remained stationary —

	Ratio per mille during—	
	February 1885.	February 1884.
Cholera	1 20	·60
Small-pox	12	·24
Fever	12·60	12 00
Bowel-complaints	·72	·72
Injury	·12	·12
Other causes	2 40	2 52

4. Of the above mentioned diseases cholera, fever, and the diseases grouped under the head of "Other causes," were most fatal in the following districts —

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Poori	14 04	Rajshahye	24 96	Poori	12 36
Cuttack	8 04	Pubna	24·00		
24-Pergunnahs	4 08	Nuddea	23·64		
Howrah	3 72	Bogra	23 28		
Jessore	2 76	Julpaiguri	22 68		
Faridpore	2 76				
Noakhali	2 64				
Balasore	2 40				

5. The mortality of the month, classified under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as follows —

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille	*According to Class.*	Ratio per mille	*According to Age.*	Ratio per mille
Males	19 08	Christians	10 20	Under 1 year	91 92
Females	15 84	Hindus	16 92	1 and under 5 years	14 76
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	118	Mahomedans	18 84	5 „ 10 „	7 32
		Buddhists	15 12	10 „ 15 „	7 08
		Other classes	12 12	15 „ 20 „	10 92
				20 „ 30 „	12 48
				30 „ 40 „	15 00
				40 „ 50 „	19 92
				50 „ 60 „	29·16
				60 years and upwards	51 12

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th April 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of February 1885.

1	2	3			4							5									6				7		8		9
		POPULATION			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO— Disease — Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum									Comparison with previous periods				Deaths among—		Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum		Sex
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	Males	Females	Total	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous month	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding months of the previous year	Males	Females	Males	Females	Ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths
BURDWAN	Burdwan	668,295	723,528	1,391,823	93	39	2,125	66	10	25	2,359	72	24	15·24	0·43	0·06	0·16	15·24	14·11	23·52	1,195	1,164	24·96	19·30	116
	Bankura	507,136	534,616	1,041,752	21		979	49	4	145	1,241	24		11·91	0·47	0·03	1·39	11·91	14·04	14·06	577	564	13·80	13·50	124
	Birbhum	381,563	412,965	794,528	36	1	1,127	19	7	146	1,475	24		17·02	0·28	0·10	2·21	17·02	16·72	22·56	730	717	24·84	23·76	102
	Midnapur	1,243,195	1,272,370	2,515,565	295	1	3,040	385	27	536	4,290	1·20	04	14·52	1·80	0·13	2·67	14·52	13·24	21·24	2,413	1,947	23·04	19·34	123
BURDWAN	Hughli	315,695	347,385	663,080	70	5	1,016	112	10	12	1,433	1·29	09	13·55	1·92	12	2·16	13·55	11·15	19·24	707	627	26·76	21·60	113
	Serampore	174,986	177,569	351,955	56		413	114	6	19	608	1·92		13·85	3·84	12	3·36	13·85	12·70	24·96	337	323	24·48	21·72	110
	Total	490,031	524,974	1,015,005	126	5	1,429	226	16	221	2,015	1·44	04	10·04	2·64	12	2·52	10·04	9·23	19·40	1,044	950	25·92	21·60	111
PRESIDENCY	Howrah	314,479	319,902	634,381	103	9	19	292	1	19	1,223	3·72	12	14·11	5·40	12	2·52	14·11	12·72	21·72	628	611	21·36	21·72	103
	24-Pergunnahs	975,430	894,429	1,869,859	637	17	2,296	315	32	136	3,671	4·56	12	14·71	1·56	12	2·52	14·71	13·56	21·72	1,734	1,737	24·72	25·32	100
	Nuddea	902,779	849,942	1,752,721	248	1	3,217	31	12	136	3,645	3·36	12	17·76	1·56	12	2·52	17·76	15·84	22·32	1,077	1,072	21·12	21·12	100
	Jessore	959,271	999,104	1,958,375	448	1	3,118	38	13	142	3,821	4·56	12	17·76	1·56	12	2·52	17·76	16·32	23·04	1,017	933	21·12	21·72	109
	Murshidabad	540,443	609,307	1,149,750	16		1,224	25	9	114	1,388	1·44		12·84	1·56	12	2·52	12·84	12·72	19·32	1,440	1,302	22·56	21·72	106
	Khulna	568,462	511,546	1,079,908	147		1,441	22	12	101	1,412	3·24	24	13·44	1·56	12	2·52	13·44	12·72	19·32	1,045	1,002	22·56	21·72	104
RAJSHAHYE	Dinagepore	782,262	732,054	1,514,316	53		2,347	53	8	83	2,544	3·24	24	14·52	1·56	12	2·52	14·52	13·44	22·56	1,145	1,145	24·72	22·56	100
	Rajshahye	660,220	678,412	1,338,632	63		2,713	8	2	53	2,839	3·84	24	16·56	1·56	12	2·52	16·56	15·36	23·04	1,035	1,004	23·04	22·56	103
	Rungpore	1,097,701	1,039,263	2,037,964	13		2,912	129	29	125	3,208	48	24	17·76	1·56	12	2·52	17·76	16·32	23·04	1,733	1,737	23·04	23·04	100
	Bogra	367,877	361,081	728,958	8		1,442	8	3	102	1,563	2·88	24	17·76	1·56	12	2·52	17·76	16·32	23·04	1,441	1,276	23·04	21·12	113
	Pubna	648,314	663,417	1,311,728	5		1,477	14	5	54	1,555	63	24	17·76	1·56	12	2·52	17·76	16·32	23·04	1,440	1,438	23·04	22·56	102
	Darjiling	89,278	66,859	156,137			134	14	2	33	183			14·04	1·56	12	2·52	14·04	12·72	19·32	99	61	25·92	21·36	162
	Julpaiguri	305,558	276,007	581,565			1,165	6	1	11	1,183			10·44	1·56	12	2·52	10·44	9·23	19·32	1,439	1,322	17·04	17·76	96
DACCA	Dacca	1,053,963	1,092,457	2,146,420	10	56	1,944	214	15	523	2,762	35	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	13·92	21·72	1,733	1,627	13·92	13·68	102
	Furidpore	799,989	825,765	1,631,754	434		1,764	35	12	57	2,302	4·56	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,056	1,246	12·96	15·36	84
	Backergunge	974,479	977,419	1,951,898	201		1,757	121	12	57	2,148	2·64	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,733	1,627	17·76	15·84	112
	Mymensing	1,453,397	1,498,549	2,951,946	345	26	2,167	75	14	257	2,884	3·24	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,446	1,438	15·36	15·36	100
	Tipperah	770,391	748,445	1,518,836	225	26	1,442	75	19	198	1,985	1·32	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,101	1,082	15·36	14·16	102
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	531,849	609,692	1,141,541	124		1,151	77	14	132	1,498	1·32	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,463	1,327	16·32	14·64	110
	Noakhalli	415,248	405,524	820,772	156	13	1,222	14	3	51	1,459	1·32	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	955	795	12·96	11·76	121
	Patna	868,783	887,073	1,755,856	2	70	1,557	177	21	511	2,318	01	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,232	1,007	11·52	9·96	116
PATNA	Gya	1,045,441	1,081,241	2,126,682	51	1	1,744	301	27	1,736	3,860	96	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,479	1,171	16·32	11·76	126
	Shahabad	950,240	1,016,669	1,966,909	1		1,744	101	24	1,736	3,606	93	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,233	1,007	11·52	9·96	123
	Monufferpore	1,265,771	1,316,329	2,582,060	8		1,854	181	30	167	2,240	93	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,479	1,171	16·32	11·76	126
	Durbhanga	1,295,788	1,337,879	2,633,447			1,854	181	30	167	2,232	93	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,124	915	11·04	9·24	120
	Sarun	1,083,565	1,196,317	2,279,882			1,854	181	30	167	2,232	93	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,397	1,224	17·28	14·64	114
	Chumparun	870,627	850,981	1,721,608	85		1,234	12	4	47	1,382	1·44	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,342	1,236	17·28	14·64	118
	Monghyr	969,124	1,000,650	1,969,774	5		2,314	35	15	54	2,423	12	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,051	1,301	21·12	17·04	124
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	979,119	967,039	1,946,158	21	2	2,136	112	8	56	2,334	24	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,441	1,441	19·68	19·68	100
	Purneah	937,060	911,607	1,848,667	4	2	1,354	13	4	36	1,413	1·44	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	563	436	11·52	8·52	129
	Maldah	346,998	363,450	710,448	2		871	5	4	23	905	48	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	751	751	15·36	15·36	100
	Southal Pergunnahs	788,849	782,743	1,584,093	75	15	1,053	19	4	93	1,259	1·20	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	2,109	1,938	28·80	25·92	108
ORISSA	Cuttack	877,702	917,343	1,795,045	1,205	279	1,356	305	27	835	4,007	1·56	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	1,365	1,171	27·84	23·80	116
	Poori	446,849	441,973	888,822	1,040	41	153	220	25	917	2,396	2·40	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	836	703	22·56	17·28	114
	Balasore	461,461	483,819	945,280	195	90	467	330	15	417	1,454	4·08	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	465	675	12·72	9·72	137
	Hazaribagh	544,903	559,839	1,104,742	7	15	911	45	24	75	1,081	67	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	350	675	12·72	9·84	128
CHOTA NAGPORE	Lohardugga	796,667	812,587	1,609,254		21	1,119	97	23	203	1,522	84	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	833	689	14·16	10·56	134
	Singhbum	289,978	290,986	581,964	1		418	54	9	36	722	01	24	15·24	1·56	12	2·52	15·24	14·04	21·36	420	362	9·48	8·52	139
	Manbhum	525,358	532,900	1,058,258	12	3	539	62	8	107	731	12	03	6·60	72	12	2·40	17·40	16·08	7·92					
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	32,833,316	33,331,868	66,165,184	6,890	1,148	70,041	4,240	837	13,335	96,491	1·20	13	12·60	72	12	2·40	17·40	16·08	17·04	82,309	64,181	19·08	15·84	113

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	10					11					12										13									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upward.		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upward.		
BURDWAN	Burdwan		2,019	855		15		21·60	25·39		27·26	277	184	112	110	177	205	462	364	210	302	165·46	11·53	6·04	5·24	17·23	18·45	21·72	28·94	28·44	25·04
	Bankura		1,145	56		42		15·03	16·32		5·46	167	85	42	46	69	163	173	153	145	202	72·84	8·28	3·24	5·04	8·64	10·32	14·04	19·92	27·48	48·12
	Birbhum		1,197	28		58		23·16	19·44		19·05	233	113	51	45	62	166	211	217	177	197	167·32	16·92	6·60	6·60	11·04	14·64	20·52	30·12	30·96	51·12
	Midnapur	3	3,979	221		157	48·60	21·36	16·65		15·96	577	319	221	134	230	362	536	493	456	836	110·76	13·92	7·56	6·24	11·52	14·16	16·12	24·72	30·72	78·00
	Hughli		1,015	319				22·80	22·40			121	73	51	56	113	217	205	135	136	172	87·60	14·52	8·88	10·80	22·08	20·64	23·28	29·16	34·08	53·28
	Serampore	1	547	7·2			32·76	23·28	22·64			102	63	41	19	29	97	98	68	61	116	122·16	22·44	14·52	7·68	10·04	10·68	19·68	31·92	36·96	71·28
	Total	1	1,583	439			19·24	22·92	22·24			223	135	92	74	142	314	296	250	197	288	109·68	17·76	10·80	9·96	19·80	19·84	21·84	30·06	34·68	61·80
PRESIDENCY	Howrah		521	297		2		22·08	24·88		78·00	179	107	96	32	65	134	119	115	94	201	115·32	36·96	14·76	6·96	13·56	12·24	14·04	19·92	29·88	58·56
	24-Pergunnahs	13	2,304	1,356			11·16	24·00	23·14			491	411	257	152	223	328	461	348	305	547	99·60	28·76	21·24	16·44	14·48	14·76	19·32	28·68	32·52	57·72
	Nuddea	5	1,888	1,122			14·88	29·76	27·72			387	498	315	236	241	417	398	361	244	507	124·92	29·40	24·36	21·24	23·76	18·12	21·96	30·84	36·12	61·56
	Jessore	2	1,478	2,329			24·36	22·92	23·78			208	344	331	249	247	553	488	451	335	535	46·56	17·88	15·96	14·64	18·12	11·88	11·52	16·08	21·36	39·84
	Murshidabad		1,078	941		2		20·28	19·08		14·04	251	214	178	117	95	244	215	226	181	287	100·32	18·12	11·88	11·52	16·08	15·60	16·20	23·40	28·56	45·60
	Khulna		907	1,044				20·76	22·44			235	116	87	52	140	257	194	151	115	333	115·68	21·36	9·12	6·60	10·56	15·60	19·20	25·44	31·44	45·60
ASSAM	Dinagepore		1,010	1,428		4		16·80	21·48		33·36	169	112	126	132	167	403	455	345	249	309	86·88	7·68	5·64	10·56	17·04	19·56	24·72	34·44	35·16	53·52
	Rajshahye		815	2,457				21·36	27·72			115	333	202	171	212	476	469	367	211	519	46·32	24·48	15·72	15·48	26·64	29·16	34·44	43·44	53·16	72·48
	Rungpore		1,018	1,924		4		14·88	18·36		26·64	135	188	118	103	165	444	541	411	541	522	31·32	9·24	4·56	6·12	12·72	14·28	18·12	25·44	33·12	52·80
	Bogra		370	1,277				22·92	25·20			186	124	95	45	84	234	233	193	124	224	145·56	15·60	8·40	7·44	16·68	21·96	25·68	34·56	45·12	69·60
	Pubna		688	2,040				22·08	25·68			146	338	241	141	122	330	359	286	235	426	46·08	26·52	15·96	13·56	15·48	18·24	23·28	29·76	37·68	62·64
	Darjiling		135	9	14			12·72	13·68	9·96	37·44	29	8	12	7	13	37	17	14	10	29	76·80	5·52	7·68	5·76	11·76	12·72	7·92	15·72	21·84	25·92	37·68
	Julpaiguri		639	604		10		20·76	28·92		32·52	127	63	51	34	75	186	170	123	151	161	94·44	10·92	6·84	11·64	21·48	22·16	24·00	25·92	34·68	57·84
ASSAM	Dacca		1,216	1,439			12·24	16·92	14·76			202	317	201	119	186	261	316	274	217	363	81·48	12·60	7·92	7·80	9·36	13·56	17·88	23·52	31·68	51·84
	Faridpore		511	901			17·40	14·52	11·88			112	163	116	92	127	219	238	218	139	279	33·12	9·12	5·76	6·24	12·60	9·36	12·60	16·92	21·60	34·56
ASSAM	Backergunge	42	1,048	2,305	1		38·64	20·04	21·72	8·40		243	391	279	223	265	382	416	310	239	537	36·12	10·32	6·60	6·72	9·72	11·04	12·60	14·64	18·24	32·16
	Mymensing		1,219	1,702		36		14·76	9·96		12·00	157	244	201	134	169	447	416	310	226	509	36·12	7·05	4·80	5·16	8·04	10·44	12·00	14·64	17·88	32·16
	Tipperah		746	1,559				17·88	16·44			141	159	121	69	121	274	262	195	173	295	113·88	10·80	6·15	6·42	11·40	13·68	15·48	17·88	22·56	37·68
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	1	443	1,047	86		11·28	19·20	14·20	19·56		107	115	74	62	87	205	214	119	167	356	39·76	9·12	4·56	6·82	10·68	12·96	12·96	16·92	22·56	37·68
	Noakhali	4	575	1,150			51·60	21·36	24·97			380	277	92	46	88	162	165	169	126	276	81·48	13·68	6·72	7·44	13·68	16·80	16·80	19·92	23·52	39·84
PATNA	Patna		1,867	598				14·52	16·56			472	271	112	69	85	154	198	178	198	458	138·96	15·24	5·76	4·56	6·12	7·68	8·88	11·28	20·52	39·84
	Gya		2,436	903				15·72	15·48			885	547	325	70	72	238	229	305	255	551	119·76	14·52	9·12	6·72	6·12	7·68	8·88	11·28	17·52	39·84
	Shahabad		1,597	149				19·44	18·12			336	158	78	45	67	180	173	176	159	359	87·12	8·88	3·36	3·36	4·80	5·52	7·92	8·16	15·24	39·84
	Monuffurpore		1,978	249				18·48	9·60			147	248	121	72	79	240	265	270	242	385	89·40	8·88	3·36	3·36	5·52	7·92	8·16	11·28	17·52	39·84
	Durbhanga		2,083	253				19·56	9·72			136	261	136	61	214	325	362	274	471	45·24	9·72	3·48	3·24	5·52	7·92	8·16	11·28	17·52	39·84
	Saran		2,337	223				14·04	13·56			317	264	111	107	109	264	274	274	321	501	84·60	15·96	3·96	5·40	5·76	8·76	9·48	11·28	17·52	39·84
	Chumparun	5	1,568	215			30·72	12·96	9·72			242	191	76	55	79	179	215	213	198	366	11·16	3·72	3·72	4·56	7·44	9·48	11·28	17·52	39·84	
	Monghyr		2,644	217				16·32	13·80			476	436	118	88	88	180	180	238	242	462	152·64	22·56	4·68	4·68	5·40	7·44	7·68	11·28	17·52	39·84
	Bhagulpore		2,434	124				16·44	12·48		6·00	311	330	193	93	85	147	180	173	346	191·16	14·52	9·12	6·72	6·12	7·68	8·88	11·28	17·52	39·84
BHAGULPORE	Purneah		1,722	1,158				19·56	18·48			211	182	122	121	127	277	322	302	218	358	65·76	10·56	5·04	5·28	10·08	10·68	15·12	17·52	39·84	
	Maldah		524	417				19·68	15·12		41·28	82	126	82	47	78	116	119	78	85	19·68	3·72	3·72	5·76	9·96	9·72	11·28	17·52	39·84		
	Santhal Pergunnahs		724	28		359		11·88	9·60		7·92	142	151	86	53	83	155	135	126	117	265	32·52	7·92	3·36	5·76	7·68	7·68	11·28	17·52	39·84	
ORISSA	Cuttack	3	4,020	44			15·24	27·60	11·64			715	640	246	160	97	157	210	222	215	377	58·56	14·04	6·72	9·72	15·72	21·72	23·28	29·76	39·84	
	Poori		2,444	52				25·68	27·36			413	249	147	97	152	251	257	222	129	197·40	29·64	6·96	8·76	11·76	15·96	18·96	23·76	39·84		
	Balasore	2	1,476	14		9	29·40	19·32	6·96		19·68	334	195	82	46	54	153	147	129	139	238	38·52	7·68	2·52	4·92	8·76	9·84	11·28	17·52	39·84	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazaribagh		749	79		234		9·48	8·28		41·40	155	191	41	24	28	52	89	129	184	191	21·96	10·44	3·60	4·92	6·96	7·92	11·28	17·52	39·84	
	Lohardugga	23	822	85		735	6·60	9·36	15·96		14·04	291	269	83	44	52	135	149	179	184	191	21·96	10·44	3·60	4·92	6·96	7·92	11·28	17·52	39·84	
	Singbhum	1	571	6		3	3·96	12·24	21·84		55·44	73	62	38	20	35	37	39	73	84	72	33·84	9·72	3·24	5·64	6·96	7·92	11·28	17·52	39·84	
	Manbhum		654	34		54		9·24	6·96		6·12	73	71	57	36	65	76	86	85	64	144	31·80	6·60	2·40	3·96	6·96	7·80	11·28	17·52	39·84	
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	87	60,850	33,69	104	1,693	19·32	18·92	16·80	15·12	13·12	11,911	10,128	6,166	4,693	6,618	11,619	12,037	10,037	9,535	15,837	91·92	14·76	7·92	7·56	10·92	12·96	13·80	19·92	29·88	51·12

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 20th April 1885

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

THE returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 4th April 1885, furnish the following particulars :—

1. *Rates at which births and deaths were registered, in comparison with the preceding week 28th March .—*

	Ratio per mille for weeks ending—	
	4th April 1885.	28th March 1885
Births	23 4	25 0
Deaths	36 8	34 4

2. *Municipalities which returned the highest birth-rates.*

	Ratio per mille
Bhagulpore	49·8
Beauleah ..	34·2
Hughli	32·2
Howrah ..	32 0
Patna ...	30 1

Municipalities which returned the highest death-rates

	Ratio per mille
Jessore	61 2
Suburbs of Calcutta . .	61 0
Dacca ...	42 2
Poori	39 9
Hughli	38 9
Santipore	38 6
Gya	38 2
Burdwan	38 1
Purneah	38 1
Serampore	37 3
Patna	37 3
Bhagulpore .. .	37 1
Kishnaghur	34·1
Durbhanga	33 1

3. Mortality from the chief death-causes stood as follows, the noticeable point being that there was a rise in the death-rate from cholera —

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	4th April 1885	28th March 1885
Cholera	7 5	6·2
Small-pox	1 8	1 0
Fever	14 3	14 1
Bowel-complaints ..	4 5	4·8
Injury	3	6
Other causes	8 4	7 7

4. The above named diseases proved most fatal in the following Municipalities .—

Cholera

	Ratio per mille
Suburbs of Calcutta	24 8
Santipore	21 0
Kishnaghur	17 0
Burdwan	12 2
Howrah	6 4
Poori	6 3
Serampore	5 9
Gya ..	4 1
Dacca ..	2 6

Small-pox

	Ratio per mille
Dacca ...	13 6
Durbhanga	7 1

Fever

	Ratio per mille
Jessore ..	36 7
Purneah .	27·7
Hughli	24 2
Serampore . .	21 6
Burdwan .	21 4
Mozufferpore ...	20 7

Bowel-complaints.

	Ratio per mille
Patna	10 4

Injury

	Ratio per mille
Jessore	18·3

Other Causes.

	Ratio per mille
Poori	21 0
Dacca	14 9
Bhagulpore ..	13 6
Gya	12 2
Suburbs of Calcutta	11 4
Patna ..	10 4

5 Under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the week is stated to have been distributed as follows —

According to Sex

	Ratio per mille
Males	38 5
Females .	34 8
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ..	125

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille
Christians	13 0
Hindus	37 4
Mahomedans	36 2
Other classes	36 4

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year ..	284 7
1 and under 5 years .	68 7
5 „ 10 „ ..	23·0
10 „ 15 „ ...	16 7
15 „ 20 „ ...	24 0
20 „ 30 „ ..	21 3
30 „ 40 „ . .	26 0
40 „ 50 „ ..	27 6
50 „ 60 „ ...	38 8
60 years and upwards ...	65 9

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 20th April 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 25th April 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION.			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum			Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.*	Disease.													Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum the previous year.	Sex				
												Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.							Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
		Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total		Cholera	Small pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases.	All causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,069	16,017	34,086	6	5	11	9·1	7·6	16·8	120	8		14	1		2	25	12·2	...	21·4	1·5		3·0	38·1	60·5	13	7	61·8	22·7	287
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	4	6	10	6·2	9·3	15·5	66	2		4	3		3	12	3·1		6·2	4·6		4·6	18·6	29·4	6	6	18·4	18·6	100
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	12	12	24	16·1	16·1	32·2	100	1		16	6	1	3	29	1·3		21·2	8·1	1·3	4·0	36·9	53·4	13	14	35·8	42·6	91
Serampore ... {	Serampore	13,589	12,937	26,526	4	8	12	7·8	15·7	23·6	50	3		11	3	...	2	19	5·9	...	21·6	5·9	...	3·9	37·3	35·4	11	8	43·2	32·3	137
Serampore ... {	Utterpara	3,046	2,464	5,510	1		1	9·4		9·4	No female births	2		1				3	19·9		9·4			...	28·3	28·3	3		51·1		No female deaths.
Howrah	Howrah	60,989	44,639	105,628	40	25	65	19·7	12·3	32·0	160	13	2	17	6	1	15	54	6·4	1·0	8·4	2·9	5	7·4	26·7	26·7	33	21	26·1	24·4	157
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	147,365	104,234	251,599	50	44	94	10·3	9·1	19·4	113	120	8	85	27		55	295	24·3	1·6	17·6	5·6	...	11·4	61·0	61·9	169	126	66·7	62·9	134
Nuddea ... ... {	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	3	5	8	5·6	9·4	15·1	60	9		6			3	18	17·0		11·3		...	5·6	34·1	36·0	13	5	51·0	18·3	260
Nuddea ... ... {	Ranaghat	4,823	4,653	8,683	1		1	6·0		6·9	No female births								...	...						...		...	...	...	.....
Nuddea ... ... {	Santipore	15,708	13,979	29,687	4	1	5	7·0	1·7	8·7	400	12		8	1		1	23	21·0		14·9	1·7		1·7	39·6	28·1	13	9	49·3	30·3	144
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3,665	8,495	3	1	4	13·3	6·1	24·4	300	...		6		3	1	10	...		36·7	...	18·3	6·1	61·2	19·3	6	2	80·1	25·4	400
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah ...	10,796	9,025	19,791	7	6	13	13·4	15·8	34·2	116	1		6			2	9	2·4	...	15·8		...	5·2	23·6	39·4	5	4	34·2	23·6	125
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976	1	2	3	6·5	13·0	19·5	50								...	...	...		...			19·5	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ... ... {	Dacca	43,782	37,379	80,161	17	9	26	11·0	5·8	16·8	188	4	21	14	3	...	23	65	2·6	18·6	9·0	1·9	...	14·9	42·2	26·6	30	26	47·4	30·2	130
Dacca ... ... {	Narayangunge	7,695	4,956	12,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		3	...		2	6	4·1	...	12·4	...	...	8·3	24·8	8·3	3	3	20·5	25·3	100
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,799	22,139	1	5	6	2·3	11·7	14·1	20			9			2	10		...	19·8	...		4·7	23·5	25·8	7	3	27·3	17·7	233
Tipperah	Commullah	8,133	5,553	13,686	2	2	4	7·7	7·7	15·4	100			1	1		2	4			3·9	3·8	...	7·7	15·4	19·3	3	1	19·1	9·7	300
Patna	Patna City	49	44	93	15·9	14·2	30·1	1·1				5	2	44	32		32	115	1·6	·6	14·2	10·4		10·4	37·3	32·1	56	59	37·9	27·7	95
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	25	16	41	17·1	10·9	28·0	156	6		26	6	...	15	56	4·1	...	17·9	4·1	...	12·2	38·2	38·2	26	30	35·3	41·2	86
Shahabad	Arrah	21,080	22,505	43,585	3	3	6	3·6	3·6	7·2	100	1	1	2		1	2	7	1·2	1·2	2·4		1·2	8·4	8·4	2·4	5	2	12·4	46·2	250
Monufferpore ...	Monufferpore	23,084	19,658	42,742	12	9	21	14·6	10·9	25·5	133	...		17	3		4	24			20·7	3·6		4·9	29·2	23·1	15	9	35·8	23·9	166
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	53,774	32,322	86,096	17	20	37	13·4	15·7	29·1	87	...	9	19	9	...	6	42		7·1	14·2	7·1	...	4·7	33·1	31·4	22	29	35·8	32·2	110
Saran	Chupra	36,044	27,295	53,340	4	8	12	3·9	7·8	11·7	50			7		...	1	8		...	6·8	...	...	1·9	7·8	25·4	6	2	12·9	5·8	300
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,643	27,813	57,456	30	25	55	27·1	22·6	49·8	120	...		20	6		15	41			18·1	5·4		13·6	37·1	23·5	15	26	28·3	46·6	57
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,154	29,366	57,520	16	15	31	14·5	13·3	27·9	106		2	15	5	1	8	31		1·8	13·5	4·5	·9	9·3	23·0	41·6	19	13	35·1	21·2	146
Purneah	Purneah	8,463	8,553	15,016	3	2	5	10·3	6·9	17·3	150	...	...	8	1	...	2	11			27·7	3·5		6·9	38·1	52·0	7	4	43·9	31·7	175
Poori	Poori	13,247	11,537	24,784	3	3	6	6·3	6·3	12·6	100	3		5	1	...	10	19	6·3	...	10·5	2·1		21·0	39·9	31·5	8	14	19·6	63·1	35
	Total ...	702,490	619,691	1,322,561	318	276	594	12·5	10·9	23·4	115	191	45	364	114	7	214	935	7·5	1·8	14·3	4·5	·8	6·4	28·6	34·4	329	415	38·5	34·0	126

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class																				Age									
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...		20	5	—			43·9	25·3			4		3	1	2	5	1	4	4	1	315·2	—	66·9	20·7	33·3	32·3	7·5	47·1	58·7	35·7
Midnapur	Midnapur		10	2	—			20·1	14·4					1			3	2	2	3	1		—	13·9			21·3	18·7	27·9	75·6	28·4
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		18	11				29·6	61·3			5	1	2	1	1	6	2	2	2	7	275·7	19·5	29·3	17·2	8·6	40·7	14·9	26·2	31·8	145·2
Serampore	Serampore		17	2				35·0	110·9	—		6	2		2		2	2	2	1	2	433·4	57·0		46·8		19·3	20·9	36·3	27·8	74·6
	Utterpara		2	1				19·5	2·2·6			1					2					323·0	-				90·4	.....	-	...	...
Howrah	Howrah	—	46	7		1	—	29·3	16·7		172·2	12	8	5	4	1	6	6	6	3	3	257·3	69·6	35·4	26·8	*6·9	12·0	14·1	22·8	23·9	84·8
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	1	188	106			12·8	65·2	57·1			46	45	10	5	23	46	48	34	17	21	502·0	144·8	26·3	14·5	66·4	61·2	48·3	53·1	53·1	76·7
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...		14	4				39·1	25·1	—		3	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	314·5	21·1	15·1	13·5	50·6	32·5	26·4	31·9	24·7	80·1
	Ranaghat																														
	Santipore		21	—				55·4				1	5		3	1	5	2	1	4		61·5	89·9	...	53·8	25·4	53·1	24·0	14·8	90·7	.....
Jessore	Jessore	—	10					115·2				1	1	2				3		1	2	269·0	105·3	131·1				101·0	...	98·4	257·1
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah ...		8	6		—		15·7	31·6	—		1		1	1	2		1	2	1		129·1	—	35·0	28·9	62·6		11·4	45·4	41·9	.....
Darjiling	Darjiling	—	-			—		-	-															... ...	.....		-	... ...	-	... ...	.....
Dacca	Dacca		30	35		—		38·7	46·3		.	5	13	12	2	5	7	8	5	3	5	137·6	91·7	62·8	13·1	35·6	23·8	35·6	31·0	33·9	46·6
	Narsingunge		2	4	—			16·4	33·8								2				4		—				39·0	.....	.....	.. .	119·1
Chittagong	Chittagong ...		4	6				35·8	22·4	—		..					3	3		1	3		..	...	.. ..		33·7	46·8	.....	47·9	196·9
Tipperah ...	Comillah	—	1	3	—		—	8·7	21·1			2	1				1					350·2	39·6	... .			13·8	.. ..	...	.. ..	.....
Patna	Patna City ...	2	53	26			293·0	37·2	35·8			23	20	8	6	7	5	6	9	4	20	337·8	71·2	24·7	21·7	32·6	9·0	17·9	25·9	14·7	75·3
Gya	Gya	—	43	13		—		37·3	43·9			15	8		1	1	1	7	1	3	14	415·8	65·5	.....	7·7	9·9	3·6	28·6	8·3	68·3	141·4
Shahabad	Arrah	—	5	2				8·4	8·4			3	1					1		1	1	121·1	11·7	...	—	.....	...	8·1	...	16·0	18·9
Monghyr ...	Monghyr		18	8		—		31·3	25·0			2	5	3			4	5	3		2	108·9	64·3	34·7	... ...	...	24·2	37·3	31·2	-	44·7
Durbhanga	Durbhanga	—	30	12		—		32·2	35·5	—		16	11	1	2		1	4	1	2	4	534·4	73·2	6·7	13·6	—	3·9	18·6	7·9	27·7	63·2
Saran	Chuprah	—	6	2				7·6	5·7				1	...	—		-	4	2	1	—	—	9·8	...	...	...	.....	25·2	16·6	15·3	.....
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	—	33	9		—		41·8	27·2	—		7	6	4	2	1	4	3	6	2	6	304·9	57·6	35·4	16·5	11·4	19·0	16·6	45·6	36·6	66·6
Monghyr	Monghyr	—	26	3	—	—		32·6	13·4	—	—	5	14	3	-		1	1	2	2	2	178·1	117·9	23·1	.....	.....	5·3	5·9	13·3	36·3	42·5
Purneah	Purneah	—	*5	6	—	—		28·3	55·1			—	2	2	-	-	4	...	1	—	2	—	88·1	65·9	... ..	.....		65·2	.....	39·0	... ..	156·5
Puori	Puori	—	19	—	—	—		40·3				3			6		-	...	—	10	...	314·9	...	.....	166·3	... ..	.....	...	... .	239·1	.....
	TOTAL ...	3	656	273	—	1	13·9	39·4	36·2		86·4	166	145	58	37	46	111	114	85	71	103	384·7	66·7	23·0	16·7	34·9	21·8	26·6	27·6	36·5	69·9

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 20th April 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of February 1885.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldandah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy	338	250	540	19	55	2 10 0	..
2	Jaggery	440	2,240	891	31	886	5 8 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
3	Sand cut-stones	1,218	180	2,096	75	1,388	17 14 0	
	Laterite rubble	240	10	490	17	238	4 12 0	
	Shooting lime	40	10	46	2	80	0 5 0	
	Unwrought timber and piles (56 in number)		120				8 5 2	..
2	Bamboos	252	15	365	13	236	3 5 0	
...	Ditto (13,700 in number)	.. ..	240	.... .	.....	.... .	9 15 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
17	Passenger boat	.. .	.....	12,191	436	1,305	60 0 0	
45	Empty do.			7,921	247	4,154	27 3 6	
2	Banna	688	100	525	19	418	5 0 0	
74	Total	2,980	3,165	26,570	949	8,887	144 9 6	0 3 32
186	Total of same month last year	3,593	3,916	39,803	1,411	9,185	188 8 0	0 3 30
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
4	Laterite cut-stone	1 865	79	3,124	111	3,010	30 8 0	
	Sand-stone, rubble	10,284	412	17,044	603	13,303	154 14 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
36	Empty boats	... .	. ... .	11,113	397	9,919	53 4 0	...
1	Tools	199	1,000	532	19	517	5 4 0	
1	Stores, &c.	306	200	640	23	615	6 4 0	..
66	Total	12,654	1,691	33,094	1,192	27,319	250 2 0	0 1 83
8	Total of same month last year	1,443	330	3,861	138	3,036	33 0 0	0 2 02
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
74	Private, including miscellaneous	2,980	3,165	26,570	949	8,887	144 9 6	0 3 32
66	Government stores, including ditto	12,654	1,691	33,094	1,192	27,319	250 2 0	0 1 83
140	Grand Total	15,634	4,856	59,664	2,131	35,206	404 11 6	0 1 02
114	Grand Total of same month last year	5,036	3,936	43,364	1,549	12,171	220 8 0	0 3 48

MEMO.	Rs. A. P
Unrecovered balances on the 1st of the month	102 15 6
Amount of tollage for the month	404 11 6
Total	506 11 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	424 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	144 9 6

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P
93	Paddy	9,000	13,000	19,412	693	21 446	203 11 8	.. .
150	Rice	52,500	1,57,500	98,672	3,453	172 794	1,745 10 11	.
1	Turmeric	100	500	262	9	306	4 1 6	. .. ..
8	Gram	550	2,200	916	33	1,250	12 8 0	...
93	Jaggery ...	5,000	15 000	8,999	321	9 186	113 5 11	. ...
13	Salt	1,700	5,100	2,680	139	3,640	41 5 0	.
6	Dry fish	400	2 000	923	33	984	12 0 6	. .
6	Salt fish	300	2,300	615	24	592	7 0 16	. .
2	Spices	800	16,000	1,447	53	2,120	18 4 0	. ...
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
4	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	500	15,000	1,800	64	2,088	23 13 6	.
2	Jute	500	2 500	814	29	281	6 14 4	
7	Hides	1,600	16,000	4,670	167	8,784	87 9 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Shooting lime	300	70	563	20	840	8 15 0	...
28	Unwrought timber and piles (2,413 in number)	5,400	12,200	7,762	277	12,816	396 13 10	
1	Bullahs	20	10	58	2	48	0 13 6	. .
	Bamboos (18,179 in number)		200				10 0 6	.. ..
	FUEL							
28	Firewood	4,000	400	9,988	357	1,672	165 0 0	... .
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
6	Earthware and earthenpots	100	20	275	10	213	1 13 3	. ....
	MISCELLANEOUS							
78	Passenger boats (4,263 passengers in number)		... .	32,270	1 153	60 461	596 5 10	...
347	Empty ditto			50,750	1,812	64,550	358 10 10	. .
13	Straw	450	110	1 138	41	310	5 12 1	..
1	Oil cake ..	100	100	216	8	310	3 0 0	.
7	Canal water	...		587	21	63	2 12 10	
9	Kharree	600	3,000	945	34	1,130	12 0 6	.
2	Kerosine oil	130	1,300	450	16	395	4 14 6	
3	Gunny	250	1,900	711	25	957	10 8 8	
41	Miscellaneous goods, &c	3,500	51,500	15,290	545	26,730	279 10 1	.
880	Total	90,800	3 17,910	2,01,415	9,337	394,615	4,203 6 6	0 2 0
690	Total of same month last year	86,730	3,45,120	2,21,800	7,928	344 875	3,588 8 9	0 2 0

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 615, which is due to the increase of traffic in items paddy, jaggery, hides, timbers firewood and empty boats, &c

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A P.	A. P
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
4	Building stones	1,500	30	2,292	86	2,400	28 8 0	
2	Lime	500	100	962	74	644	4 12 0	
5	Timber (29 in number)	870	900	1,477	53	1,168	13 9 9	
	FUEL.							
1	Firewood	600	40	600	21	336	6 0 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Straw	200	10	612	22	352	3 0 0	
18	Empty boats ..			3 870	138	3,836	18 7 0	
2	Engines &c ..			701	25	1,050	10 15 6	..
5	Stores &c	100	500	240	9	276	3 8 11	
8	Boats passed free		...					
46	Total ..	3,870	1,580	10,694	382	9,962	88 8 2	0 1 7
112	Total of same month last year .	12,130	1,100	26,551	1,300	46,130	359 4 1	...

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A. P.	
880	Private including miscellaneous	90,800	3,17,910	2,01 415	9,337	394,615	4,203 6 6	. ....
46	Government stores, including ditto	3,870	1 580	10 694	382	9 962	88 8 2	.....
926	Grand Total	94,670	4,19,490	2,72,109	9,719	404,577	4,291 14 10*	.....
902	Grand Total of same month last year	98,860	3,46,220	2,53,450	9,257	391,005	3,947 13 8	...

* Of this Rs 417 14-10 is the collection of Gobree Canal Locks, Rs 888-11-8 of Kendrapara Extension Locks, and Rs. [illegible] of Kendrapara Canal Locks

A memo. of free boats is attached

MEMO.

		Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	5,459 3 1
Amount of tollage for the month	...	4,291 14 10
Total	...	9,751 1 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	..	4,161 7 2
Balance at the end of the month	...	5,589 10 9

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.	A. P
20	Paddy	1,500	2,500	4,068	148	4,970	48 9 0	...
238	Rice	20,000	60,000	36,962	1,280	42,953	415 7 6	
2	Jaggery ..	300	1,500	541	19	628	1 6 0	...
14	Salt ..	2,000	5,000	3,788	135	4,453	44 7 0	...
2	Cocoanuts	80	80	91	3	99	1 1 0	
7	Fish (dry)	300	1,500	781	28	858	8 15 0	...
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
1	Iron nails ...	50	300	115	4	132	1 4 0	... ...
1	Cotton ..	50	800	153	5	165	1 14 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
2	Stone	500	20	966	34	1,122	11 14 0	
19	Unwrought timber and piles (2,273 in number)	400	5,000	664	22	738	397 11 6	
1	Bamboos	30	10	57	2	66	0 10 0	
	FUEL							
5	Firewood ..	100	10	250	9	54	0 10 0	..
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
1	Earthware and earthenpots	100	10	231	8	264	2 8 0	..
1	Palm umbrellas	100	50	208	7	238	2 8 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
272	Empty boat ..			90,694	1,036	30,510	152 8 6	
46	Straw	5,000	1,000	11,720	419	6,772	77 10 0	
1	Oilcake	150	150	276	10	330	3 7 0	
2	Chalk	400	600	616	22	748	7 8 0	
18	Miscellaneous goods, &c	2,000	10,000	3,749	134	4,672	43 14 0	
641	Total	33 030	88 200	94,924	3,390	90,379	1,223 7 6	0 2 4
427	Total of same month last year	23,170	80,410	58,236	2,079	55,548	775 14 6	0 2 1

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 447, which is due to th increase of traffic in items rice, paddy, timbers, empty boats, &c., &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds.	Rs				Rs A. P	A. P
	MISCELLANEOUS							
2	Empty boats			2,362	84	2 772	13 12 0	
2	Total ..			2,362	84	2,772	13 12 0	0 1 6
	Total of same month last year		30	3,185	114	3 762	22 2 0	

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs.				Rs A P	
641	Private, including miscellaneous	33,030	88,200	94,924	3,390	90 379	1 223 7 6	... ...
2	Government stores, including ditto ..	..		2,362	84	2,772	13 12 0	
643	Grand Total ..	33,030	88,200	97,286	3,474	1,02,151	1,237 3 6	... ...
468	Grand Total of same month last year ..	23,170	80,440	61,421	2,193	59,310	796 1 6	

Memo.

	Rs. A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	631 3 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1 237 3 6
Total ...	1,868 7 0
Amount credited to the account for the month	1,277 15 9
Balance at the end of the month	590 7 3

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD							
26	Paddy	8,000	4,000	5,876	210	1,807	36 12 0	--
128	Rice	10,000	30,000	22,850	816	10,608	141 0 0	
4	Moong	500	2,000	839	30	336	5 2 0	
8	Salt	1,200	4,000	2,165	77	224	10 6 0	
1	Turmeric	10	50	35	1	2	0 3 6	
1	Fish dry	50	200	88	3	36	0 4 6	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
1	Copper	80	1,000	93	3	39	0 9 0	
2	Mustard seed	280	1,000	355	13	144	2 7 0	
2	Til seed	200	1,000	391	14	156	2 7 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Stone	300	10	456	16	192	2 13 6	
	Unwrought timber and piles (2,729 in number)		5,000				136 7 0	
	Bamboos (6,800 in number)		50				4 7 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
175	Empty boat			12 604	450	5,425	38 13 9	
1	Soap stone	300	200	533	19	190	3 5 0	
1	Lac	100	500	207	7	98	1 4 6	
	Small dongahs (76 in number)						21 1 6	
358	Total	15,800	49,010	46,481	1,689	19,946	409 1 3	0 3 9
165	Total of same month last year	6,120	23,750	20,453	729	8,447	170 5 0	0 3 9

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 239, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, paddy, timbers, empty boats, &c.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
2	Gravel	500	10	826	29	174	5 2 0	
4	Lime	500	100	1,854	68	192	11 6 0	
1	Planks	100	20	278	10	108	1 11 0	
	FUEL							
11	Charcoal	500	500	2,361	84	1,008	14 8 0	
51	Firewood	9,000	900	19,188	685	7,371	118 11 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
66	Empty boats	..		11,443	409	4,230	35 0 6	
	Small dongahs (5 in number)						1 5 0	
134	Total	10,600	1,530	35,950	1,283	13,273	187 11 6	0 2 7
207	Total of same month last year	28,820	1,110	73,640	2,695	28,537	404 5 0	0 2 7

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
358	Private, including miscellaneous	15,800	49,010	46,481	1,689	19,946	409 1 3	
134	Government stores, including ditto	10,600	1,530	35 950	1,283	13,273	187 11 6	
492	Grand Total	26,400	50,540	82,431	2,972	33,219	596 12 9	
373	Grand Total of same month last year	34,940	23,860	93,093	3,324	37,094	374 12 0	

MEMO.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	346 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	596 12 9
Total ...	943 10 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	943 10 9
Balance at the end of the month	000 00 0

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

		Mds	Rs.				Rs A. P	A. P
	ARTICLES OF FOOD							
91	Rice	7,200	21,600	13,681	496	2,852	87 1 0	
1	Gram	100	400	185	6	42	1 0 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Stone ...	200	10	441	16	112	2 12 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
90	Empty boat ..	..	.	5,005	179	1,473	15 8 3	... .
183	Total ..	7,500	22,010	19 492	697	4,474	106 5 9	0 4 8
89	Total of same month last year .	1,750	6,500	5,518	197	1,010	30 9 9	0 5 9

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year the private trade shows an increase of Rs 76, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice and empty boats.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs.				Rs A. P	A P
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Lime ghooting	200	40	460	17	238	5 0 0	
1	Ilenas	100	10	229	8	144	1 7 0	. .
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1	Empty boats			225	8	112	0 11 3	...
3	Total	300	50	934	33	494	5 2 3	0 2 0
89	Total of same month last year	5,700	90	11,967	426	5,860	66 9 3	0 2 3

ABSTRACT.

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
183	Private, including miscellaneous	7,500	22,010	19,492	697	4,474	106 5 9	
3	Government stores, including ditto	300	50	934	33	494	5 2 3	
186	Grand Total	7,800	22,060	20,426	730	4,968	111 8 0	. .
89	Grand Total of same month last year ..	7,450	6,590	17,485	623	6,870	99 3 0	.

Memo

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	Rs	209 14 3
Amount to tollage for the month		111 8 0
Total ...		321 6 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		109 14 3
Balance at the end of the month		211 8 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats: Maunds	Tonnage of Boats: Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	*Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Rs	Mds				Rs A P.	A P.
37	Paddy	3,685	4,035	9,765			58 8 0	
295	Rice	51,278	1,23,660	1,36 075			1,177 13 0	
7	Wheat	478	2,063	1,335			11 5 9	
87	Gram	11,990	35,970	31,150			281 4 0	
75	Fruits and vegetables	6,805	6,985	14 905			144 11 0	
35	Sugar, unrefined	3,841	13,719	10 805			57 15 0	
31	Salt	7,670	20 450	17,140			126 9 6	
1	Sugar, refined	10	100	70			0 5 6	
1	Oil	50	500	175			0 10 6	
1	Fish	5	25	125			0 7 6	
2	Betel nuts	170	2,240	525			3 1 6	
35	Betel leaves	1,670	8 245	7,530			39 3 9	
15	Curd	655	1,950	3,215			30 14 6	
7	Tobacco	940	4,190	2,375			22 9 6	
	CLOTHING							
4	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	45	2 750	320			4 3 3	
11	Ditto ditto (European)	720	68,000	2,125			17 5 6	
	STAPLES OR MANUFACTURE							
36	Brass	8,845	2,41 050	21,225			185 11 6	
3	Iron	235	2,225	655			5 11 0	
2	Silk	108	1 240	525			4 9 6	
1	Cotton	10	180	200			1 12 0	
34	Ditto twist and yarn (European)	6,088	2,37,800	15 200			129 8 6	
8	Jute	1,200	3,600	2 925			16 4 0	
9	Hides (10,150 in number)	755	22 900	3,600			38 14 6	
4	Horns	280	4,080	800			7 0 0	
2	Indigo seeds	300	2,000	650			9 12 0	
2	Linseed	325	1,875	1 100			16 8 0	
28	Mustard seed	3,445	15,980	7,925			41 2 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Tiles (500 in number)		15	225			1 15 6	
3	Lime	170	85	575			2 2 6	
16	Sand	4,325	420	9,745			56 8 6	
47	Unwrought timber and piles (4,578 in number)	3,770	3,852	580			67 11 9	
10	Bamboos (970 in number)	65	95	125			2 11 0	
	LIVE STOCK							
1	Bullock, oxen and cow (2 in number)		10	70			0 4 3	
	FUEL.							
23	Coal and coke	8,100	2,182	15,725			85 11 0	
5	Charcoal	200	200	2,875			19 10 6	
10	Firewood	989	334	2,800			20 6 6	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
28	Earthware and earthen pots	1,895	694	6 340			28 1 0	
1	Stone plates	300	300	675			5 14 6	
2	Glassware		350	170			2 9 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
719	Passenger boat			38,205			254 15 9	
846	Empty do			1,00 173			793 8 3	
21	Straw (358 kahans)	4,160	1,096	10,140			40 5 6	
5	Oil cake	700	700	1,675			11 12 6	
3	Furniture	40	160	210			1 8 6	
7	Mats	430	1,610	1,340			12 2 9	
18	Miscellaneous	1,380	1,187	5 290			41 7 0	
46	Other oils	735	2,650	1,900			18 8 6	
1	Salji	250	1,000	500			10 10 0	
1	Bones	50	50	150			1 5 0	
1	Rope coir	100	700	275			4 2 0	
...	Under charges			2,498			25 3 9	
	Demurrage						26 10 9	
2 535	Total	1,39,477	8,45,449	4,94,956	17,676	2,55,400	3,980 8 6	0 2·3
4,481	Total of same month last year	2,79,941	13,31,386	8,11,578	28,984	5,62,900	8,588 2 9	0 3·0

Midnapore canal from Mohonpore to Goylagerriah was closed for silt clearance from 1st to 21st February 1885.

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage Rs.	Rate of toll per ton-mile. A. P.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Fuel.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
	Coal							
	Charcoal							
	Firewood							
	Miscellaneous.							
	Nil							
	Total							
	Total of same month last year							

ABSTRACT

Boats.		Mds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Tons	Ton-mileage	Rs. A. P.	
1,535	Private, including miscellaneous	1,39,477	6,43,449	4,94,950	17 676	255,400	3,980 8 6	
1,535	Government stores, including ditto							
1,535	Grand Total	1,39,477	6,43,449	4,94,950	17,676	255 400	3,980 8 6	
1,421	Grand Total of same month last year	3,79,934	13,31,386	8,11,573	28,984	532,200	8,858 2 0	

Memo

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	2,007 2 8
Amount of tollage for the month	3,980 8 6
Total	6 987 11 2
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	5,976 8 9
Balance at the end of the month	911 2 5

Hidgellee Tidal Canal

Length of Canal open—11 miles

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Boats.	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
118	Paddy	13 275	14 175	28 955			116 1 9	
184	Rice	30 299	59,080	66 750			457 14 0	
15	Fruits and vegetables	1 171	3,516	2 605			18 5 0	
7	Jaggery	760	2 400	1,680			11 7 6	
16	Salt	4 150	10 4 0	9045			62 0 9	
5	Oil	600	1,500	1,525			10 7 9	
	Stimulants.							
32	Tobacco	3,890	20,530	9,070			69 5 3	
	Clothing							
7	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1,015	10 825	2,745			18 11 9	
	Staples of Manufacture							
2	Iron	200	850	600			4 2 0	
1	Cotton	10	50	10			0 3 3	
2	Pitta twist and yarn (European)	160	5 600	725			2 1 9	
9	Sutá	1 850	4 000	3 400			23 6 0	
3	Hides	125	2,500	325			2 3 9	
	Building Materials.							
1	Tiles	300	300	700			4 13 0	
1	Stone lime	60	20	125			0 17 0	
30	Ghooting lime	2,250	570	4,450			30 10 0	
1	Unwrought timber and piles	240	1,421	175			3 2 0	
	Bamboos	100	50				0 10 0	
	Fuel.							
4	Coal and coke	1,450	510	3,190			22 0 0	
14	Firewood	1,388	412	2,975			20 7 0	
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Elements.							
1	Earthware and earthenpots	50	40	100			0 11 0	
	Miscellaneous.							
52	Passenger boat			93 943			26 13 3	
446	Empty do			46 000			315 5 0	
51	Straw	10,875	4,875	24 225			168 8 9	
2	Oil-cake	100	170	220			1 9 0	
6	Mats	1 400	6 150	3,140			21 9 3	
9	Miscellaneous	310	1,310	716			6 15 6	
1	Gunny	50	250	250			1 11 6	
1,535	Total	76,519	1,56,394	3,17,210	7,757	95,752	1,500 4 6	0 3 3
2,138	Total of same month last year	1 60,757	3,91,716	4,61,319	15,761	2,77,193	3,867 5 9	0 3 3

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	Building Materials	Mds.	Rs.				Rs A. P.	A. P.
1	Lime ..	50	400	100		..	0 11 0	..
	Miscellaneous							
2	Stores, &c	200	20	375		..	2 9 3	..
3	Total ..	250	420	475	17	187	3 4 3	.
28	Total of same month last year	3,680	870	7,350	260	5,046	66 5 6	.
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A P	
1,308	Private including miscellaneous	76,519	1,56,394	2,17,210	7,757	85,332	1,506 4 6	...
3	Government stores, including ditto ..	250	420	475	17	187	3 4 3	...
1,041	Grand Total	76,769	1,56,814	2,17,685	7,774	85,519	1,506 8 9	
2,220	Grand total of same month last year	1,64,457	3,92,556	4,49,160	16 041	225,149	4,925 14 3	..

Memo	Rs A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	393 2 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,503 8 9
otal ...	1,896 10 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,679 10 0
Balance at the end of the month	217 0 9

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

Length of Canal open—86½ miles

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds	Rs.				Rs A P	A P
1	Rice	300	800	409	14½	916	9 6 0	
2	Fruits and vegetables	270	140	483	14½	1,081½	10 13 9	
1	Jaggery ..	120	350	354	12½	2·54	2 13 6	
2	Sugar	100	500	353	12½	461	4 15 9	
2	Salt	450	1,400	702	25	2,03·½	21 10 0	
1	Ghee	50	700	310	11	6·5	9 6 0	
	Stimulants							
2	Tobacco	144	400	362	8½	170	1 12 3	..
	Staples of Manufacture							
8	Hides	1,348	3,400	2,250	80	5,417	54 12 3	... ..
5	Horns ..							
5	Linseed	525	1 750	1,075	37½	2,087	22 1 3	..
11	Til seed	3,500	10,130	5,106	182½	15,194	158 4 6	...
	Building Materials							
2	Stones	300	230	531	19	1,194½	6 2 6	.....
2	Stone lime .	700	230	926	33	2,747	28 14 6	.. ..
1	Jhallass	150	30	306	11	84½	0 9 6	.....
3	Bullahs, 9,394 No	1,910	14,028	3,850	137½	2,630	236 11 3	.....
6	Bamboos, 739 600 No							.....
5	Hill bamboos, 192,829 No		..				54 0 9	... ..
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
1	Earthware and earth n pots .	20	12	307	7½	158½	1 10 6	. ..
7	Stone mills .	2,375	695	3,573	127½	7,012	39 15 3	..
	Miscellaneous.							
9	Passenger boat, 46 No			398	14½	694½	3 11 6	.....
50	Empty do.			6,331	222½	6,764½	33 7 9	.....
4	Straw	90	41	467	16½	2964	3 4 6	.....
2	Bones	325	100	500	18	711½	7 1 3	.....
1	Sugar-cane mills	70	1,000	179	6½	32	0 5 3	.....
33	Miscellaneous goods	5,305	15,795	10,580	378	25,321½	261 1 6	... .
2	Khas-khas	150	125	359	12½	616	6 13 6	.....
	Tollage on Government steamer hired out to Mr. N. A. Hodges.		.. ..	... .	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....
166	Total ...	18,439	57,333	39,457	1,402½	76,899	1,282 15 9	0 3·4
165	Total of same month last year ..	16,779	1,17,228	33,723	1,169	60,5094	1,007 4 3	0 3·3

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(3)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs.				Rs A P.	A. P.
7	Building stones	1,945	250	2,832	101	2,745	16 15 3	...
1	Lime and soorkee, &c	20	20	120	4½	90	0 13 0	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
2	Empty boats			206	7½	236	1 2 3	...
10	Total	1,965	270	3,158	112½	3,071	18 14 6	0 1·1
8	Total of same month last year	1,472	736	2,776	99	1,382	15 6 0	0 1·3
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs.				Rs A P	
156	Private, including miscellaneous	18,639	57,523	39,427	1,402½	76,609	1,382 15 9	.....
10	Government stores including ditto	1,965	270	3,158	112½	3,071	18 14 6	.....
166	Grand Total	20,604	57,793	42,585	1,514½	79,680	1,401 14 3	
173	Grand total of same month last year	12,244	1,18,036	35,496	1,268	71,001½	1,072 10 9	...

MEMO	Rs. A. P.
Uncovered balance on the 1st of the month	196 14 0
Amount of tollage for the month	1,401 14 3
Total	1,598 12 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,397 6 6
Balance at the end of the month	201 5 6

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P.
2	Jaggery	930	1,860	1,225	43	7,301	26 12 9	...
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
4	Til-seed	1,910	7,640	2,650	94	6,510	23 9 6	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
1	Grind mill stone	510	150	650	23	506	2 10 3	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boat			75	2	32	0 3 9	...
2	Bags	200	50	300	10	220	2 7 9	
...	Tollage of cargo boat						91 13 9	
9	Total	3,550	9,700	4,900	172	9,625	357 6 0	0 2·3
38	Total of same month last year	8,827	13,797	12,913	459	16,491	121 0 0	0 1·2

Western Main Canal—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	MISCELLANEOUS	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P.	A. P.
	NIL							
	Total							
8	Total of same month last year	1,334	100	4,625	165	8,455	46 4 0	0 1 05
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
9	Private including miscellaneous Government stores, including ditto	3,550	9,700	4,000	172	9,633	117 8 0	
9	Grand Total	3,550	9,700	4,000	172	9,633	117 8 0	
41	Grand total of same month last year	11,091	13,285	17,518	624	18,986	167 4 0	

Memo.

		Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		22 9 3
Amount of tollage for the month		117 8 0
	Total	140 1 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		140 1 3
Balance at the end of the month		

Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A. P
2	Rice	562	1,707	719	25	525	5 11 0	
4	Pulses and other crops	419	838	719	25	475	5 10 6	
28	Jaggery	3,032	10,956	5,752	205	8,070	81 4 9	
4	Sugar	677	2,760	976	34	1,429	14 7 3	
24	Salt	8,807	28,431	10,007	378	23,148	193 5 0	
	Staples of Manufacture.							
1	Iron	85	210	160	5	300	3 4 6	
1	Tin	195	217	270	9	309	3 14 6	
16	Linseed	4,941	14,823	5,916	211	10,324	120 6 9	
	Building Materials							
1	Building stores	157	40	232	8	464	2 7 6	
4	Stone lime	783	195	1,083	38	1,916	19 14 0	
1	Beams and bargahs	20	320	65	2	64	0 12 6	
	Bullahs } (420,246 in number) Bamboos }						135 13 3	
	Fuel.							
18	Coal and coke	1,215	607	2,563	91	1,450	7 6 9	
	Miscellaneous							
5	Passenger boat			703	25	728	6 14 0	
84	Empty ditto			4,691	146	3,674	20 5 9	
2	Straw	74	37	224	8	84	2 0 3	
	Toll received from Mr Hodges for steamer for January and February 1885						400 0 0	
162	Total	21,693	63,142	34,073	1,210	52,935	1,035 7 3	0 3·7
153	Total of same month last year	20,308	1,31,757	37,959	1,517	67,139	789 12 9	0 2·8

Arrah Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	FUEL.	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P	A P.
6	Coal	1,695	847	1,905	71	4,140	24 13 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boats			150	5	80	0 7 6	
1	Stores, &c.	232	493	307	11	638	6 9 0	
8	Total	1,927	1,342	2,462	87	4,858	31 13 6	0 1 8
35	Total of same month last year	23,795	6,745	32,809	1,172	41	331 8 6	0 1 3
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	
162	Private, including miscellaneous	21,593	63,142	34,074	1,216	54,045	1,075 7 3	
6	Government stores, including ditto	1,927	1,342	2,462	87	4,858	31 13 6	.....
168	Grand Total	23,520	64,484	36,536	1,307	57,784	1,107 4 9	1
237	Grand total of same month last year	49,195	1,38,502	60,919	2,190	1,06,093	1,091 5 3	

MEMO

	Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	196 0 3
Amount of tollage for the month	1,007 4 9
Total	1,203 11 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,004 1 6
Balance at the end of the month	201 9 6

Buxar Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	A P.
3	Paddy	625	771	675	24	5*5	7 17 3	
55	Jaggery	11,400	30,575	15,238	548	15,745	200 7 6	
1	Sugar	400	1,500	350	12	210	2 10 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
...	Poles, 2,295; firewood, 4,167 and choudhars 186						222 15 9	
...	Bamboos, 476,500							
	FUEL.							
1	Coal	146	73	146	5	220	0 13 9	
1	Firewood	350	150	400	14	28	0 12 0	...
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
3	Mill-stone ...	737	35	1,236	44	1,450	6 6 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1	Fuller's earth	100	400	175	6	330	3 13 3	...
89	Empty boat			5,125	147	4,970	23 10 3	
1	Straw	150	25	200	7	84	1 8 0	
2	Furniture	25	300	200	7	174	2 5 0	
	Tollage for the steamer, Buxar, for the month of January and February 1885, as per acceptance of Behrue Workshops Division No. 195, dated 4th March 1885						300 0 0	
126	Total	13,793	42,829	22,765	811	24,262	782 8 0	0 0 4
15	Total of same month last year	39,24	2,320	4,976	176	6,402	546 15 0	0 1 40

Buxar Canal—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	Building Materials	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P
	Total							
18	Total of same month last year			3,250	116	5,621	46 1 9	0 15

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
124	Private including miscellaneous Government stores including ditto	13 782	42,620	22 765	811	23 262	782 3 0	.....
124	Grand Total	13,782	42 620	22,765	811	23,262	782 3 0	
36	Grand total of same month last year	3,124	2,566	8,220	290	12,023	301 0 9	

Memo		Rs A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		5 0 3
Amount of tollage for the month		782 3 0
	Total	787 3 3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		761 3 3
Balance at the end of the month		26 0 0

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1885.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884 85 During the month	Traffic, 1884 85 To end of the month	Traffic, 1883 84 During the corresponding month	Traffic, 1883 84 To end of the corresponding month	Remarks
Orissa Circle	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Taldunda	404 11 8	2,806 1 5	280 8 0	2 567 5 1	
Khodrapara	4,201 14 10	34 039 15 10	3 141 3 1	39 719 10 11	
High Level, Ranke I	1,237 3 6	6 495 0 7	708 1 6	6,184 2 3	
Ditto, ditto II	580 13 9	3,7 3 5	574 10 0	3,077 14 0	
Ditto, ditto III	111 8 0	902 0 3	99 3 0	614 9 8	
Total Orissa Circle	6,842 2 9	46,916 5 2	4 885 9 7	52,153 9 11	
South-Western Circle					
Midnapore	3,980 8 6	1,90 094 4 0	8 858 3 0	1,02 841 6 7	
Hijgellee Tidal	1 503 8 9	38 911 12 0	4 955 14 3	55,444 7 9	
Total South-Western Circle	5,484 1 3	1,45,026 0 0	13,814 1 3	1,58,285 14 4	
Sone Circle					
Eastern Main and Patna	1,401 14 3	20,388 9 11	1,072 10 9	26,860 3 4	
Western Main	117 8 0	1 107 12 9	187 4 0	2,552 7 0	
Arrah	1,057 4 9	7,336 15 8	1,091 5 3	14,900 3 6	
Dehri	782 3 0	2,956 7 6	391 0 9	4,975 2 9	
Total Sone Circle	3,358 14 0	31,979 13 5	2,723 4 9	43,437 15 7	
Grand Total	15,495 2 [illegible]	2,24,922 [illegible] 7	21,371 15 4	2,53,847 7 0	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85. During the month: Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	To end of the month: Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	Traffic, 1883-84. During the corresponding month: Passengers	Goods	Total receipts	To end of the corresponding month: Passengers	Goods	Total receipts
	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P	No	Mds.	Rs A P	No	Mds	Rs A P.
Orissa Circle												
Taldanda and Kenarapara .				7,490	9 816	10 899 10 11	2,001	418	3 796 2 11	20 933	7,901	36 0?2 2 10
Main Level .	1,379	5 892	2,121 14 4	8,727	21 131	11,614 14 2	750	1,085	712 5 5	6,560	10,188	7 007 11 7
Total Orissa Circle .	1,379	5,892	2,121 14 4	16,217	30 941	21 604 9 1	2 818	1,503	4 508 8 4	26,893	18,182	43,080 14 5
South-Western Circle												
Midnapore	10,615	760	750 0 0	1,53,834	9 427	8 250 0 0	15,738	202	750 0 0	127 022	3,781	10,366 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	10,615	760	750 0 0	153 834	9 427	8,250 0 0	15 738	202	750 0 0	127 022	3,781	10,366 0 0
Sone Circle												
Eastern Main and Patna					4 009	1 310 0 7		94	328 3 0	6,991	17,341	5,898 2 9
Western Main and Buxar		2 ,50					1,903	1 057	881 4 3	13,614	20 104	10 698 9 9
Arrah		560	717 1 6		5 104	7,123 12 0	2 141	1,014	1 612 0 0	26 [illegible]	18 448	12,288 0 0
Total Sone Circle		2 810	717 1 6	13,429	42,016	13 [illegible] 5 10	3 406	3,165	2,373 7 3	47 [illegible]	55 893	28,789 13 6
Grand Total	11,994	9 168	3 588 15 10	1,83 480	82 984	43,233 14 11	21 963	4,718	7,831 15 7	201 824	86,856	87,186 10 11

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS

	Earnings 1884-85. During the month	To end of the month	Earnings, 1883-84. During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month	Remarks
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Orissa Canals	8 64 1 1	68 500 14 3	9 346 1 11	93 164 8 4	
Midnapore Canal	4 ,0 8 6	1 14 144 4 0	9 [illegible] 2 9	1 1 [illegible] 0 7	
Hijelee Tidal Canal	1 [illegible] 8 9	38 911 12 0	4 955 14 3	55 444 7 9	
Sone Canals	4 08 15 6	4 [illegible] 3 3	5 205 12 0	77,197 12 1	
Grand Total	19 084 1 10	2,07,190 1 6	29 204 14 11	3,41 014 2 9	

Calcutta,
The 21st April 1885.

G. F. E. S. Nihil, *Major*, M. S. C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 18th of April 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage
		Mds.	Rs.
389	Rice and paddy	1,21,192	2,063
16	Jute	10 525	225
163	Firewood	87,730	1,243
874	Other articles	1,79,125	2,646
1,442	Total ...	4,01 572	6,180

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of March 1885, *as compared with the corresponding period of March* 1884.

Staples.	1884		1885		1884	1885	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up	Down	Up	Down	Total	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
XXX 1 & 2 Silk and silk cloth		19		26	19	26	7	
XIV 3 Edible grains	17	90	35	11	107	36		71
XXII 1 & 3 Brass and bell-metal ware	12	1	9	2	13	11		2
XXXIII 1 & 2 Sugar and Jaggree	2		10		25	10		15
VIII 4 Piece goods	38		41	2	38	43	5	
VII Cotton	23		9		23	9		14
VI Coal	193		92		193	92		101
XXIX 1 & 2 Seeds of all sorts	65	113	78	7	178	85		93
XXXVIII Sundries	120	31	135	56	151	207	56	
XXVII Salt	59		12		59	12		47
XXXVIII 1 Revenue stores			35	5		39	39	
XII 1 Jute		83			83			83
Total	553	337	463	107	889	570	107	426

INCREASE

Tons.

Sundries 56

This increase is due to larger quantities of telegraph materials brought for the construction of the telegraph line between Azimgunge and Berhampore

Revenue stores 39

This increase is due to revenue stores being carried by ordinary trains.

DECREASE

Edible grains ... 71

This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crops for want of rain, as well as that of pulse (*kalai*) which was damaged by sudden rise of the Ganges

Sugar and Jaggree 15

This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted

Cotton 14

This decrease is due to previous stock not being exhausted

Seeds of all sorts 93

This decrease is due to carriage by boat this year

Coal ... 101

This decrease is due to a large quantity having been brought in during last month

Salt 47

This decrease is due to carriage of salt this year by river.

Jute ... 83

This decrease is due to carriage of jute this year by river.

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Nalhati the 14*th April* 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 1,509½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other Earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic, Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	213,187	2,53,568 6 0	26,09,240 10	6,81,709 13 0	17,543 1 0	9,53,380 8 0	68,466½	123,154½	191,619
Or per mile of railway		167 15 9		451 9 9	11 9 10	631 3 4			
For previous 14 weeks of half year	3,258,625	40,96,727 0 0	3,23,90,496 0	82,14,030 14 11	2,33,412 8 7	1,25,43,076 7 6	918,500½	1,420,311½	2,338,979
Total for 15 weeks	3,471,812	43,50,295 6 0	3,50,18,736 10	88,97,740 13 11	2,50,955 11 7	1,34,96,783 15 6	986,967½	1,545,465½	2,530,598
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	230,454	2,51,192 6 1	23,72,014 30	6,28,316 14 9	17,632 18 8	8,97,083 4 6	64,300	123,380	187,680
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		166 5 1½		416 3 10	11 10 11	594 4 8			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,502,314½	40,94,637 15 5	3,98,07,604 30	1,00,86,416 3 5	2,72,893 12 9	1,44,54,349 15 5	949,216	1,884,147	2,833,363

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	8,07 032	534	1,509½	9,52,808	631	1,509½	18,41,164	1 021	1,509½	18,25,710	1,011	..	15,454

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Totals
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	13 424	6,164 14 0	86,078 20	4,918 9 0	77 8 0	11 160 15 0	1,615	780	2,394
Or per mile of railway	2.7	107 12 5	1,505 0	85 15 10	1 5 8	195 1 11			
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	185 277	1 09,775 6 0	6,84 787 30	45,891 2 0	1,091 3 6	1 56,695 11 6	23 570½	11 [illegible]	34,631
Total for 15 weeks	195 701	1,15,939 4 0	7 70,861 10	50 809 11 0	1,078 11 6	1 67 826 10 6	25 195½	12 [illegible]	37,029
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,610	6,476 15 9	84 936 0	5 097 3 0	70 1 0	11,614 3 9	1,547	879	2 426
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	236	113 3 9	961 6	88 9 5	1 3 7	203 0 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	190 518	98 293 6 4	6,38,624 30	43,467 14 3	1,213 16 9	1,42,975 3 4	26 203	11,335	37,538

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	11,614	203	57½	11,161	195	57½	19,628	341	57½	18,634	325		997

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2 158	40 14 0	16 068 30	414 6 0	52 3 0	872 7 0	167	162	329
Or per mile of railway		3 5 2		34 8 6	4 5 7	72 11 3			
For previous 14 weeks of half year	31 280	5,435 5 0	2 68 225 20	6 668 14 0	567 1 0	12,671 4 0	2,997½	1,810½	4,218
Total for 15 weeks	33 424	5 841 3 0	2 84,294 10	7 083 4 0	619 4 0	13 543 11 0	2 554½	1 993½	4,547
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,783½	643 10 2	13,292 10	359 7 0	53 0 0	1 056 1 2	157	172	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		53 10 2		29 15 3	4 8	88 0 1			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	37 08½	6 594 14 7	2 60,814 0	6 211 10 0	507 4 3	13,313 12 10	2,502	2 396	4 905

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	1,056	88	12	879	73	12	1,004	130	12	1 670	139		194

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4 763	6 136 0 0	90 671 20	4 899 1 6	129 8 0	11 164 9 6	1 447.	1,227½	2,674½
Or per mile of railway		82 5 9		65 12 2	1 11 10	149 13 9			
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	84 611	71 008 0 0	11 79 423 20	59 753 6 3	2 308 11 9	1,33 070 1 6	12,358½	19 247½	30 647
Total for 15 weeks	89 374	179,044 0 0	13 70,095 0	64,652 7 9	2 478 3 3	1 45,134 11 0	13 806½	19 514½	33 321½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,080	4 266 8 2	69 277 10	2,819 4 0	112 10 0	7,198 6 2	1 40.	901	1,487
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		57 4 4		37 13 6	1 8 2	96 10 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72 389	60 956 6 5	9 72 081 10	51 869 5 9	1 743 1 6	1 16 368 13 8	7,099	17,975	24 974

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs,	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
74½	7,198	97	74½	11,165	150	74½	15 249	178	74½	16,599	2 3	3,350	..

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	20,493	5,937 13 0	39,326 30	719 13 0	8 5 0	6,716 2 0	1,032	111	1,144
Or per mile of railway ,,	..	273 2 9	..	32 11 6	0 6 8	305 4 5	.. ..	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	283,933	79,155 4 0	3,67,963 10	6,470 3 0	73 0 0	86,698 7 0	13,267½	5,468	18,736½
Total for 15 weeks	306,426	84,143 1 0	3,97,290 0	7,190 0 0	81 5 0	91,414 9 0	14,299½	5,579	19,880½

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st January to 11th April 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188 .
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...		22	6,716	305	.....	. . .	.	22	11,737	533	. ...	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	146,568	*1,00,620 0 0	2,16,165 0	29,771 0 0	5,654 0 0	1,36,045 0 0	12,627	8,904	21,531
Or per mile of railway	629	432 0 0	928 0	128 0 0	24 0 0	584 0 0	,	, ...	..
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	1,209,197	5,77,826 0 0	35,14,807 0	4,89,110 0 0	87,194 0 0	†11,54,128 0 0	151,650	82,762	234,312
Total for 14 weeks	1,355,765	6,78,446 0 0	37,30,972 0	5,18,881 0 0	92,848 0 0	12,90,173 0 0	164,107	91,666	255,775
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,332	36,182 0 0	2,56,707 0	39,043 0 0	4,917 0 0	80,143 0 0	10,144	6,994	17,136
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	405	155 0 0	1,103 0	168 0 0	.	323 0 0	.. ..	.. .	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,279,575	5,90,998 0 0	33,93,337 0	5,26,556 0 0	62,723 0 0	12,00,277 0 0	130,735	97,963	228,698

* Increase due to bathing festival on account of Chooromony Joga

† Audited up to 28th February.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 5th April 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 4th April 1885.			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
228	80,142	344	233	1,36,045	584	233	67,245	246	233	77,740	334	30,495	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic	118,624	52 513 0 0*	2,76 209 0	36,609 0 0	9,036 0 0	98 249 0 0	12,657	2,904	21,561
Or per mile of railway	509	225 0 0	1,186 0	158 0 0		383 0 0	..	.	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	13,55,765	6,70,089 0 0	37,30,672 0	5,28,139 0 0	93 882 0 0	12,02,110 0 0†	164,107	91,666	255,773
Total for 15 weeks	14,74,389	7,22,602 0 0	40,06,941 0	5,64,838 0 0	1,02,918 0 0	13,90,358 0 0	176,764	100,570	277,334
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	72,424	34 221 0 0	2,56,535 0	39,461 0 0	5,016 0 0	78,698 0 0	9,958	6,858	16,776
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	311	147 0 0	1,101 0	169 0 0	.	316 0 0	. .	. ..	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,51,907	6,25,319 0 0	36,49,892 0	5,66,017 0 0	87,730 0 0	12,78,975 0 0	140,673	104,801	245,474

* Due to the bathing festival at Goalundo
† Audited up to 7th March

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
233	78,698	338	233	98,248	422	233	1,35,943	583	233	1,76,098	755	40,045	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th April 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P.	Rs A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	34,077	*21,214 0 0	20,170 0	1,201 0 0	40 0 0	22 444 0 0	3,973	1,219	5,192
Or per mile of railway	278	168 0 0	160 0	10 0 0		178 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 13 weeks of half year ..	275,914	1,04,446 0 0	3,03,716 0	21,636 0 0	318 0 0	†1,26,400 0 0	47,417	15,844	63,261
Total for 14 weeks	308,891	1,25,660 0 0	3,23,886 0	22,837 0 0	367 0 0	1,48,864 0 0	51,390	17,063	68,453
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,570	5,357 0 0	15,049 0	820 0 0	59 0 0	6,236 0 0	2,183	564	2,747
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	154	47 0 0	133 0	7 0 0		54 0 0	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	242,169	58,746 0 0	1,87,009 0	8,677 0 0	588 0 0	68,011 0 0	25,805	6,255	32,060

* Increase due to bathing festival on account of Chooromony Joga
† Audited up to 28th February.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 4th April 1885.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 5th April 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1885 to 4th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
114	6,236	55	126	23,464	178	114	6,455	59	126	12,836	102	6,381	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th April 1885 on 126 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	27,168	8,561 0 0	27,155 0	1,046 0 0	28 0 0	10,229 0 0	4,166	1,476	5,642
Or per mile of railway	215	68 0 0	216 0	13 0 0		81 0 0			
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	308,801	1,35,793 0 0	3,23,886 0	22,759 0 0	287 0 0	*1,48,919 0 0	51,890	17,063	68,453
Total for 15 weeks	335,969	1,44,354 0 0	3,51,041 0	24,405 0 0	339 0 0	1,59,148 0 0	* 56,556	18,539	74,095
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,746	5,339 0 0	8,084 0	585 0 0	78 0 0	6,000 0 0	2,178	* 570	2,748
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	173	47 0 0	71 0	5 0 0	..	52 0 0	...		....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	261,915	64,085 0 0	1,95,093 0	9,260 0 0	606 0 0	74,011 0 0	27,983	6,825	34,808

* Audited up to 7th March.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 12th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 11th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 11th April 1885			Total increase in 1885-86	Total decrease in 1885-86
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
114	6,000	53	126	10,229	81	114	10 455	92	126	23,065	183	12,610	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A. P
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th April 1885 ...	9,018 0 0
Corresponding week last year ..	10,086 9 9
Decrease ...	1,068 9 9
Receipts from 1st January to 4th April 1885	85,591 2 9
From 1st January to 5th April 1884 ..	89,639 12 2
Decrease ...	3,048 9 5
	Miles
Miles open week ending 4th April 1885 ...	50
Corresponding week last year ..	50
Increase ...	
	Rs A P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 4th April 1885 ...	177 11 1
Corresponding week last year ...	201 11 8
Decrease ..	24 0 7

DARJEELING, *the 13th April* 1885. W. STEVENSON, *Secretary*

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th April 1885.

	No.	District, and date of return		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL					
		Western Districts			
Burdwan Div	1	Burdwan	April 25 '85	Nil	Weather—a little cooler latterly Price of rice varies from 12 to 15 seers per rupee with an upward tendency Cases of cholera and small pox prevail in many places
	2	Bankoora,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather hot and dry, latterly cloudy Prospects of crops continue good. Sugarcane is being transplanted in places, ploughing is at a stand still for want of rain General health good
	3	Beerbhoom,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy at times Rain is much wanted, no important crop on the ground, price of common rice varies from 15 to 16 seers per rupee Cases of cholera continue, general health otherwise good
	4	Midnapore,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather still very hot No crops on the ground except some *boro* paddy in the Ghatal sub division, rain is much wanted both for cultivation and for drinking purposes Public health normal
	5	Hooghly,	„ 25 „	0·03	Weather—hot There was a good shower of rain on the 24th, and it is yet falling. Prices show a tendency to rise owing to the continued drought Public health good
		Howrah	„ 27 „	0·05	Weather—cooler than before Rain is still much wanted, the rain which fell on Saturday was very insufficient for purposes of cultivation Public health good.
		Calcutta		0·06	
		Central Districts			
Presidency Div	6	24-Perganas	April 27 '85	0·09	Weather—hot and dry There are no crops on the ground Public health is generally good, though cholera as usual at this season is reported
	7	Nuddea,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—very hot Ploughing for early paddy is being impeded for want of rain, which is urgently wanted throughout the district Fever decreased; cholera increased
	8	Khoolna,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot and dry with southerly breeze Harvesting of *boro* paddy is nearly finished, the crop is much injured by hail, rain is wanted for ploughing, price of rice has risen Public health is fair
	9	Jessore,	„ 25 „	0·01	Weather—very hot Want of rain is very badly felt, cultivation is stopped. Cases of fever and cholera are reported
	10	Moorshedabad,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot, somewhat cloudy at the close of the week Rain is very much wanted for sowing *aus* paddy, price of rice is slowly rising owing to want of rain, the rate now is 13 seers per rupee. Sporadic cases of cholera occur, otherwise public health is good
Rajshahye Div	11	Dinagepore,	April 24 '85	Nil	Weather—slight rain fell here and there, but it is generally much wanted Cultivation is going on slowly in all parts of the district, rice is still selling at 16 seers per rupee on an average
	12	Rajshahye	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—extremely hot, cloudy, but rain still holds off Rain is most urgently wanted for preparation of lands for paddy, *til*, and jute, *boro* paddy is suffering from want of rain Cholera general throughout district, small pox also prevails
	13	Rungpore	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds during day, and cool during night Prospects of *aus* paddy are still good, rain is urgently wanted, jute is up in some places Public health good except some cases of cholera here and there in the interior of the district
	14	Bogra,	„ 25	Nil	Weather—hot Rain is most urgently wanted Cholera and fever are prevalent, small pox and cattle-disease appear in places
	15	Pubna,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot with south-westerly winds and occasional clouds at the latter part of the week Rain is very much wanted, *chesna* crop is reported to have failed in the Serajgunge sub-division
	16	Darjeeling,	„ 25 „	4·15	Weather—heavy rain believed to be general State and prospects of crops good. The rain was accompanied by hail which has done damage to tea
	17	Julpigoree,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and dry Land is being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy, in some places sowings have commenced; rain is wanted, common rice is selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. Planting of sugarcane is nearly done Public health good except in Alipur, where fever is very prevalent, a few cases of cholera at Boda.
		Eastern Districts			
Dacca Division	18	Dacca,	April 25 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot. *Boro* paddy is being harvested, ploughing and sowing of
		Munshigunge		0·10	jute, *aus* and *aman* paddy are going on, but rain is much wanted, prospects of crops fair Cases of small-pox in the town, and sporadic cases of cholera in the district
	19	Furreedpore,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot, clouds have gathered, and a few drops of rain have fallen Rain much needed, cultivation stopped for want of it, great want of drinking water is felt, especially at head-quarters Health fair
	20	Backergunge,	„ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and sultry. Standing crops are dying in the Perozepur subdivision for want of rain Cholera and fever prevail in several places; there have also been some cases of small pox in the Kotwali station
	21	Mymensingh,	„ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot with strong variable winds *Boro* paddy is being reaped in part of the district, rain is wanted for agricultural operations

No.	District and date of return		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*				
	Eastern Districts			
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong,	April 27 '85	1·20	Weather—unsettled. Prospects of crops good Prices steady. Cholera is still reported
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Noakholly,	„ 24 „	Nil	Weather—warm and sultry with strong southerly winds. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested, outturn fair *Aus* is being sown Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the Feuny sub division
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 24	Tipperah	„ 23 „	Nil	Weather cool and dry with high winds Young paddy plants are coming up well, but they would be better for rain. Public health is deteriorating.
	Brahmanbariah		0·10	
	Chandpore		0·70	Cholera is prevalent in many parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	„ 21 „	Nil	Weather very hot. Occasionally cloudy with high winds Burning of *jums* still continues. Tobacco and chillies are being gathered; rain is wanted for sugarcane Fever very prevalent
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	Hill Tipperah,	„ 22	Nil	Weather—hot Chillies are doing well. *Boro* paddy is being cut. *Jum* cultivation is going on. Public health good
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna,	April 25 '85	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Threshing of *rubbee* crops is going on. Prices stationary No report regarding health received from the Behar subdivision, elsewhere public health is generally good
PATNA DIVN. 27	Gya,	„ 25 „	Not enough to measure	Weather—hot west winds Nothing on the ground except sugarcane, which is doing well. Prices in Aurangabad are rising Health not good. Cholera is reported from Aurangabad
PATNA DIVN. 28	Shahabad,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Millet is thriving; threshing of *rubbee* crops completed in parts of the district Prices stationary, weighment of opium is still going on
PATNA DIVN. 29	Durbhunga,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—generally hot Rain much wanted for agricultural operations; paddy and *moong* have been sown in places Prices steady Public health good
PATNA DIVN. 30	Muzufferpore,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—constant west winds till yesterday Sowings of *moong* and *cheena* are germinating Rain is wanted Prices rising Public health generally good.
PATNA DIVN. 31	Sarun,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—bright and hot with high west winds *Cheena*, sugarcane, and indigo are being irrigated Opium weighments completed. Public health good
PATNA DIVN. 32	Chumparun	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—getting hot with strong westerly winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops almost finished Opium weighments are in progress. Prices rising slightly Public health fair Some cases of fever and small pox are reported
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr,	April 25 '85	Nil	Weather—unusually high and continuous west winds *Rubbee* crops have now been nearly harvested, a twelve-anna outturn has been secured. Prices steady Public health good
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Bhagulpore,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot with strong west winds Sugarcane and *cheena* are the only crops on the ground, and these are kept up by constant irrigation. Sowing of *bhadoi* paddy is going on and lands are being prepared Rain is very much wanted Prices stationary Public health good
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 35	Purneah,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—strong west winds, for past two days unsettled *Bhadoi* crops scarcely sown, or if sown they are in a precarious state, though it is time for weeding Health fair
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 36	Maldah,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and dry, with strong westerly winds Rain very much wanted *Boro* paddy is now in ear Prices of common rice have risen, and now range from 14 to 16 seers per rupee in different parts of the district There is a good deal of cholera in many thanas
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 37	Sonthal Pergha	25 „	Nil	Weather—unsettled *Mohua* harvest nearly over, outturn fair Rain is much wanted for agricultural operations Indigo much damaged in Rajmehal by high winds General health good, but small pox and cholera prevail here and there
ORISSA				
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Cuttack,	April 24 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot; cloudy since yesterday Reaping of *dalua* paddy still continues Ploughing is in progress and lands are being manured Cotton and sugarcane are growing well Common rice is selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee in the town and 25 to 30 seers in the interior Public health generally good
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Pooree,	„ 23 „	Nil	Weather—getting hotter Lands are being ploughed and manured for ensuing *sarad* crops *Dalua* is still being harvested Common rice is selling at an average of 21 seers 12 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station and 22 seers in the Khoorda sub division Cholera is still reported
ORISSA DIVN. 40	Balasore	„ 24 „	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy There has been some rain in the Bhuddruck subdivision, where ploughing operations are going on well but they are somewhat impeded in the north of the district for want of rain Public health generally good, but sporadic cases of cholera continue in the interior
CHOTA NAGPORE				
South West Frontier Agency.				
41	Hazaribagh	April 24 '85	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy since yesterday Ploughing continues *Mohua* flowers all gathered General health good
42	Lohardugga	„ 25 „	0·02	Weather—warm and cloudy Sky has been more or less cloudy throughout the week, but there has only been an insignificant fall of rain The yield of *mohua* crop has been estimated to be between 10 and 12 annas. Small pox on the increase, but the mortality from it is small.
43	Singbhoom,	„ 24 „	0·06	Weather—dry and excessively hot, cloudy and unsettled latterly *Mohua* has yielded well. A few cases of cholera are reported from several villages; otherwise public health good
44	Manbhoom,	„ 25 „	Nil	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy Sugarcane is being planted; *mohua* crop is still being gathered; rice is selling at 19 seers in Purulia market. Small-pox somewhat prevalent in the Sudder thana.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 28th April 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGUR MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	16 4	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	13 10	13 8	14 0	17 4	17 4	18 0						...
2	Bankoora ...	16 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	15 8	15 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0				.	..	...
3	Peerbhoom	17 4	16 0	16 8				12 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	15 0	16 8					..	...
4	Midnapore .	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	20 0	18 0			...	...	..	...
5	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0				.	..	...
	Howrah	16 0	16 0	14 8				11 4	11 4	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 8				.	..	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	11 6	11 6	13 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	11 10	11 10	10 0
6	24-Pergunnahs .	16 0	15 4	13 5	19 0	23 14	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 12	14 8					..	...
7	Nuddea .	18 12	18 12	17 4	24 9½	24 9½	22 16	12 5	13 5	13 9½	13 14½	13 14½	14 8	.				..	...
8	Khoolna .							14 4	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0				.	.	...
9	Jessore	13 4	1 4	15 0				10 4	13 4	12 12	14 8	6 0	16 0					.	...
10	Moorshedabad .	19 0	20 0	20 0	.			11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 8				.	.	...
11	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	19 8	16 0	16 0		15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 3				.	.	...
12	Rajshahye	18 0 to 20 10	17 4 to 20 10	16 0 to 21 10	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	14 0	15 6	13 2						...
13	Rungpore	18 0	15 0	10 9				11 0	12 5	9 0	13 0	14 8	13 5				.		...
14	Bogra .	14 3	14 3	12 12	..		.	12 0	13 0	9 12	16 6	16 6	15 0			.	..	...	...
15	Pubna .	24 0	20 0	16 0				8 4	8 0	8 4	15 0	15 12	14 6					.	...
16	Darjeeling ...	...	...	.	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	11 0		.		.	..	...
17	Julpigoree .	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0			...	.	...	...
	Eastern Districts																		
18	Dacca	21 0	16 0	16 4	32	32 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 13	17 0	14 0		.	.		..	...
19	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0				.	...	...
20	Backergunge	.		.				13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0					...	...
21	Mymensingh	13 4	14 0	13 4		.		12 8	13 4	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 8			.	.	..	...

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Curwa 13½ seers, and Ranaegunge 13 seers.
B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 13 seers per rupee
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 13¼ seers per rupee.
D The retail price of salt in the Ghattal sub-division was 14½ seers per rupee.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Johanabad 13½ seers.
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Barrackpore 12½ seers, Bussurhat 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 13½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Kanagnat 12½ seers.
H The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagerhat was 11 seers per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenadeah and Narail 13 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
J In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10½ seers, Jungipore 11½ seers, and Kanda 12 seers.
K The retail price of salt at Nitpore was 10 seers per rupee, and at Rangunge 10½ seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Inferior Millet—Kodi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram			Firewood.			Salt			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	Rs. A	Rs A	Rs. A.	
																		BENGAL
																		Western Districts
..	..	..				19 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 5	13 4	13 4	2 15	2 15	2 14 3	Burdwan
.	.		30 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 8	17 12	242 0	240 0	320 0	B 13 0	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 2	3 2	Bankoora.
...	.	.	.	.		20 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 4	3-2-3	3 2 6	Beerbhoom.
...	..	.			.	17 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 12 8	12 12	12 12	3 1	3 0	2 14	Midnapore.
...	..	.		.		17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	E 13 9	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	...	.	.	.		17 12	17 12	17 12	80 0	85 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah
																		Central Districts.
...	...	.	11 10	11 10	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	110 0	90 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 13	Calcutta.
...	...		20 0	23 14		17 8	17 12	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	F 12 13	12 13	12 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	..	..				24 9½	24 9½	25 0				G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.
...	..			.	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	2.0 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna. *
...	..	..		.	..	21 4	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 12	11 12	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore
...	..			.	..	25 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 11 4	11 8	11 8	3 8	3 8	3 1	Moorshedabad.
...	...	.			..	16 8	14 0	13 11	120 0	160 0	120 0	K 12 8	12 8	11 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	..	.			.	26 4	18 12 to 24 6	17 8	240 0	240 0	440 0	L	12 0	12 0	3 5 6	3 5-6	3 2 6	Rajshahye.
...	..		-	..		19 0	15 0	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	M	13 8	11 14	...	2 10	3 5	Rungpore.
...	...	..			..	24 0	18 9	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	3 2	3 2	3 5 4	Bogra.
...	...	...		...	.	22 8	22 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	N 12 0	12 6	12 6	3 2	3 1 3	3 2 6	Pubna
13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	128 0	160 0	128 0	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	..	.	...	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	P 12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	..	..	..	...	..	16 0	17 4	17 4	80 0	90 0	90 0	Q 13 2	13 2	12 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca.
...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 12 0	13 0	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	S 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	..	T 13 12	12 12	12 8	3 2	3 2	3 2	Mymensingh.

* New.

L The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.

M The retail price of salt in the Gaibanda sub division was 11 seers per rupee.

N The retail price of salt at the Serajgunge sub division was 12 seers per rupee.

O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoori 11 seers.

P The retail price of salt at Palaeotta in the Jalpore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Manikgunge 13 seers, Moonshigunge 13 seers 12½ chittacks, and Narainguage 14½ seers.

R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers, Shunga 13 seers.

S In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10½ seers.

T The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10½ to 13 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—HOLUM JOWAR		
		Present returns	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year	Present returns	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year	Present returns	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year	Present returns	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year	Present returns	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year	Present returns.	Next preceding returns	Corresponding returns of last year.
	Eastern Districts —Concluded	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
22	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	12 0				13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0						
23	Noakholly							16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0						
24	Tipperah	15 8	15 0	14 8				15 11	15 0	15 0	18 4	18 4	16 0						
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts							12 4	13 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0						
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0				13 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0						
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	31 0	21 0	14 0						
27	Gya	19 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	13 8						
28	Shahabad	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	24 0
29	Durbhunga	16 8	17 9	16 0	22 0	20 8		9 14	9 15	11 8	13 2	3 3	13 13						
30	Mozufferpore	19 0	20 0	18 0	27 0	6 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0						
31	Sarun	19 0	18 8	17 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0				29 0	31 0	26 0
32	Chumparun	17 0	16 6	16 0	30 0	30 0		11 0	11 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	13 8						
33	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 5	23 1	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	13 1	13 10						
34	Bhagulpore	19 9	18 15	17 10	26 8	27 13	21 7	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 14	15 2	14 14						
35	Purneah	18 0	16 0	18 0				15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0						
36	Maldah	21 0	20 0	29 0				11 0	12 0	11 0	16 4	16 0	14 0						
37	Southal Perga	16 0	16 0	16 0				12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 0						
	ORISSA																		
38	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	19 11				13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1*	19 11	19 11						
39	Pooree	17 1	17 1	14 7				13 2	15 12	15 1†	21 0	21 0	3 19						
40	Balasore	18 0	16 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	21 0						
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh	15 0	14 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	20	14 8	15 0	14 0						
42	Lohardugga	16 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 0						
43	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	4 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0						
44	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	21 0						

* The retail price of common rice in the interior varies from 21 to 26½ seers per rupee

† The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee

V The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

W In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Chandpore 12½ seers, and Brahmunbooriah 13 seers

X In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 14½ seers, Jehanabad 13 seers

Y In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 14½ seers, Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabooah 11½ seers.

Z In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Madhubani 12 seers.

Z1 In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee

Z2 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 13 seers, and Gorakpunge 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1885.

***Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1885.*—(Concld.)**

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Kaoi or Murwa and Cheena			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood			Salt			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
...	.		.			14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	U 13 0	12 0	10 0	3 0	3 2	4 0	Chittagong.
..			.			10 0	12 0	12 0	.	.		V 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	Noakhully.
..	..					13 14	15 10	15 8		.	..	W 12 8	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	Tipperah
	..							.	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts
	..	.				14 0	14 0	14 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah
	.																	BEHAR.
.	.		30 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	2 11	Patna.
..			..			20 0	20 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya
	.		24 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Y 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad
23 2		22 8	13 10	25 4	20 11	21 0	20 9	22 8		264 0	180 0	Z 13 0	12 0	12 6	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 3 0	Durbhunga
			27 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	Z1 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 3 6	Muzufferpore
24 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	30 8	3 4	20 8	20 0	0 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z2 11 0	11 4	11 0	3 3 6	3 4	3 5	Sarun
	.		25 0	20 0	2 0	20 0	18 0	20 0				Z3 11 12 0	12 0	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 6	Chumparun
.			26 4	27 5	23 1	24 0	24 2	24 10	126 0	126 0	126 0	Z4 1 9	1 2	13 0	2 11 0	2 11 6	2 10 10	Mongby-
		.	24 0	7 12	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	51 8	151 8	151 8	Z5 12 10	12 10	12 10	3 0	2 10 0	3 0	Bhagulpore
						17 0	15 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z6 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 11	3 10	3 4	Purneah
						25 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	11 8	3 3	3 12	3 6	Malnah
.			25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Z7 11 4	11 4	12 0	3 7	3 7	4 4	Sonthal Pergna
																		ORISSA
18 6	21 0	10 8				19 11	21 0	24 15	60 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 13	2 12	2 12	Cuttack
						18 6	19 11	21 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	Z8 16 0	16 0	16 0	2 7	2 7	2 6	Pooree
						15 0	15 0	4 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Z9 9 0	10 0	10 0	3 0	3 12	3 6	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*
22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	17 0	16 4	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	Z10 11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10	3 10	3 9	Hazareebaug
32 0	36 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	3 4	3 10	3 0	Lohurdugga
						16 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	3 13	3 10	4 0	Singhboom
						19 0	20 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	Z11 10	10 10	10 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	Manbhoom

Z8 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 18 seers per rupee
Z4 The retail price of salt in the Begusarai sub division was 11 seers per rupee
Z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Banka 12 seers, Madhupura and Sooppole 11 seers
Z6 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kishenguage 12 seers, and at Ranigunge in Arreah sub division 11 seers.
Z7 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal 12 seers, and Dooghur 10 seers
Z8 The retail price of salt in the Khoorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee
Z9 The retail price of salt in the Bundua sub division was 9 seers per rupee
Z10 The retail price of salt at Chattra was 10 seers
Z11 The retail price of salt in Gowandpore was 14 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULLOCK MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R.A.P.
1	Calcutta	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	4 12 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0
2	Serajgunge .	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0			.	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 6	..	...	...
3	Dacca .	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	..	...	...
4	Naraingunge		..	.	.	.	.	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	.	...	...
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0			..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	..	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ..	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	..	..	..
8	Pooree .		.	..	...	...	.		.	.	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	.	...	...
9	Cuttack	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	...	...	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 28th April 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th April 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CORENA			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN			GRAM			FIREWOOD			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	
R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	R. A. P	
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0		.		3 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta
...	...	.	..			.	.	..	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0				3 0 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	.	.				.	.	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca
...	..	.	..	.			.		2 2 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Narsingunge
...	.	..	.					.	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	..	3 0 0	3 2 0	4 0 0	Chittagong
...	.	.				1 4 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	Patna.
...	...			..					2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...						.			.					2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	Poorea
...	.	.	2 2 0	1 11 0	3 10 0				2 1 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interi during the month of January 1885

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported	FOOD-GRAINS							FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OIL-SEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBAC.	
	RICE AND PADDY			Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard-seed				Drained	Un-drained.	Mfd. manfd.	Other sorts.
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)															
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	3,370	..	3,370	253	2,980	60	6 080	490		352		220		15	12	..	...	
Beerbhoom	543		543		12		555							451			...	11
Midnapore	2,07,908	65,891	2 49 080		76		3 40 156	286	250	245			22	419			...	
Hoogly	93,247	3 452	96 404	2,841	2 773	7,014	1	5	964,515	2,986	8,148		5 45	4	486	2,3	169	3,6
24-Pergunnahs	5,42,302	37,585	5 85 704	60	10 922	110	6 7	80, 20	305 695	4,57			3 61		12,014	64,789	...	3,915
Nuddea	5,495		5 495	2,154	41,016	19 812			1	1,170	3,7		147	378	244	11,6	..	1,220
Khulna	16,346	5,665	21 925		2 276	831	21 921	1 503							58	11,989	..	2,057
Jessore	41,644	4,193	45,147		4 290	50	47,312	34 791	299	1,271	9,056			506	64		..	
Moorshedabad	125		125	1,901		200	5 802	6 08			24						..	
Dinagepore					8 888		200	11 520	120,915	12	183	1					..	13
Rajshahye	25		225			99	9 003	24,954		653	548		2				1,0	3,205
Rungpore	100		100			113	389	80 282	66 500		1,460	110						
Bogra	490	5	495		5,961	984	600	8,753			1,491							425
Pubna							6 165	2 71 479	124,850	761		1 171						
Darjeeling								77 574	254,940			1,005					56	194
Julpigoree																		
Dacca	1,402		1 402		1,615	805	4 002	2 01 284	70		5 875		1 008					
Furreedpore	22,174	150	24,408		809	2 200	28 183	1 57,114		58	9,177		1 054			963		
Backergunge	2,56,894	..	2,56,894		800		9,57,194	4 30			179							
Mymensing	3,125		3,125		2,245		5 158	96,078			1 388							
Tipperah	7,925		7,925		100		7 25	4 00										
Chittagong	1,175		1,175		.. 211		1 175					558	4,100					
Noakholly	29,284	490	29,474				29,080						200					
Total of Bengal	29,33,674	1,20,033	21,09,251	6,671	84,030	31,804	22 12 185	10 76 2	1 309 75	12 05	47,297	5 161	11 033	1,773	12,877	96,484	1,515	10,224
BEHAR																		
Patna	5	.. ..	5	1,422	31,070	1,146	34,552	3,200		18,034	2 080		7	3	1,755	461	...	3,9
Gya										477				9			...	9
Shahabad				3,880	4,309	140	8,428			2 078	1,464				1,080	5,3	..	
Mozufferpore	540		540	21			561	6		240	60						..	
Durbhunga					500		500			2 580	3 150	159					..	54
Saran				.. 400	3 014	5,476	8 916	5 735		600	1,850					3	..	
Monghyr				966	10,557	2	17 525		5,000	1,094	2,4 3						..	4
Bhagulpore				12,176	705	5,871	17 05			1 088	1 7 8			6		438	..	
Purneah	1,150		1,150	364	1,001	381	2,895	4 906		2 072	7,0 8	103					..	348
Maldah				2,054	1,079	348	4,721	2 791		284	9 8							98
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1		1	5,326	6,168	2,428	14,121	328		2,721	28,807			303		127		48
Total of Behar	1,696	.. ..	1,696	27,644	66 221	14,801	1,00,2 2	17 727	5,000	43,365	62 317	261	7	323	3,615	6,337		3,668
ORISSA.																		
Cuttack	2,180	1,800	3,305				3 305	190										
Balasore	1,11,854	82,718	1,63,5 3				1,63	3 3 2	550		103							19
Total of Orissa	1,14,034	84,518	1,66,858				1,66,858	3 472	550		100							19
CHOTA NAGPORE																		
Hazaribagh	2		2				2				1,033	39		2				
Manbhoom	149		149				149											
Total of Chota Nagpore	151		151				151				1 033	39		2				
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal	21,49,755	2,05,121	22,77,956	34,315	1,50,800	46 635	26,08 750	10 97,464	1,603,345	46,013	1 11 447	3,461	11,040	2,098	16,292	1,02,791	1,515	33,941
OTHER PROVINCES																		
Assam					800		300	15 795		850	5 6 7	49,716	525	85			119	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3		3	2,06 887	25 724	1 033	2,34 2 0	1,250		11 197	3,019	821	91 1 3		495	131		2
Punjab	9		9	12 837	3 704		16 550					53	3,767					
Central Provinces					3,017		3 017			1								1
Rajpootana states													1 517					
Bombay				4			4		577			4	10,740			96		
Madras	27		27		3,773	102	3,902									1,214		2
British Burmah		402	251	1,052			1,503						15,6 1					
Other places	10		10				10	25					12	43	784	5,006		3
Grand Total of Imports in Jan 1885	21,49 804	2,05,523	23,73,256	2,54,735	1 88 058	47,540	27,68 018	11 14 5	1,603,922	59,060	1 1 0	4 0 8	4,49 574	2,226	17,571	1,00,2	1,634	34,9
1884	19,83,303	1,49,059	20,76 755	1,53,652	2 08,003	14 4 8	24 31 538	5,88 800	1,580 8 1	1 58 443	58 52	60 183	2,38 361	2 004	27,180	1,07,255		33,055

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 2 5 ers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1885 *was as follows.*—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	1,94,641		1,94,641		1,997		1,96,638	9,023	2,542			480		111	497			
Sind									1,3									
Madras	440		440	880	4,911	9	6,240		302,3 0			6		215	7			
Other ports in Madras	67 820	5,754	71 416	7	0,5		80,983	4 18	407,950		119	1		30	101			3
British Burmah	3,129		3,129	54	5,473	32	8 474	1,150	853 100	1		24		4	501	386		11,8
Other Indian ports	5,923		5,923		614	21	6,557	4	376 750			4		3	865	449		6
Pondicherry	19		19	436	1,208		1,661		31 500									
Total of Inter-portal trade	2,71,972	5,754	2,75,568	977	23,564	82	3,00,161	14,393	4,704,918	1	119	516		363	1,631	737		18,1
To Foreign ports—United Kingdom	2,77,265		2,77,265	76,249	10,176		3 63,690	5 95,374	286,623	53,735	81,344	65,396	41,604	379				1,8
Other Foreign ports	8,42,851	4,238	8,46,496	8,543	14,101	19,766	8,87,906	2,12,179	14,980,538	1,22,388	27	3,063	41,141	600	288			4,9
Total of Foreign trade	11,20,116	4,238	11,22,761	84,792	24,277	19,766	12,51,596	8,08,553	15,266,166	1,76,143	81,371	68,399	82,745	979	288			20,7

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of January 1885.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags.	Linseed	Mustard-seed				Drained	Undrained.	Bi-path	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.
country boats ..	19,19,669	1,48,903	19,726	87,776	13,726	5,46,255	711,096	17,459	66,119		6 463	453	2,300	49,814	153	3,694
river steamers ..	..			254		1,74,574			10 681	48,716	909	81			...	135
rail { East Indian ..	2,783	...	2,33,943	84,546	8,966			41 085	41 813	1,381	1,01 644	1 297	3,436	6,661		496
rail { Eastern Bengal ..	1,454	6	. .	492	84,635	3,26,346	765,065	1,176	28,243	2,378	1,070	393	431	16,019	1,481	14,601
rail { Cal. and South-Eastern ...	44,843		.. ..	.. ..	.				. .	. .		.. .			..	
road	94,295	11,538	60	11,216	.	65 500	107,640		64	503	35,663	43	10,630	80,637	...	9,925
... ...	87,939	45,028	1,056	3,775	102	1,933	1,137						744	6,814	...	283
Grand Total of { 1885 .	21,49,804	2,06,532	2,54,795	1,88,985	47,429	11,14,527	1,605,922	59,040	1,21,003	47,978	1,39,576	2,286	17,571	1,09,236	1,634	34,245
Imports in { 1884 .	19,83,898	1,49,059	1,83,662	2,06,693	14,456	5,88,000	1,586,634	1,56,443	58,532	60,181	2,39,361	2,004	27,150	1,00,336	35,885	
January ...																

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of January 1885.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags
	European	Indian	European	Indian		
	Rs	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	No.
BENGAL.						
Burdwan ...	2,67,894	1,320	464	1,848	24,159	30 225
Beerbhoom ..	1,88,016	110	93	818	10,388	11,235
Midnapore ..	1,10 044	200	1,126		21,680	14,197
Hooghly ..	1,24,697	4,721	985	35		5 925
24-Pergunnahs ..	76,647	9,554	307		11,097	36,147
Nuddea ...	3,55,750		993		20,506	24,758
Khulna	48,792		180	.	8,469	860
Jessore ..	77,678		291		17,848	11,615
Moorshedabad	80 468	440	19	5	8,250	1 170
Pubna ..	1,29,108	110	346		716	345
Rajshahye .	1,79,784	..	105		10,613	10 185
Rungpore	1,66,968	.	128	..	12,235	2,643
Bogra ..	2,37,198		128	.	8,845	4,050
Pubna .	71,136	660	185	.	35,054	16,110
Darjeeling	1,28,880		182	..	494	850
Goalpara ..	7,47,908		659	760	12,315	
Dacca ..	5,52,024		589	.	19,085	5 670
Furreedpore ..	92,228		..	..	23,430	9,205
Backergunge .				..	28,730	
Mymensingh ..	.. .		..	..	21,150	..
Tipperah	1,46,607	.	267	... .	8,476	
Chittagong ..	9,700	.	.	.	5,760	53,900
Noakholly						
Total of Bengal	36,94,992	16,365	7 325	3,506	3,11,579	290,850
BEHAR.						
Patna ..	4,81,396	8,080	182	348	1,00 607	115,450
Gya ..	1,46,268	5,580	7	153	13,407	7 7 0
Shahabad	2,09,712		30	297	28,351	35,430
Mozuffurpore .	1,29,840	110			4,215	
Durbhanga	3,74,616	550	41	342	19 838	26,150
Sarun .	1,20 744		4	37	1,043	805
Champarun	4,11,366	2,580	16	36	6,219	4,200
Shoaukyr	1,26,412	440	3	205	16,995	12 950
Bonguipore	2,16,504		108	457	16,637	29 640
Purneah .	3,08,594	990	124	544	8,161	1,415
Maldah	160			...	4,158	200
Santhal Pergunnahs	2,34,648		70	612	16,619	31 2 5
Total of Behar	28,84,332	16,060	588	2,975	2,37,028	265,256
ORISSA.						
Cuttack ...	96,361		2,062	1,113	1,099	15 500
Balasore ...						307,350
Total of Orissa ...	96,361		2,062	1,113	1,099	322,850

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian		
	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
CHOTA NAGPORE						
Hazaribagh	86,592		3	340	6,026	3,640
Manbhoom .	78,572	110	85	1,104	8,738	2,135
Total of Chota Nagpore	1,35,144	110	88	1,444	14,764	5,775
Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	69,82,849	32,765	10,036	7,838	5,64,479	864,480
OTHER PROVINCES						
Assam .	6,16 300		548	73	28,589	2,016
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	21,16,944	3 190	2,747	1,116	97,881	343,630
Punjab	6,51,960	1 100	1,291	7	.	151,725
Central Provinces .	22,696		808	.....	. . .	154,215
Rajputana states .	17 1 65		84	3	.	34,985
Bombay . ..	4 064	4 459		2	... .	2,648,486
Madras	45 285	1,818	2,019	19	..	772,250
Sind	.	.		..	..	123,810
Pondicherry .					..	31,500
British Burmah	1,99,853	10	607	931	. .	855,700
Other places	17,903	2 773	1	.		15 280,166
Grand Total of { 1885	1,06 68 770	46,515	17,891	9 999	6 17,940	21,678,355
Imports in Jan { 1884	1,16,95,374	1,99,979	23,271	7,119	5,51,405	14,190,019

The Sea borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of January 1885 *was as follows* —

	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	No
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—						
From Foreign Ports—						
United Kingdom .	62,79 084	.. .	11,509	.	5 45,525	..
Other Foreign ports	1,09 378		364		1,19,787	
Total of Foreign Trade	63,88,462		11,873		6,65,312	
From Indian Ports—						
Bombay	12 402	146,819	40	9 911	27,347	977
Madras		1 451	.	7	.	
Other ports in Madras					3,640	
British Burmah	3,747	25				
Other Indian ports		500				5 0
Total of Interports Trade	16 149	147,795	40	9 911	0 977	1,127
Grand Total of { 1885	64 04 614	147 795	11 913	9 911	6 66 289	1,127
Imports in Jan { 1884	88,27 756	1,97,187	15,664	5 65	7,77 221	1,150

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of January 1885

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE GOODS		COTTON TWIST		Salt.	Gunny bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian		
	Rs.	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
country boats	2,76,817	4,026	1,469		2,56,195	160,140
river steamers .. .	8,46,960		1 105	773	7 724	2,240
rail { East Indian . . .	62,25,948	22,230	5,838	7,156	2,98,762	9,71,095
rail { Eastern Bengal	26,22,166	770	3,246		53 854	67,56
rail { Calcutta and South-Eastern .	20,358	..			205	42
road	1,26,866	9,979	1,116	20	4 211	10,965
... ...	5,41,149	9,260	5,016	2,965	1,099	10,991,984
Grand Total of Exports in January . { 1885 ..	1,06,69,770	46,315	17,893	9,999	6,17,94	21,577,284
{ 1884 .	1,16,95,374	1,99,979	23,271	7,119	5,51,405	14 190 19

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th January 1885.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations: Air Pressure — Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure — Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure — Variation from mean.	Wind — Prevailing direction.	Wind — Mean wind velocity.	Temperature — Highest during week.	Temperature — Date.	Temperature — Lowest during week.	Temperature — Date.	Temperature — Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature — Mean minimum temperature of week.	Temperature — Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperature — Variation from normal of week.	Temperature — Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* ...	29 708	29 848	—	S	?	94 2	24th April	74 3	23rd April	90 2	76 3	83 2	—	87 8
		False Point	29 812	29 833	— 024	SW	312	94 0	23rd ,,	75 6	19th ,,	89 5?	77 2	83 4?	—1·6	87 8
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 742	29 822	— 012	Calm	99	103 4	24th ,,	77 3	19th ,,	105 0	79 0	92 1	+2·6	96 8
	Balasore	Balasore	29 769	29 827	—	SW	141 7	101 4	21st ,,	73 8	20th ,,	101 9	76 9	89 4	—	97 8
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore South 24 Pergunnahs ,,	Saugor Island	29 701	29 817	— 038	SW	322	93 7	23rd&24th	80 0	23rd ,,	92 6	81 1	86 9	+2·6	88 1
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	29 660	29 807	—	NW	132 7	110 4	20th ,,	77 1	18,19&21st	109 8	80 2	94 5	—	100 2
	24-Pergunnahs ... ... Howrah ... Hooghly	Calcutta	29 786	29 807	— 043	WSW	183	105 0	21st ,,	76 2	18,19&20th	103 4	77 3	90 3	+5·6	91 2
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	29 699	29·707	— 020	W	85 6	109 7	23rd ,,	75 9	19th ,,	107 6	77·3	92 4	+6·5	96 1
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom ... West Burdwan ,, ...	Ranigunge	29 690	—	—	WNW	144 6	109 5	20th&23rd	76 4	19th ,,	108 1	79·3	94 0	—	96 1
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 704	29 770	— 050	W	174 0	108 2	23rd&24th	75 3	18th ,,	107 2	77 5	92 4	+5·9	97 1
	Nuddea ...	Krishnagore	29 699	—	—	—	—	108 3	23rd ,,	—	—	106 8	—	—	—	96 1
	Jessore ... ... Khoolna ... ,,	Jessore	29 705	29 794	— 045	W	83	108 8	20th 21st & 22nd	73 4	23rd&24th	104 5	76 5	90 6	+5 6	92 1
East Bengal.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	29 780	29 876	— 019	S	202	99 1	24th ,,	75 0	18th ,,	88 5	70 1	82 3	+0·7	88 1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts..	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 784	—	—	Observations not taken under order										
	Noakholly ... ,,	Noakholly	—	—	—	S SSW	216 4	90 5	22nd April	76 5	18th ,,	89 9	78 4	84 2	—	88
	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	29 701	—	—	S	176	107 5	23rd ,,	71 9	23rd ,,	102 2	74 8	88 5	—	96
	Dacca	Dacca	29 780	29 802	— 038	SSE	189	100 7	21st ,,	77 2	18 20 21, & 23rd	95·9	77 4	86·7	+3 9	89
	Commillah ...	Commillah	29 790	29 820	—	SE	147 1	94 3	21st ,,	76 7	18 19, 21 & 24th	92 3	77 1	84·7	—	86
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	29 725	—	—	SW	73 8	103 3	23rd ,,	65 1	18th ,,	102 0	74 1	88 0	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna ...	Bogra	29 682	—	—	W	154 5	106 5	18th ,,	?	—	105·8	?	?	—	94
		Serajgunge	29 724	29 760	—	SSW	194 9	106 6	23rd ,,	71 7	20th&23rd	103 0	73 5	89 3	—	93
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 687	29 769	—	W	153 4	113 3**	19th ,,	73 6	18th ,,	106 2*	77 6*	91·9*	—	96
	Malidah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	29 629	29 748	—	WNW	242	106 1	22nd ,,	69 1	20th ,,	104 6	74 0	89 3	—	93
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 621	29 745	—	SE	185 4	103 3	22nd&23rd	68 6	21st&23rd	100 6	69 7	85 2	—	92
	Julpigoree ... ,, Cooch Behar ,,	Julpigoree	29·688	29 775	—	E	135 0	98 9	18th ,,	56 1?	18th ,,	93 5	60 2	80 0	—	85
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22 945	—	—	W	251 6	68 1	22nd ,,	43 3	21st&22nd	65·9	46 7	56 3	—	61
North Behar.	Purneah ... North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 614	29 738	— 062	WNW	139 2	106 2	22nd ,,	65·0	19th&23rd	104 5	69 9	87 2	+3·3	93
	Monufferpore	Monufferpore	Complete observations not to hand													
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 580	29 745	— 056	WNW	306	104 4	22nd ,,	72 5	18th ,,	101 6	74 6	88·6	+4·6	93
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 497	29 720	—	WNW	199 3	105 2	22nd ,,	65 4	18th ,,	103 6	69 3	86 4	—	94
	Saran	Chupra	29 554	—	—	W	242 4	106 5	21st ,,	69 7	18th ,,	103 5	74 1	89 0	—	93
South Behar.	Shahabad ...	Dehree	29 455	29 779	—	W	393 4	99 0	22nd ,,	78 0	22nd ,,	97 8	81 9	89·9	—	96
		Buxar	29 533	29 770	—	WNW	265 6	103 4	20th ,,	74 2	23rd ,,	101 3	75 9	88 6	—	93
		Arran ,,	29 579	29 772	—	WNW	251 7	105 9	20th ,,	70 7	18th ,,	103 4	74 7	89·1	—	94
	Gya ,,	Gya	29 408	29 777	— 010	W	173 5	105 0	20th ,,	63 2	18th ,,	103 6	67 0?	85 3?	—3·2	93
	Patna ,,	Bankipore	29 587	29 767	—·027	W	155 6	107 1	20th ,,	74 0	18th ,,	106 0	76 1	91·6	+4·1	96
	South Bhagulpore ,, Monghyr ...	Bhagulpore	29 579	29 739	—	W	?	100 9	22nd ,,	75·0	19,21&24th	90 5	76 3	83·9	—	91
	Southal Pergunnaas	Dooman	29 271	—	—	WNW	195 2	107 0	20th ,,	74·8	18th ,,	106 0	78·7	92·4	—	96
	Hazaribagh ,, ...	Hazaribagh	27 323	29·781	+ 009	WNW	290 5	101 5	20th ,,	73·6	18th ,,	99·8	73·6	87·6	+3·6	91
Chutia Nagpore.	Lohardugga Manbhoom	Ranchee ,,	27·706	29 773	—	—	—	101·0	19th ,,	71·4	23rd ,,	99·8	74·7	87·3	—	91
	Singbhoom ... ,,	Chyebassa ,,	29 043	—	—	S, SSW	216·8	106·6	20th ,,	75·9	18th ,,	106·4	79·0	92·7	—	94

* Means for six d

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the w
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast
vations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-d
the total rainfall at the individual stations in the district, multiplied by the number of

for the week ending Friday, the 24th April 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall at week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS — RAINFALL — Of week: Mean for district	Of week: Normal mean.	Since 1st of Month: Mean for district	Since 1st of Month: Normal mean	Since 1st of Month: Variation	Since 15th May 1884: Mean for district	Since 15th May 1884: Normal mean	Since 15th May 1884: Variation	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
66	2 1	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Puoree	Orissa.
69	1·7	Nil	0·10	0 45	0 25	1 12	—0 87	54 50	60 54	—6 04	0 5	0 8	Palle Point		
60	2 1	0 04	0·15	0 63	0 76	1 24	—0 48	53 91	55 80	—2 49	0 5	0·8	Cuttack	Cuttack	
35	0 3	0 02	0·20	0 62	0 45	1 53	—1 08	59 98	57 63	+2 35	0 5	1 1	Balasore	Balasore	
75	4 0	Nil	Nil	0 84	0 07	1 44	—1 37	74·77	66 03	+8 74	0 0	1 3	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs	South-West Bengal.
18	2 7	Nil	0 02	0 72	0 02	1 38	—1 36	45 13	54 73	—9 60	0 3	1 2	Midnapore	Midnapore	
45	3 6	Nil	0 03	0 53	0 05	1·31	—1 26	52 69	55 49	—2 80	0 3	1 2	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs Howrah Hooghly	
26	4 0	Nil	Nil	0 58	0 02	1 55	—1 53	37 70	50 93	—13 23	0 0	1 4	Burdwan	Burdwan	
													Bankoora	Bankoora	
22	4 1	Nil	0 01	0 52	0 04	0 85	- 0 81	40 86	54 10	—13 24	0 1	1 0	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom West Burdwan	
24	3 1	Nil	Nil	0 32	0 08	1 15	—1 07	36 50	52 92	—16 43	0 0	0 8	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
30	3 4	Nil	0 08	0 68	0 14	2 07	—1 93	38 53	54·68	—16 15	0 2	1 3	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
48	4 4	0·02	0 03	1 07	0 09	2 63	—2 55	57 19	59 58	—2 39	0 4	1 8	Jessore	Jessore Khoolna	
70	6 4	Nil	Nil	0 69	2 01	1 61	+0 40	111 84	116 81	—4 97	0 0	1 3	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
			Nil	0 84	0 10	2 47	—2 37	67·38	91 21	—23 83	0 0	1 6	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			Nil	1 04	0 52	2 35	—1 83	87 11	82 62	+4 49	0 0	1 7	Barrisal	Backergunge	
70	4 4	Nil	Nil	1 13	1 75	2 72	—0 97	100 37	118 42	—18 05	0 0	1 8	Noakholly	Noakholly	
58	2 7	Nil	Nil	1 19	0 39	2 74	—2 35	46 83	63 13	—16 30	0·0	1 9	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
68	2 0	0 13	Nil	1 52	0 54	3 21	—2 67	53 00	66 52	—13 52	0 0	2 1	Dacca	Dacca	
71	0 3	Nil	0 53	1 46	2 85	3 51	—0 86	71 28	80 52	—9 24	0 5	2 1	Commillah	Commillah	
—	1 7	Nil	Nil	1 09	0 10	2 61	—2 51	48 29	74 78	—26 49	0 0	2 0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
83	1 7	Nil											Bogra		
42	2 6	Nil	Nil	0 77	0 05	1 64	—1 59	39 34	60 16	—20 82	0 0	1 6	Serajgunge	Bogra and Pubna	North Bengal.
33	1 0	Nil	Nil	0 42	0 01	1 12	—1 11	35 08	56 49	—21 41	0 0	0 8	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah	
25	0 6	Nil	Nil	0 62	0·07	0 89	—0 81	39 10	59 05	—19 86	0 0	1 1	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
45	1 9	Nil	Nil	0 98	0 60	2 10	—1 50	52 19	79 99	—27 80	0 0	1 7	Rungpore	Rungpore	
47	0 4	Nil	0·02	1 52	1 32	3 03	—1 71	100 08	119 39	—19 36	0 2	2 4	Julpigoree	Julpigoree Cooch Behar	
58	2 0	Nil	2 08	2 30	6 02	5 10	+0·92	124 56	161 63	- 37 07	0 5	3 3	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
38	1 4	Nil	Nil	0 36	0 02	0 78	—0·76	47 11	59 94	—12 83	0 0	0 7	Purneah	Purneah North Bhagulpore	North Behar.
													Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	
36	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 12	0 01	0 43	—0 42	33 38	44 15	—8 77	0 0	0 4	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
30	0 5	Nil	Nil	0 08	Nil	0 34	—0 34	42 40	45 83	—3 43	0 0	0 1	Motihari	Chumparun	
31	0·3	Nil	Nil	0 07	0 03	0·20	—0 17	31 61	42 45	—10 84	0 0	0 2	Chupra	Saran	
32	1 7	Nil											Dehree		
21	0·9	Nil	Nil	0 03	0 02	0·15	—0 13	30·13	40 88	—10 75	0 0	0 3	Buxar	Shahabad	
22	0·8	Nil											Arrah		
18	1 6	Nil	Nil	0 13	0·01	0 24	—0 23	29·53	41 35	—12	0 0	0 3	Gya	Gya	
19	1·0	Nil	Nil	0 07	0 06	0·18	—0 12	29 65	41 91	—12 26	0 0	0 3	Bankipore	Patna	
21	0 9	Nil	Nil	0 14	0 10	0 39	—0·29	31 80	43 72	—11 92	0 0	0 4	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore Monghyr	
51	0	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·04	0 58	—0·54	34 67	50 65	—15 98	0 0	0·7	Deoghur	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
15	4·0	Nil	Nil	0 15	0 16	0 28	—0 12	36 90	48 78	—11 98	0 0	0 5	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	
46	3 1	Nil	0·01	0 16	0 13	0 53	—0 40	39 05	50 21	—11 16	0 2	0 7	Lohardugga	Lohardugga Manbhoom	
21	2 9	0·06	0 06	0·23	0·06	0·72	—0 66	46 54	54 97	—8 43	1 0	0·9	Cuttack	Singbhoom	

period for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observ stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received he is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 24th April 1885.

Meteorological division	District	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 18th April	Sunday, 19th April	Monday, 20th April.	Tuesday, 21st April	Wednesday, 22nd April.	Thursday, 23rd April	Friday, 24th April	Total Number of rainy days.	Total Rainfall of week.	Total rainfall from 1st to 24th April 1885	Average total rainfall from 1st to 24th April.	Total rainfall since 19th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 18th May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 61	64·38	54·96
		Khurdah						0 12		1	0 12	0 73	0 77	61 15	
		Banpur					0 28			1	0 28	0 88	0 63	42 85	34 16
		False Point								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 51	65 94	71 92
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39 42	?
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 64	57 30	49·14
		Banki	0 13							1	0 13	0 40	?	48 30	?
		Cuttack						0·03		1	0 03	1 91	1 28	57 45	50 86
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 19	46 33	56 44
		Jajpore						0 57		1	0 57	1 14	1 82	51·94	56 04
	Balasore	Chandbali		0 14						1	0 14	0 54	1 00	65 29	57 91
		Bhuddruck	0 80			0 25				2	1 05	1 59	1 59	62 36	55 56
		Soruh								Nil	Nil	0 31	1 61	49 78	55 81
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 46	74 44	62 65
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 90	52 28	57 090
		Baripodah						...		Nil	Nil	Nil	1 40	57 48	56 83
South-West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	0 05	1 33	70 44	66 97
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 20	83 56	68 72
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 58	68 10	55 03
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 05	67 09	51 69
		Ghattal						0 07		1	0 07	0 07	1 84	30 61	57 45
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	0 17	1 79	70 35	63 41
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 24	61 51	59 24
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	0 03	1 15	53 23	52 50
		Dum Dum								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 41	60 18	55 03
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	0 12	1 26	51 25	54 05
		Bussirhat						0 07		1	0 07	0 07	1 66	64 23	57 86
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 70	48 95	56 01
		Mohureka (*Oolubériah*)						0 08		1	0 08	0 08	1 34	4o 19	56 07
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	0 05	1 26	60 61	53 06
		Hooghly							0 05	1	0 05	0 05	1 41	43 45	51 65
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 44	57 16	59 30
		Culna								Nil	Nil	0 01	1 72	38 30	47 98
	Burdwan	Burdwan								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 66	30 18	52 16
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	0 06	1 34	37 05	51 49
		Ranegunge								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 95	41 78	49 93
	Bankoora	Bankoora								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 41	56 16	53 98
		Indas								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Ramenpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 19	60 80	52 66
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 02	?	?	?
		Mattra								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 56	36 40	50 49
		Onda								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Khatra						0 10		1	0 10	0 10	0 95	46 56	53 23
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Sonamukhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 81	43 00	56 53
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04		55 14
	Nuddea	Bongong						0 18		1	0 48	0 48	1 92	38 46	56 54
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 05	39 51	51 04
		Kishnaghur								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 22	40 43	51 27
		Chooadanga								Nil	Nil	0 04	2 07	38 90	46 07
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	0 01	2 00	39 07	54 34
		Koomlea								Nil	Nil	0 30	2 15	44 53	59 47
	Khoolna	Sathira					0 17			1	0·17	0 17	1 80	66 92	59 22
		Bagerhat								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 30	71 73	56 45
		Khoolna								Nil	Nil	0 12	2 54	68 68	60 77
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	0 19	2 41	54 26	54·25
		Jessore					0 02		0 02	2	0 04	0 11	2 96	56 74	60 23
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 64	52 46	60 49
		Magoorah								Nil	Nil	Nil	3 56	50 03	55 03
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 30	37 06	54·32
		Rampore Haut								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 26	34 05	53 97
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	0 25	1 55	36 83	55 16
		Lalbagh								Nil		0 27	1 01	35 82	50 81
		Azimgunge								Nil	Nil	0 01	1 27	40 27	53 39
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 00	32 90	50 40
		Lalgola								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 93	41 03	53 59
East Bengal	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	3 00	1 17	133 61	135 80
		Chittagong								Nil	Nil	1 02	2 05	91 07	97 78
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	0 10	2 47	67 38	93·21
		Ratuna								Nil	Nil	0 20	?	87 25	?
		Agartola							1 60	1	1 60	3 15	3·03	62 03	72 15
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	0 20	1 72	87 40	96·25
		Perozepore								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 01	85 00	76 11
		Burrisal								Nil	Nil	0 55	2 51	84 32	63·26
		Bhola								Nil	Nil	1 51	3 15	91 69	80·76
	Noakholly	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	0 95	2 55	102 12	117·90
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	2 03	2 88	98 56	118 88
	Furreedpore	Madaripore								Nil	Nil	0 95	3·46	49·79	63 86
		Furreedpore								Nil	Nil	0 20	2·80	51 41	65 87
		Goalundo								Nil	Nil	Nil	3 50	39 38	60 41
	Dacca	Munsigunge								Nil	Nil	0 30	3 98	62·96	82·03
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	1 04	3 09	49·69	66·70
		Narainguage								Nil	Nil	0 47	?	53 15	?
		Manoagunge								Nil	Nil	0 08	2·58	47·95	55·22
	Comilla	Comilla								Nil	Nil	3 71	3 61	86 60	86 56
		Chandpore	0 50							1	0 50	2 55	3·78	67 00	93 32
		Brammunberia								Nil	Nil	1 17	3 42	69·31	72 51
	Mymensingh	Kishoreegunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	3 33	64 61	79 81
		Atia								Nil	Nil	0 16	1·96	52 15	62 82
		Mymensingh								Nil	Nil	0·30	2·97	64·29	81 31
		Jamalpore								Nil	Nil	0 08	2·30	45 75	72 21
		Netrokona								Nil	Nil	0·45	?	73·48	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m.), the 24th April 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District	Station.	Rainfall: Saturday, 18th April	Sunday, 19th April	Monday, 20th April	Tuesday, 21st April	Wednesday 22nd April.	Thursday, 23rd April.	Friday, 24th April.	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall from 1st to 24th April 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 24th April.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna								Nil	Nil	Nil	2 94	43 40	59 38
		Serajgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 96	40 91	57 06
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 16	37 23	56 01
		Nowkhilla								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 19	39 94	58 75
		Bogra								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 03	38 58	57 37
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 21	41 39	58 41
	Rajshahye	Baulesh								Nil	Nil	0 09	0 90	34 98	50 05
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 39	36 16	50 83
		Nowgong								Nil	Nil	0 07	P	46 17	P
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 89	34 08	53 22
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 21	34 53	51 72
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 53	44 95	51 32
		Kaigange								Nil	Nil	0 79	0 53	43 66	57 16
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	0 08	0 84	34 81	50 11
		Baloorghat								Nil	Nil	0 19	1 18	P	P
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	Nil	P	38 67	P
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	0 41	1 96	45 46	67 16
		Kurigram								Nil	Nil	0 81	1 80	58 52	78 89
		Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	0 64	2 88	52 07	79 65
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	0 50	1 90	51 09	95 56
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	1 18	3 39	105 93	121 66
		Cooch Behar								Nil	Nil	1 22	2 95	88 13	103 89
		Mekhigunge								Nil	Nil	0 82	4 12	114 91	144 82
		Matabhanga							0 09	1	0 09	2 31	3 01	87 60	115 26
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa								Nil	Nil	1 02	2 50	93 08	131 64
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	1 02	6 85	P	308 62
		Darjeeling							4 15	1	4 15	7 07	3 76	107 22	114 74
		Kalimpong							0 31	1	0 31	2 51	P	70 59	P
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 87	67 12	88 70
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 11	53 53	65 46
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 91	40 85	65 13
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 55	34 79	51 35
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 47	30 87	51 03
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 22	34 55	41 83
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 40	31 11	45 55
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 65	41 59	46 35
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 82	37 37	42 21
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 70	33 05	46 57
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0 01	0 15	38 81	43 02
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 52	44 09	48 11
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 45	45 10	49 65
	Saran	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	40 05	48 13
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	39 18	48 18
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0 00	0 18	35 05	39 03
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 10	39 81	39 17
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	Nil	/	32 85	P
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 10	39 06	43 79
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	35 78	41 96
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 21	35 36	39 95
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 22	39 90	41 71
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 00	0 20	25 05	40 05
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	42 75	40 73
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 15	38 06	40 27
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 02	0 22	39 91	42 16
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 25	36 60	39 42
		Behar								Nil	Nil	0 22	0 18	19 50	43 90
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 09	32 25	40 17
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	0 10	0 20	26 10	41 14
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 21	32 14	47 91
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	0 20	0 60	30 30	45 05
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 04	37 22	41 00
		Banka								Nil	Nil	0 04	0 41	28 28	43 00
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 93	34 78	50 05
		Gouda								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 31	26 30	37 31
		Pasour								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 35	31 37	44 37
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 03	0 90	31 51	50 00
		Deoghur								Nil	Nil	0 24	0 03	26 61	51 19
		Jamtara								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 55	25 77	47 60
Chutia Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Pachamba								Nil	Nil	0 17	0 65	30 81	47 99
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 59	41 22	59 25
		Semtagurah								Nil	Nil	0 0	0 21	35 15	52 00
		Manudi Hills								Nil	Nil	0 15	0 04	25 21	51 00
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga							0 04	1	0 04	0 17	P	42 00	
		Ranchi						0 02		1	0 02	0 25	0 45	53 77	61 13
		Pamaow								Nil	Nil	0 30	0 37	41 27	55 1
	Singbhoom	Cayeemsa						0 05		1	0 05	0 60	0 72	50 56	56 37
	Manbhoom	Puruna								Nil	Nil	0 05	0 76	40 41	55 77
		Goomiapore								Nil	Nil	Nil	0 50	35 11	49 21

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th April* 1885

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL 1885

For the first five days of the week the meteorological conditions and changes were of little interest, and the prominent features of the two previous weeks remained unchanged Temperature was abnormally high in all districts, pressure continued to oscillate, the downward movements being generally rather larger than the upward, and a strong and steady westerly element was present in the wind directions of all parts of the Province except East Bengal On the 23rd the movements of the barometer became rather irregular in parts of the Province, showing that conditions were becoming unsettled, and on the 24th a strong easterly wind current set in over North Bengal and North Behar and at some stations in South Behar South-easterly winds were, however, still blowing in East Bengal, while in the southern parts of South Behar and in Chutia Nagpur winds were strongly westerly and north-westerly Winds were also generally southerly in South West Bengal. A considerable amount of interaction necessarily took place between these opposing wind systems, and the previous meteorological conditions of the Province became almost reversed The interaction between these wind systems caused the sky to cloud over very rapidly, and the conditions at once became favourable for the production of the local hot weather storms known as nor'-westers. With the setting in of the strong easterly current on the 24th, pressure increased with very great rapidity, and in some cases the rise of the barometer within 24 hours was equal to almost a fifth of an inch It will thus be seen that until the last day of the week the conditions were not favourable to rainfall, and only a few light and local showers fell in Orissa and East Bengal during the earlier days of the week With the slightly disturbed conditions on the 23rd, a few showers fell in South-West Bengal, but with the further development of these conditions which took place on the 24th, rain fell at some of the stations in North Bengal, and Darjeeling received the very heavy rainfall of 4 15 inches during a thunderstorm which was accompanied by hail

Pressure was for the first six days of the week decidedly below the normal, but with the very rapid increase of pressure which occurred on the 24th, it became above the normal in all parts of the Province, the excess in some cases, as in Behar, being equal to 0 12." The mean pressure for the week has, however, been below the normal in all parts of the Province except Chutia Nagpur The greatest defect was at Purneah where it has equalled 0 092", but the average defect over the whole Province has only been 0 033",

Temperature has again been very high throughout the week, though on the 24th it commenced to fall generally The mean temperature of the whole Province has been 2 5° above the normal, the seat of the greatest excess temperature having been South-West Bengal, where it equalled 4 7° At Calcutta and Jessore the excess temperature above the normal has been no less than 5 6° Very high maximum temperatures have again been reported during the past week, the highest reported has been 112 3° from Rampore Beauleah, but it is perhaps doubtful, and Midnapore reports 110 4° The following stations also have registered maximum temperatures of 108° and upwards —Burdwan, Raneegunge, Cuttack, Berhampore, Kishnagore, Gya and Chyebassa At Calcutta the maximum temperature recorded was 105°

Rainfall, as has been stated, has been practically absent throughout the week, the only rain of importance (4 15 inches) having fallen at Darjeeling on the 24th Absolutely no rain has fallen in Behar In South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur the average amounts recorded are expressed as two or one hundredths of an inch, and in North Bengal, if the heavy rainfall at Darjeeling is omitted, rainfall has been practically absent East Bengal has received an average of nearly a tenth of an inch, and in Orissa the amount has averaged more than a tenth of an inch

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 24th of April 1885 -

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall								
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average.	Worst average
Orissa	108 4	73 8	90 7	77 4	84 1	+0 77	0·16	0 57	−0 41	0 5	0 9	−0 4	0 46	1 34	56 47	57·90
South-West Bengal *	110 4	73 4	104 6	78 5	91 6	+4 7	0 02	0 63	−0 61	0 2	1 2	−1 0	0 06	1 54	47 23	55·73
East Bengal†	107 5	65 1	95 1	76 4	85 7	+2 3	0 09	1 15	−1 06	0 1	1 9	−1 8	1 03	2·74	70 14	82·86
North Bengal	112 1°	56 1‡	102 0‡	72 2‡	87 1‡	—	Nil	0 93	−0 90	0·0	1 6	−1·6	0 42	1 94	55 15	76·05
North Behar ,,	108 5	63 4	103 6	72 0	87 8	+3 9	Nil	0 18	−0 18	0 0	0 5	−0 5	0 01	0 49	39 69	49 19
South Behar ,,	108 0	63 2	102 7	76 4	89 5	+0 59	Nil	0 13	−0 13	0 0	0 4	−0 4	0 05	0 33	31·43	44·31
Chutia Nagpur	101 5§	71 4§	99 0§	75 1§	87 5§	+2 8§	0 01	0 16	−0 15	0 2	0·6	−0 4	0·14	0 43	36·20	50 10

* Krishnagore not included | † Burrisal not included | ‡ Bogra not included | § Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 27th April 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER.
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 19th to 25th April 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	19th	157·9	11·6	29 692	88·8	104·0	27·8	76·2	75·9	0·794	69·6	58	SW by S and WSW	158	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⏥.
"	20th	156·5	10·3	·702	89·6	104·9	28·7	76·2	75·1	681	67·8	54	SW and WNW ..	185	"	Chiefly clear.
"	21st	156·7	10·8	·699	88·7	104·7	27·5	77·2	78·1	823	73·4	65	SW and SSW	161	"	Partially cloudy
"	22nd	157·7	9·9	·683	89·7	104·0	25·4	78·6	76·5	737	70·1	66	WSW and variable	157	"	Chiefly cloudy c, t, lr, <.
"	23rd	146·7	11·4	·697	88·8	102·4	25·3	77·1	76·3	742	70·3	67	S and variable	139	"	Chiefly cloudy
"	24th	155·5	1·3	·799	85·9	95·3	16·1	79·2	77·3	827	73·5	68	SW by S and variable	94	"	Cloudy, c
"	25th	156·0	11·3	·840	84·0	98·5	27·8	76·2	72·2	630	65·5	54	SSW and variable	170	0·27	Partially cloudy, c, d, t, lr, p, g, <.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	..	29 731
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	.	29 741
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	67·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	89 3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	87·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	84 5
The extreme variation of temperature	.	28·7
The maximum temperature . . .	...	104·9
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	.	18
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	6
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	59
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years S G 's Office .	.	71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th April 1885 .	...	0 27
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	.	0 73
The total fall from 1st January to 25th April 1885 ..	..	3·80
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	.	4·29

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

c overcast, g gloomy, lr lightning reflection, d drizzling rain, t thunder, p passing temporary showers < lightning, ⏥ dew.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 27th April 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 19th to 25th April 1885.

Month.	Date	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%	Inches.
April	19th	89·7	105·0	28·2	76·8	75·0	·671	67·4	48	Nil
,,	20th	89·8	105·2	28·4	76·8	73·0	·597	63·5	42	,,
,,	21st	88·5	104·2	26·4	77·8	78·8	·719	69·4	40	,,
,,	22nd	89·5	104·2	24·9	79·3	76·2	·725	69·6	52	,,
,,	23rd	88·1	103·5	26·3	77·2	75·0	·693	68·3	53	,,
,,	24th	84·9	102·5	23·2	79·3	76·9	·818	73·2	68	,,
,,	25th	85·8	100·0	23·7	76·3	74·5	·703	68·7	57	0·08

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	..	°	84·0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	28·9
The maximum temperature	...	..	...	105·2
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	% 51
The total fall of rain from 19th to 25th April 1885		..	...	Ins 0·08

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 27th April 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE first class Municipalities in Bengal presented, during the week ending 11th April 1885, a birth-rate of 25·1 per 1,000 of population, against 23·4 per 1,000 in the week immediately preceding, and a death-rate of 36·6 per 1,000 against very nearly the same proportion, viz 36·8.

2. The Municipalities which returned the highest results in birth and death registration are—

Births	Ratio per mille	*Deaths*	Ratio per mille
Durbhanga	52·7	Beauleah	65·7
Bhagulpore	36·2	Kishnaghur	64·3
Patna	33·4	Burdwan	58·0
Monghyr	33·4	Suburbs of Calcutta	51·3
Santipore	29·8	Patna	44·1
		Dacca	42·2
		Durbhanga	41·7
		Purneah	38·1
		Monghyr	34·4
		Gya	34·2
		Serampore	33·4
		Bhagulpore	32·6
		Mozufferpore	31·6
		Santipore	29·8

3. The subjoined table shows that there was a diminution of mortality from fever and small-pox, but that the death-rates from all the other diseases were higher in a more or less degree.—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	11th April 1885	4th April 1885.
Cholera	8·1	7·6
Small-pox	1·4	1·8
Fever	13·3	14·3
Bowel-complaints	4·6	4·5
Injury	·4	·3
Other causes	8·8	8·4

4 Of the diseases mentioned in the above table, cholera, small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and the maladies classed under the head of "Other causes" are reported to have been noticeably fatal in the following Municipalities —

Cholera	Ratio per mille	*Small pox*	Ratio per mille.	*Fever*	Ratio per mille	*Bowel-complaints.*	Ratio per mille	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille
Kishnaghur	43·5	Dacca	10·4	Purneah	31·1	Durbhanga	14·2	Poori	16·8
Beauleah	23·6	Durbhanga	5·5	Burdwan	30·5	Patna	10·1	Dacca	14·3
Suburbs of Calcutta	20·7	Mozufferpore	3·6	Beauleah	26·2			Patna	13·9
Burdwan	19·8			Monghyr	21·7			Suburbs of Calcutta	13·4
Howrah	9·8								
Santipore	8·7								
Gya	5·5								
Hughli	5·3								
Dacca	5·2								
Patna	2·3								

5. Under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the casualty-rates stand as follow:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.
Males	38·0
Females	35·0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	123

According to Class.	Ratio per mille
Christians	30·4
Hindus	36·9
Mahomedans	36·1
Budhists	24·2
Other classes	36·4

According to Age.	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year	312·1
1 and under 5 years	54·0
5 „ 10 „	19·4
10 „ 15 „	17·2
15 „ 20 „	21·9
20 „ 30 „	22·6
30 „ 40 „	26·0
40 „ 50 „	27·9
50 „ 60 „	36·6
60 years and upwards	77·5

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 27th April 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths ...

1	2	3			4			5			6	7						8							9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum				Deaths from—						Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum								Deaths		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Males	Females	Males	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	34,050	3	5	13	12·2	7·[illegible]	19·8	164	13		20	4		1	38	19·8	..	3·[illegible]	6·1		1·5	58·0	38·1	22	16	68·3	51·9	137
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	15,433	32,360	3	7	10	4·6	10·[illegible]	15·5	42	1		5	3	1	3	13	1·5		7·7	4·6	1·5	4·6	20·1	15·6	8	5	24·6	13·6	160
Hugli and Chinsurah ...	Hugli and Chinsurah	11,179	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	5	2[illegible]	16·1	10·[illegible]	26·9	151	4		10	3		4	21	5·3		13·4	4·6		5·3	28·2	38·9	7	14	19·6	37·3	50
Serampore ...	Serampore ...	13,45[illegible]	12,98[illegible]	2[illegible]	7	5	12	13·7	9·[illegible]	23·6	140	2		7	2	1	5	17	3·9		13·[illegible]	3·9	2·0	9·8	33·4	37·3	6	9	30·7	36·2	88
Uttarpara	Uttarpara	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				1		1	2				9·4		9·4	18·9	28·3	1	1	17·0	21·1	100
Howrah ...	Howrah	60,[illegible]	44,[illegible]	104,[illegible]	28	24	5[illegible]	17·[illegible]	[illegible]	27·[illegible]	100	29	1	16	3	1	12	53	9·8	5	7·9	1·5	5	5·9	26·2	28·7	93	20	25·1	23·2	165
Suburbs of Calcutta	Suburbs of Calcutta	107,[illegible]	101,234	25,[illegible]	57	48	105	11·8	9·9	21·7	118	109	3	58	21	1	65	246	20·7	0	12·0	4·3	·2	13·4	51·3	61·0	149	99	32·8	49·4	150
24-Pergunnahs ...	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	4	6	10	7·5	11·3	18·9	66	23		5		1	5	34	43·5		9·4		1·9	9·4	64·3	34·1	21	13	82·3	47·6	161
	Ranaghat	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	9,[illegible]								1				..		1	6·0						6·0		1		12·9	..	No female deaths.
	Santipore	13,[illegible]	15,979	29,[illegible]	5	12	17	8·7	21·0	29·8	41	5		9			3	17	8·7		15·6			8·2	29·8	38·6	9	8	34·2	23·0	113
Jessore ...	Jessore	4,820	3,765	8,[illegible]								1				..		1	6·1						6·1	61·2		1		14·2	No male deaths.
Rampore Beauleah	Rampore Beauleah	11,[illegible]	8,035	19,791	5	2	7	13·1	5·2	18·4	259	9	4	10	2	1	1	25	23·6	5·2	26·2	5·2	2·6	2·6	65·7	23·6	15	10	72·6	57·6	150
Darjiling*	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976	4		4	26·0		26·0	No female births						1	1						6·5	6·5		1	.	10·3	..	No female deaths.
Dacca ...	Dacca	42,782	37,379	80,161	13	16	29	9·3	10·4	19·7	91	8	10	15	2	2	22	60	5·2	10·4	9·7	1·3	1·3	14·3	42·2	42·2	36	29	43·8	40·3	124
Narayanaunge	Narayanaunge	7,005	4,[illegible]	12,781	2	1	3	5·3	4·1	19·4	240	2						2	8·3						8·3	21·8	2	.	13·7	..	No female deaths.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,[illegible]	22,130	5	4	9	11·7	9·4	21·1	125			4	1			5			9·4	2·3			11·7	23·5	3	2	11·7	11·8	150
Comrullah ...	Comrullah	8,153	5,353	13,506	3	4	7	11·0	15·3	26·3	75						3	3						11·6	11·6	15·4	1	2	6·4	19·4	50
Patna City ...	Patna City	78,762	91,475	170,237	55	48	103	17·8	15·6	33·4	114	7	2	53	31		43	136	2·3	6	17·2	10·1		13·0	44·1	37·3	65	71	42·0	45·3	91
Gya ...	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	13	21	34	8·9	14·3	23·3	61	9	1	26	4		11	50	5·5	6	17·8	2·7	.	7·5	34·2	38·2	23	27	31·3	37·1	85
Arrah ...	Arrah	20,680	22,505	43,185	2	2	4	2·4	2·4	4·8	100			3	4		1	8			3·6	4·8		1·2	9·6	8·4	5	3	12·4	6·9	166
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	23,044	19,698	42,742	10	11	21	12·1	13·4	25·5	90		3	16	5		2	26		3·0	19·5	6·1		2·4	31·6	29·2	15	11	33·7	29·1	136
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga ...	33,774	32,922	66,696	27	40	67	21·2	31·4	52·7	67		7	20	16	1	7	53		5·5	13·7	14·3	·8	5·5	41·7	33·1	24	29	37·0	48·7	83
Chupra ...	Chupra ...	26,044	27,[illegible]	53,249	7	11	18	6·8	10·7	17·5	63			6	1		7	14			5·9	1·0		6·8	13·7	7·8	6	6	16·0	11·5	133
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	23	16	40	21·7	14·5	36·2	150			20	6		10	36			19·1	5·4		9·1	32·6	27·1	20	16	35·1	29·9	126
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	25,154	2[illegible]	[illegible],529	21	16	3[illegible]	19·0	14·4	33·4	131		1	24	4	1	8	38		·9	21·7	3·6	·9	7·2	35·4	28·0	22	16	40·6	28·3	137
Purnea	Purnea	8,163	6,553	14,[illegible]		2	2		6·9	6·9	No male births		.	9	1	.	1	11			9·1	3·5		3·5	38·1	38·1	5	6	30·7	47·6	83
Puri ...	Puri	13,247	11,537	24,784	7	1	8	14·7	2·1	16·8	700	2		2			3	13	4·2		4·3			16·8	25·2	39·9	9	3	35·3	13·5	300
Total ...		702,890	619,691	1,322,581	329	316	639	12·7	12·4	25·1	102	206	36	338	116	10	234	930	8·1	1·4	13·3	4·6	·4	8·8	36·6	36·8	813	417	32·0	35·0	123

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native subjects as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans only included two "Ages" cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14				15										16							
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																										
		Class									Age																	
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM				DEATHS										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							
		Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...		30	8	...			65·9	40·5			4	5	2	3	1	6	12	6	1		315·2	69·1	44·6	62·0	16·6	30·4	30·5	70·6	31·2	...
Midnapur ...	Midnapur	...	15		...			28·0					...		1	1	2	1	2	1	5				17·1	16·5	11·2	9·4	27·9	29·3	162·1
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah		12	9				19·8	66·6			5	2			1	3	5	3	2		275·7	39·0			17·5	20·3	37·1	30·3	31·3	... ...
Serampore ...	Serampore		15	2	...			30·9	110·9			5	4			1	2	2	2		1	366·2	115·2			23·8	19·3	29·9	30·8	...	37·4
	Uttarpara ...		2					19·5				1									1	321·0								... ...	200·0
Howrah	Howrah ...		41	11		1		26·1	26·2		172·2	9	5	3	2	5	10	5	4	1	6	193·0	39·8	21·2	13·4	30·1	20·0	18·9	15·2	8·0	69·6
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	4	160	83	1		51·4	55·5	46·7	409·6		42	25	6	9	11	41	40	25	29	26	458·3	80·5	15·8	26·1	31·7	36·7	40·4	46·8	61·3	95·9
Nuddea	Kushnaghur ...		24	10				67·0	62·8			2	1	2	4	3	5	7	2	2	6	209·7	21·1	30·3	74·2	76·0	54·1	96·0	31·9	49·4	196·6
	Ranaghat ...		1					7·1											1										51·8	... ...	... ...
	Santipore		14	3				35·2	17·4			3	3	1	1		1	2	1		5	194·6	53·9	13·8	17·9	...	10·6	24·0	14·8	... ...	132·4
Jessore	Jessore ...		1					11·5							1										75·2					...	... ...
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		7	18				36·7	95·4			5	3	1	2		7	1	2	4		649·4	1·9·0	23·0	57·7		57·6	114·4	42·6	167·6	...
Darjiling ...	Darjiling	1					46·5									1					...					81·3	...	...	...	... ...	.....
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	1	29	35			109·5	37·4	46·3			12	5	5	5	2	13	3	6	1	10	324·5	35·3	42·0	32·7	14·2	44·1	13·4	37·2	11·0	93·3
	Naraingunge ...		1	1				8·2	6·4								1			1							19·5	...		66·4	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1	2	2			65·5	17·4	6·8	...		...		1		1		2		1				29·8		21·5		31·2	...	47·9	...
Tipperah ...	Comillah		1	2			...	8·7	14·1			3										523·3	...	...		...	...			...	.....
Patna ...	Patna City		136	30				46·2	35·2			34	26	11	2	4	11	4	9	11	24	419·2	92·6	34·6	7·3	12·6	19·9	8·9	24·9	40·5	80·3
Gya ...	Gya		44	6				34·1	12·4			6	4	2		2	5	4	5	4	14	674·3	65·4	14·8		19·9	17·7	16·3	26·6	31·6	141·6
Shahabad	Arrah ...		5	3				8·4	12·6			2	2	1			...			1	2	... 7	23·5	10·1		...	...			16·8	36·1
Monufferpore	Monufferpore		18	8		...		31·3	33·4			1	1	...	5	5	2	5	4			54·5	12·9		65·7	102·2	12·1	59·6	41·6	...	.....
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga		35	13				37·6	53·3	...		18	12	2			4	6	2	3	10	476·6	82·9	13·3		...	15·6	28·9	14·0	39·4	162·8
Saran	Chuprah	...	9	5				17·4	21·6			3		1	1	1	1	2	1		4	196·9		8·4	16·1	14·4	5·5	12·9	8·3	...	59·8
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	...	30	6				39·2	19·1			12	5	2	1	1	2	4	1	4	4	332·6	48·0	17·7	8·3	12·4	9·5	22·4	8·1	46·9	67·9
Monghyr	Monghyr		33	5				38·4	20·7	...	...	15	9	3		1	2	1	1	4	2	525·3	75·2	22·1	...	12·8	10·1	5·9	8·2	52·3	39·0
Purneah	Purneah ...		4	7		...		22·6	64·3	...		1		3	1	1	...	2	2	1		163·7		96·7	48·5	52·3	...	36·5	56·1	55·5	... ...
Poori ...	Poori		12					25·4				3				...	...	...	4	5		316·9	...	.....		...	.....		62·6	116·5	...
	TOTAL	7	649	272	1	1	30·4	36·9	36·1	24·2	36·4	182	114	49	36	42	118	114	86	67	120	312·1	51·0	19·4	17·2	21·9	22·6	28·6	27·9	39·6	77·5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 27th April 1885

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, Jellinghee, and Brahmapootra for the month of March 1885

Date.	River Ganges																River Bhagirathee		River Jellinghee		River Brahmapootra	
	Mirzapore		Benares		Buxar		Dinapore		Monghyr		Sahibgunge		Rampore Beauleah		Goalundo		Bernampore		Krishnaghur		Gowhatty	
	Miles 96		Miles 134		Miles 48		Miles 90		Miles 177		Miles 87		Miles 267		Miles 110		Miles 341		Miles 118		Miles 471	
	Distance From Allahabad		Distance From Allahabad		Distance From Mirzapore		Distance From Benares		Distance From Benares		Distance From Buxar		Distance From Benares		Distance From Dinapore		Distance From Monghyr		Distance From Rampore Beauleah		Distance From Benares	
	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level
1st	2 42	208 64	1 92	198 76	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2nd	2 42	208 64	1 92	198 76	2 77	171 64	7 20	142 13	1 17	140 84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3rd	2 45	208 65	1 95	198 83	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 20	140 80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th	2 45	208 65	1 75	198 65	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5th	2 45	208 67	1 97	198 87	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6th	2 47	208 69	1 97	198 87	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7th	2 04	208 26	1 53	198 43	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8th	2 00	208 22	1 53	198 43	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9th	2 00	208 22	1 53	198 43	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10th	2 00	208 22	0 92	197 78	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11th	2 00	208 22	0 92	197 78	2 75	171 62	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12th	2 02	208 28	0 92	197 55	2 72	171 59	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13th	1 92	208 14	0 92	197 55	2 72	171 59	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14th	1 76	207 97	0 87	197 47	2 72	171 59	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th	1 67	207 89	0 87	197 47	2 68	171 55	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16th	1 58	207 80	0 82	197 42	2 68	171 55	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17th	1 55	207 77	0 84	197 44	2 70	171 57	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18th	1 59	207 72	0 80	197 30	2 62	171 49	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19th	1 62	207 64	0 82	197 22	2 64	171 51	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20th	1 53	207 55	0 87	197 17	2 64	171 51	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21st	1 47	207 39	0 81	197 01	2 55	171 42	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22nd	1 08	207 00	0 86	196 84	2 17	171 04	7 20	142 13	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23rd	1 00	207 22	0 93	196 91	1 09	170 13	7 15	142 08	1 22	140 82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Below zero				Below zero								Below zero								Below zero	
24th	0 02	207 16	0 01	196 78	1 08	170 13	7 15	142 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25th	0 02	207 16	0 08	196 72	1 04	170 09	7 15	142 08	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26th	0 01	207 05	0 02	196 65	1 02	170 07	7 10	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27th	0 03	207 05	0 03	196 67	0 98	169 99	7 10	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th	0 05	207 07	0 03	196 67	0 98	169 99	7 10	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29th	0 07	206 89	0 02	196 56	0 97	169 72	7 05	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30th	0 58	206 80	0 50	196 28	0 58	169 63	7 05	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31st	0 58	206 80	0 54	196 32	0 59	169 55	7 05	142 03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dated 27th April 1885

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major*, S C.,
Under-Secy to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of March 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs			Rs.	A.	P
307	Coal	72,370	27,138	4,26,275	15,224	2,427	10	6
3	Roadstone	1,500	375	4,100	146	15	6	0
6	Bricks ...	18,000	216	5,925	211	22	3	6
33	Earthenware ..	1,000	2,000	7,000	250	26	4	0
24	Sand ...	11,900	3,570	27,775	991	141	2	6
1	Lime	200	150	450	16	3	15	0
53	Sleepers	3,050	15,150	65,550	2,340	245	13	0
8	Iron ..	2,550	15,300	7,550	269	60	9	0
19	Jute ...	5,955	14,120	21,650	773	81	3	0
3	Paddy	1,250	2,500	3,500	125	30	10	0
1	Gram ..	100	225	375	13	1	6	6
1	Mustard seed ...	400	1,400	750	26	6	9	0
2	Castor-seed	1,200	5,250	2,700	96	23	10	0
63	Vegetables	7,202	25,207	20,300	725	177	10	0
1	Tobacco	75	600	150	5	1	5	0
1	Grass for cattle	100	400	800	28	3	0	0
2	Sugar, unrefined	175	1,750	550	19	4	13	0
12	Jaggery	2,575	7,725	8,125	290	69	13	6
404	Salt	1,90,574	5,24,078	1,15,275	14,831	3,473	2	6
4	Bones	900	900	1,975	70	7	6	6
948	Total ...	3,21,076	6,48,051	10,20,775	36,148	6,823	8	6
642	Total of same month last year	2,91,985	6,37,933	5,55,350	19,832	4,565	5	6
	Miscellaneous							
1,129	Empty, passengers, babla wood, charcoal, soorkee, planks, fish, &c	15,825	63,200	8,83,800	31,564	4,292	1	0
	.. ...	.. ..	. ..	.		67	8	0
270	Boats under 25 maunds	..	.....	.. ...	.....	113	15	6
..	Demurrage .							
1,399	Total ...	15,825	63,200	8,83,800	31,564	4,473	11	6
1,534	Total of same month last year	53,850	2,15,400	10,46,550	37,733	5,325	2	3
2,347	Grand Total ...	3,36,901	7,11,254	19,04,575	68,012	11,297	4	0
2,176	Grand total of same month last year	3,45,835	8,53,333	16,01,900	57,565	9,890	7	9

MEMORANDUM			Rs	A.	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		..	410	4	6
Amount of tollage for the month	.		11,297	4	0
		Total	11,707	7	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	..	.. ..	11,453	8	3
		Balance at the end of the month ...	253	15	3

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station for the month of March 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
35	Road stone .	65,380	16,595	1,19,850	4,280	1,048	11	0
1	Tiles ..	1,000	27	575	20	2	8	3
5	Earthenware ..	150	150	425	15	3	12	0
125	Lime	1,90,625	1,42,968	3,04,825	10,886	2,656	11	6
406	Firewood ...	2,62,488	65,622	4,78,175	17,077	3,586	5	0
12	Iron ...	1,745	10,470	5 650	201	24	11	6
6	Brass ...	479	16,286	1,300	46	8	13	9
1	Cotton	100	1,900	375	13	3	4	6
336	Jute . .	2,02,888	4,81,859	4,86,150	17,362	4,253	13	0
13	Mats ...	1,600	9,600	4 800	171	42	0	0
32	Paddy	5,485	10,970	11 550	412	101	1	0
1,044	Rice ...	5,95,102	20,82,857	12,72,975	45 463	11,147	3	6
54	Gram ...	18,353	41,294	38,375	1,370	322	9	3
18	Linseed .	6,145	26,884	13,975	499	122	4	6
14	Mustard-seed ..	12,290	43,015	25 250	901	211	1	6
88	Other oils	15,975	51 918	62,250	2,223	272	5	6
32	Oil-cake ...	8,625	12,937	23,075	824	201	14	6
50	Fruits ...	4,265	8,530	10 925	390	95	9	6
10	Vegetables	2,025	7,087	6,975	249	40	12	9
6	Tobacco ..	2,275	18,200	5,475	195	47	14	6
8	Spices ...	2,955	8,865	7,925	284	44	14	0
1	Turmeric ...	100	550	250	8	2	3	0
87	Grass for cattle ...	2,166	8,664	49,375	1,406	432	0	6
40	Straw	1,116	5,580	15,325	547	134	1	6
56	Betelnuts	12,585	1,76,190	21,425	765	187	7	6
9	Sugar, unrefined .	1,537	15,370	3,450	123	25	14	9
73	Jaggery ..	24,393	73,179	48,700	1,735	380	10	0
56	Salt .	6,145	16,898	19,425	693	84	15	9
2	Hides ...	690	1,656	275	9	2	7	0
24	Bones ...	5,250	525 0	10,025	393	87	11	6
2,644	Total .	14,54,932	33,61,371	30,49,125	1,08,560	25,575	12	6
2,424	Total of same month last year	13,04,152	30,90,291	31,39,200	1,13,495	22,346	11	6
	Miscellaneous							
1,464	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, golepatta, fowls, tamarind, onion, ghee, babla wood, &c.	54,000	2,16,000	4,76,900	17,032	3,687	3	9
733	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	183	4	0
...	Demurrage ...	.....	.. .	.....	... ..	572	10	6
2,197	Total .	54,000	2,16,000	4,76,900	17,032	4,443	2	3
2,880	Total of same month last year.	88,550	3,55,200	6,54,700	23,382	6,673	10	0
4,841	Grand Total ..	15,08,932	35,77,371	35,26,025	1,25,592	30,018	14	9
5,304	Grand total of same month last year	13,92,702	34,45,491	37,93,900	1,36,877	29,020	5	6

MEMORANDUM

		Rs	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	...	1,021	5	9
Amount of tollage for the month ...	...	30,018	14	9
Total	...	31,040	4	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	...	30,329	0	6
Balance at the end of the month ...	...	711	4	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of March 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons.			
	Local Traffic	Mds	Rs			Rs.	A.	P.
155	Coal	80,899	30,336	1,73,525	6,196	675	9	9
11	Roadstone ...	7,750	1,937	15,500	553	66	13	3
218	Bricks .	6,39,000	7,668	1,10,300	3,939	413	10	0
18	Tiles	30,000	780	6,175	227	23	14	6
173	Earthenware . .	5,300	2,650	30,225	1,079	116	9	6
36	Sand	24,700	7,410	49,225	1,758	184	9	6
2	Lime	700	525	2,100	75	18	6	6
299	Firewood	68,340	17,085	1,36,100	4,860	993	6	0
24	Iron ...	4,197	24,582	10,775	384	40	10	9
3	Brass	30	1,020	75	2	0	13	0
2	Cotton ..	200	3,800	850	30	7	7	0
3	Jute	1,150	2,730	2,875	102	25	2	6
11	Mats	925	3,800	2,275	80	19	14	6
500	Paddy	5,10,037	1,01,074	1,02,350	3,654	889	7	0
2,677	Rice	2,17,856	7,62,496	3,99,750	14,275	2,731	15	6
8	Gram .	1,600	3,600	3,525	125	30	13	6
21	Mustard-seed ..	4,396	18,382	11,550	411	57	5	0
32	Other oils .	1,476	4,797	5,400	192	23	11	9
1	Fruits	8	16	225	8	0	13	6
105	Vegetables	11,853	41,485	21,525	770	114	13	9
7	Tobacco ..	290	2,320	925	33	4	6	9
1	Spices	140	420	540	19	2	6	6
6	Cocoanut	1,400	42	150	5	1	8	0
6	Grass for cattle	44	176	1,050	37	9	3	0
66	Do for thatching .	852	7,668	1,325	618	151	9	6
377	Straw	3,100	15,500	71,375	2,547	435	9	6
5	Betelnuts	250	3,500	700	24	6	3	0
11	Sugar unrefined	750	7,550	1,500	52	11	13	3
140	Jaggery	20,304	60,912	45,050	1,608	316	13	9
124	Salt	28,713	78,959	66,900	2,389	379	11	0
4	Cattle	183	366	150	5	1	5	0
5,046	Total .	12,08,348	12,16,485	12,90,250	46,066	7,755	6	6
3,284	Total of same month last year	6,53,086	9,09,732	11,15,125	10,871	7,323	10	6
	Miscellaneous							
2,795	Empty, passenger, goli patra, tamarind, planks fish, bamboos, babla wood woodenpipe, charcoal, babla-bark, cheriah soorkee, clay, shells, &c	57,250	2,29,000	8,30,625	29,657	4,267	10	0
68	Boats under 25 maunds	.	..	... ..	...	17	0	0
.	Demurrage ..	... ..	.. ..		. .	94	14	6
2,863	Total .	57,250	2,29,000	8,30,625	29,657	4,379	8	6
2,667	Total of same month last year	1,34,625	5,37,500	6,68,375	23,869	4,232	14	3
7,909	Grand Total	12,65,598	14,45,485	21,20,875	75,723	12,134	15	0
5,951	Grand total of same month last year	7,87,711	14,47,232	18,13,500	64,740	11,556	8	9

MEMORANDUM

			Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...		484	12	6
Amount of tollage for the month	.		12,134	15	9
		Total ...	12,619	11	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	12,163	3	9
Balance at the end of the month	...		456	7	9

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

	Traffic 1884-85		Traffic, 1883-84	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month
Circular Canal	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A. P.
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station	11,297 4 0	1,03,390 6 3	38,910 13 3	4,07,005 13 0
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	30,018 14 9	2,87,561 1 6		
Total	41,316 2 9	3,90,951 7 9	38,910 13 3	4,07,005 13 0
Tolly's Nullah	12,134 15 0	1,17,594 10 3	11,556 8 9	1,28,416 8 0
Grand Total ...	53,451 1 9	5,08,546 2 0	50,467 6 0	5,35,422 5 0

Calcutta,
The 28th April 1885

G F E S Neill, *Major*, M S C,
Under-secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 25th of April 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage
		Mds.	Rs.
290	Rice and paddy	67,911	1,019
18	Jute	13,325	222
57	Firewood	24,685	353
833	Other articles	1,93,363	2,739
1,198	Total .	2,99,284	4,353

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 1,5 9½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	218 627	*2 93,789 9 0	27,49,013 20	7,02 173 7 1	18 201 8 0	10,74,164 8 1	70,443	133,954½	204,397½
Or per mile of railway		1 4 10 1		304 14 8	12 0 11	711 9 8			
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	3,471 812	43,50 095 6 6	3 48 18 726 10	88 97 742 14 11	2,50 945 11 7	1,34,98 781 15 6	984,971½	1,845,617½	2,830,589
Total for 16 weeks	3,687 439	46 43 884 15 9	3,76 67 739 30	96,59,916 5 0	2,69 147 3 7	1 45 ,2 948 7 7	1 055 4 4½	1 979,58 .½	2 734,986½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	226 144½	2,37 168 11 6	25,27 026 20	6,66 943 3 9	19,300 6 9	9,43,612 6 0	68,628	120,892	184,420
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year a		170 5 10		441 13 4	12 14 8	623 1 10			. . .
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,527,453	45 71 806 10 11	4,23 34,0 3 10	1 0 ,53 761 7 0	2,92 304 3 6	1 53,97 9 5 5	1 012 746	2,005,039	3,017,785

* The increase in coaching traffic is on account of special trains carrying transport cattle

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 19th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	9 43 612	625	1 ,09½	10,74 165	712	1,5 9½	24 94 776	1,646	1 5 9½	25 99,975	1,72	1,15 009	... .

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 57½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	12 4:4	6 61 4 0	81 141 30	55 5 14 0	76 0 0	11 893 2 0	1,611	783	2,394
Or per mile of railway	2.7	1 3 7 5	1 5.6 0	96 9 8	1 5 3	207 0 4			
For previous 15 weeks of half year	195 701	1 15 9 8 4 0	7 70 861 10	50 809 11 0	1,078 11 6	16 826 10 6	25 1 4½	12 2 5½	37,929
Total for 16 weeks	208,115	1 22,189 8 0	8,52 09 0	56 395 9 0	1 1 1 11 6	17 719 12 6	26 8 4½	13 .18½	40,323
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,251	8 26' 10 7	53 243 30	5,037 1 0	75 2 0	10 '73 13 7	1,509	1,281	2 790
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	91 13 9	9 1 0	88 1 0	1 5 0	181 5 9			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	191,959	1 05 5 8 0 11	6 01 863 20	48,504 15 3	1,289 0 9	1 5 ,349 0 11	27 712	12,636	40,348

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 19th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
57½	10,374	181	57½	11,813	207	57½	29 397	514	57½	29,999	523	502	..

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2 950	470 2 0	18 105 10	5 6 14 0	63 11 0	1,120 11 0	185	174	359
Or per mile of railway		39 2 10		48 14 0	5 4 11	93 6 3			
For previous 15 weeks of half year	31 424	5 841 3 0	2 94 294 10	7 083 4 0	610 4 0	13 543 11 0	2 554½	1,992½	4,547
Total for 16 weeks	34 784	6 311 5 0	3 02 99 20	7 670 2 0	673 15 0	14 664 6 0	2 709½	2,166½	4,876
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,907	499 11 0	19 199 20	623 9 0	53 5 0	1,175 9 0	117	212	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		41 10 7		51 14 1	4 7 1	97 15 5			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30 989½	7 094 9 7	2 80 013 2	6,834 3 0	560 9 3	14 489 5 10	2,625	2 608	5,234

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XVI Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 19th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	For mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
12	1 1 0	98	12	1 121	93	12	2 840	237	12	2 531	210		749

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5 075	5,816 0 0	85 559 20	3 290 1 6	126 15 0	9 2 9 14 6	1 472½	1 003½	2 476
Or per mile of railway		78 1 1		44 4 6	1 10 10	124 0 5			
For previous 15 weeks of half year	89 474	78 044 0 0	12 70,095 0	64 6.2 7 9	2 498 3 3	1 45 174 11 0	13 806½	20 514½	33,321½
Total for 16 weeks	94 549	83,860 0 0	13 [illegible] 20	67 951 9 3	2,565 0 3	1 54,374 9 6	15 2 9½	20,518	35,797½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5 4 0	4 784 3 11	57 153 0	3 246 13 0	161 15 0	8 192 15 11	567	1,287	1,854
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		64 3 6		43 9 4	2 2 9	109 15 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77 70	65 710 10 4	9 9 214 10	56 910 2 9	1,905 0 6	1 24 61 13 7	8 264	18 562	26,828

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XVI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 19th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	For mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
74½	8 1 3	110	74½	9 240	124	74½	21,442	288	74½	20,839	347	4,397	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated),	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week	20,984	3,984 5 0	29,379 0	512 0 0	0 0 0	3,501 5 0	1,224	124	1,348
Or per mile of railway		407 7 6		24 2 11	0 3 8	451 14 1			
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	206,636	64,163 1 0	3,97,200 0	7,196 0 0	81 0 0	71,414 0 0	14,340	5,040	19,380
Total for 16 weeks	227,620	68,167 6 0	4,26,579 0	7,722 0 0	86 0 0	1,00,915 14 0	15,570	5,164	21,321

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 18th	Receipts for week ending 19th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 18[illegible] to 18th			Total receipts from 1st April to 18th April, 1885			Total increase in 188[illegible]	Total decrease in 188[illegible]
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
..	..		22	954	432	..			22	21,328	965		.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885, on 233 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week	76 [illegible]	31 3[illegible] 0 0	2,75 [illegible] 0	34 [illegible] 0 0	5,675 0 0	70 [illegible] 0 0	11,554	7 110	18 664
Or per mile of railway	328	133 0 0	1 181 0	146 0 0		301 0 0			
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,471 389	7,23 854 0 0	40 06,941 0	6 65,615 0 0	1 02 7 5 0 0	17 [illegible] 194 0 0*	176 765	100,870	277,546
Total for 15 weeks	1 550 4 7	7 [illegible] 199 0 0	42 82 44 0	6 99,857 0 0	1 08 [illegible] 0 0	14,81 [illegible] 0 0	188 319	107 980	296,998
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	74,449	35 529 0 0	2 37 804 0	35 290 0 0	6 775 0 0	76 587 0 0	9 777	6,346	16 123
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	320	152 0 0	1 0 2 0	152 0 0		304 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,426,440	6 01,741 0 0	78 84 894 0	6 01 307 0 0	91 514 0 0	13 [illegible] 2 0 0	156 480	111,840	261 796

* Audited up to week ending 14th March 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 18th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 19th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 18th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1884-85	Total decrease in 1884-85
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
225	70,997	320	224	70,992	304	222	2,12,550	912	233	2 4 980	1,050	34,550	...

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th April 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching Receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merch-andise.	Total
		Rs A. P.	Mds. s	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	18 493	6 105 0 0	26,128 0	1,396 0 0	26 0 0	7,526 0 0	3,712	1,666	5,378
Or per mile of railway	150	48 0 0	207 0	11 0 0	..	59 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	..
For previous 14 weeks of half year	331,909	1,34,809 0 0	3,51,041 0	24,286 0 0	477 0 0	*1 59,542 0 0	85,856	18,339	74,095
Total for 15 weeks	351,402	1,40,915 0 0	3,77,169 0	25 682 0 0	503 0 0	1,67,068 0 0	89,568	20,005	79,473
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,480	5,124 0 0	13,722 0	442 0 0	47 0 0	5,6 3 0 0	2,177	871	2,748
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	153	45 0 0	120 0	4 0 0	..	49 0 0	.	.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	279,395	69 209 0 0	2,66,615 0	9,703 0 0	713 0 0	79 026 0 0	30,160	7 396	37,556

* Audited up to week ending 14th March 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 19th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 19th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 18th April 1885			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
114	5,613	49	126	7,526	60	114	16,068	141	126	30,991	243	14,923	

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th April 1885 ...	10,600 0 0
Corresponding week last year	10,662 10 6
Decrease	62 10 6
Receipts from 1st January to 11th April 1885	96,186 3 0
From 1st January to 12th April 1884	1,00 202 6 8
Decrease	4,016 3 8
	Miles
Miles open week ending 11th April 1885	50¾
Corresponding week last year	50¾
Increase	
	Rs A. P
Receipts per mile open week ending 11th April 1885	2 8 13 10
Corresponding week last year	213 4 1
Decrease	4 6

DARJEELING, *the 20th April* 1885. W STEVENSON, *Secretary*

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—29th April 1885.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 18 of 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT IN BENGAL.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE

RESOLUTION

Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1885.

READ—

The letter No 309T—R, dated 1st June 1883, to the Government of India, proposing the establishment of an Agricultural Department in Bengal.

The letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 433A, dated 20th May 1884, forwarding, for information of the Government of Bengal, copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, regarding the establishment of an Agricultural Department in Bengal.

The Resolution of the Government of India, No 6—340-506, dated 8th December 1881, on the general subject of Agricultural Departments under Provincial Governments.

In the letter first cited in the preamble, the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of tracing the institution of Agricultural Departments in India, and of discussing the history of agricultural and statistical enquiry in Bengal. His object was to establish, by an appeal to specific facts, the applicability to these Provinces of the recommendations which the Famine

Commissioners had urged, and which Her Majesty's Government had approved, in regard to other portions of the Empire. The recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, as approved by the Secretary of State, were broadly—

1*st*.—The collection and embodiment in convenient forms of the statistics of vital, agricultural, and economic facts.

2*nd*.—The general improvement of Indian agriculture with a view to increasing the food-supply and general resources of the people.

3*rd*.—The organization of famine relief.

2. With the third recommendation, the letter of the 1st June cited above was not concerned; but on the other two heads the views of this Government were explained at length, and specific proposals submitted for approval

3. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals for the creation of an Agricultural Department in Bengal were considered by the Government of India in their despatch of the 25th September 1883 to the Secretary of State, in which a general support was accorded to them. The proposals fell under two main heads—Agricultural Research and Agricultural Improvement. In his recommendations under the head of *Agricultural Research*, Sir Rivers Thompson had laid special stress on the necessity of providing a local agency for the ascertainment of agricultural facts and for the maintenance of village records of rights. Following the Famine Commission, he had dwelt upon the impossibility of acquiring, in a continuous and methodical way, any trustworthy statistical information in Bengal owing to the want of proper agency for the purpose; and, as an additional reason in support of his views, he had pointed to the absolute necessity of establishing such an agency if due effect was to be given to those salutary provisions of the Tenancy Bill which deal with surveys and records of rights. On all these points His Excellency in Council accepted the views of this Government, and represented to the Secretary of State the great desirability of reorganizing the old indigenous system of village accountants. In his recommendations regarding the question of *Agricutural Improvement*, Sir Rivers Thompson had indicated in some detail the duties which would devolve on an Agricultural Department in dealing with that question, and also in promoting the more enlightened administration in Government and Court of Wards' Estates. On this head also the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals received the general support of the Government of India.

4. The proposals submitted by this Government, with the recommendations of the Government of India, were considered by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 10th April 1884, cited in the preamble. In that despatch the opinion is expressed that a general field survey of Bengal, and the establishment of a system of detailed village records, would be most beneficial; but the Secretary of State was unable to sanction an undertaking of such magnitude until put in possession of fuller information as to the methods to be adopted in carrying it into execution, the expenditure likely to be incurred, and the difficulties that would have to be met. In like manner, while confirming the approval with which his predecessors had regarded the prosecution of surveys and records of rights in Government and Wards' Estates, Lord Kimberley desired that before any active steps were taken to establish a separate agency to supervise such surveys, or to create an agency to maintain their results, he might be furnished with detailed information on specified points, as to the mode of carrying such operations into effect. But while thus deprecating, until further information was supplied, the inception of some of the operations devised by this Government under the head of Agricultural Research, the Secretary of State admitted the "importance of providing the Lieutenant-Governor with the requisite agency for advising the Government generally on all matters relating to agriculture and statistics, as well as for undertaking the preliminary enquiries which the Lieutenant-Governor may consider necessary in connection with the experimental field survey in the Patna Division, and the enquiries mentioned in paragraph 7" (that is, enquiries in connection with the creation of a village agency of account in Government and Wards' Estates. His Lordship remarked that "in the absence of these means of obtaining a satisfactory knowledge of the agricultural statistics of Bengal, which are supplied by the revenue organization of other Provinces, it is all the more desirable that every effort should be made to supply this essential requisite of good government.

5. These orders were communicated to the Bengal Government with the letter of the 28th May 1884, referred to in the preamble, and at the same time certain important instructions on the subject-matter of those orders were conveyed for the Lieutenant-Governor's information and guidance. In the first place sanction was given by the Government of India to the appointment for two years of a special officer to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in matters relating to agriculture and statistics; to undertake the preliminary enquiries in connection with the experimental field survey of the Patna Division which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and to assist in obtaining the detailed information called for by the Secretary of State in regard to the creation of a local agency of record in Wards' and Government Estates. Sanction was also given to the appointment of an officer for one year to take charge of the Government estates in the Shahabad district, in connection with the scheme of agricultural improvement sketched by the Lieutenant-Governor in the letter of the 1st June 1883.

6. Having thus accorded a limited sanction to the Lieutenant Governor's proposals, the Government of India proceeded to indicate the direction in which action on such sanction might be taken by the Government of Bengal, and to specify the points upon which further information was required. Preserving the main distinction specified in paragraph 3 above, it may be stated that, under the head of *Agricultural Research*, the Government of India desired to know (1) the matured views of the Government of Bengal on the proposed experimental survey in Behar, and the various questions, legislative and executive, which arise in connection with it; (2) the name of the officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor proposed to appoint as the adviser to Government on Statistical and Agricultural matters; and (3) the instructions which might be given him *a* in connection with the experimental field survey in the Patna Division, (*b*) in connection with similar operations in Government and Wards' Estates. It was, however, anticipated* that on this last-mentioned point information might not be available, nor a reply possible, until the two years' experimental period had expired, for which the appointment of the special officer had been sanctioned.

* Paragraph 9 of the letter of the Government of India of 28th May 1884.

Under the head of *Agricultural Improvement* a general expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views was invited by the Government of India, while special attention was called to the possibility of making use of the services of Cirencester graduates in any scheme that might be adopted

7. In regard to the points (1) and (2) noted above, full information has now been submitted to the Government of India in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter No. 206T—R, dated the 24th April 1885, and any further reference to these points on the present occasion is therefore unnecessary. In that letter also it was explained that the precise character of the action which it may be desirable for this Government to take towards the establishment of a village agency of account and record in Government and Wards' Estates will depend, not merely on the enquiries now being prosecuted by the Board of Revenue in those estates, but more especially on the results of the enquiries which must be made preliminary to the experimental field survey in the Patna Division. On this point also no observations seem called for at present. It may, however, be stated here that the special officer (whom, following precedents in other Provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor has styled the Director of Agriculture) will, so far as his other duties (to be presently specified) may permit, be at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment in those enquiries which may be required to enable the Board to submit, in a complete shape, the information called for regarding Wards' and Government Estates. In this Resolution, therefore, it is necessary to lay down instructions for the guidance of the Director of Agriculture regarding that portion of the subject of *Agricultural Research* which is concerned with the experimental field survey in Behar, and with some cognate questions arising out of the Tenancy Act. It is also necessary to issue directions regarding the general subject of *Agricultural Improvement.*

8. It has already been decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that the experimental survey, under Chapter X of the Tenancy Bill, shall be carried out by professional agency, and the district of Mozufferpore has been selected for the experiment. Before the actual cadastral work commences,

it will be necessary not only that external boundaries of the mouzahs should be demarcated, but that an agreement should be come to with the Surveyor-General regarding the unit of area to be adopted as the basis of the Cadastral Survey, and the system of boundary marks best adapted to secure the permanence of the results. Equally essential is it that the procedure for preparing the record of rights, and for maintaining it when prepared, should be planned out beforehand in all its details, and that some progress should have been made in selecting the agency by which the records are to be maintained. The education of putwaris, both in practical surveying and in recording the results of their work, will then proceed uninterruptedly.

The preceding remarks indicate the nature of one portion of the work to which the Director is now to address himself. Acting throughout, in this part of his duties, under the general control of the Board of Revenue, he will place himself in communication with the Surveyor-General in order to determine the pergunnahs or villages in which operations shall commence; and should it be considered desirable, he will, working through an establishment specially created for the purpose, prepare, as far as may be necessary, the ground for the professional party. It is possible that for this preliminary work the Deara survey party recently employed in the eastern districts will be found efficient and adequate.

9. Before finally determining the method of preparing the record of rights and the system of local agency to maintain them when completed, the Director will proceed to the North-Western Provinces, and, with the permission of the Government of those Provinces, will ascertain what is the most approved practice in those districts where cadastral work, similar to that contemplated in Behar, is now in progress He will then report in detail, through the Board of Revenue, how far the North-Western system is applicable to Behar, and, if modifications seem necessary, will state the precise character of the modifications he would introduce. This report, however, is not to be submitted without previous communication with the Commissioner of the Patna Division.

As soon as all these preliminary questions have been discussed and settled with the final approval of Government, the Director will begin selecting the village agency to maintain the record when once completed. It is understood that in the district of Mozufferpore the names of village putwaris have already been registered. It will not, however, be incumbent on the Director to follow the register if, for sufficient reasons, approved of by the Board of Revenue, departure from it seems desirable. It has been suggested to the Lieutenant Governor that this work of educating the village agency should be taken in hand at once, on the ground that the work of survey and recording rights should not be commenced until the agency to maintain the records had been established. Putwaris, it is said, can only be taught their work by actual practice. On full consideration, however, of the information before him as to the acquirements of the available agency, Sir Rivers Thompson is satisfied that all that is needed is careful selection of putwaris and their training in field surveying. This will be taught them on the ground and in their own villages as the survey progresses. The future training of putwaris on some such plan as has been found useful in other Provinces will be a matter for later consideration, but, to begin with, what is needed is instruction to putwaris in surveying, and this cannot be imparted to them till the survey begins.

10. Another matter falling under the head of Agricultural Research, to which the Director must pay immediate attention, is the question of the market prices of staple food-crops. To the accurate investigation and record of prices-current a new and special importance attaches since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and one of the first duties of the new Department will be to enquire into the existing machinery for ascertaining and recording prices, to frame proposals for its amendment where this is found to be necessary, and generally to set on foot, under the directions of the Board of Revenue, arrangements in accordance with the provisions of the law for the systematic and continuous record, verification and publication of the prices-current of staple food-crops. The general question of Agricultural Statistics also falls within his province, and should engage his attention.

11. In respect of the larger and somewhat indefinite subject of *Agricultural Improvements*, it is neither possible nor expedient to lay down any exact

rules. The Director's functions in relation to this branch of his official duties must, for some time to come, be limited to observation and experiment. It can only be said that every thing bearing on agricultural prosperity and decadence is within his province and supplies subject-matter for his suggestions. Some of the subjects to which his attention may be usefully devoted are indeed enumerated in the 22nd paragraph of the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 1st June 1884; but having regard to the facts that the department at present exists only on the basis of a provisional sanction, it will probably be better to trust, in this branch of the subject, to useful action in concert with established Societies (such as the Agri-Horticultural and the Zoological interested in the amelioration of the agriculture of the country, and to the employment of the Cirencester graduates who are at the disposal of Government, than to rely solely on the exertions of the Director himself, or to take those steps towards establishing an experimental farm or training school which were contemplated when sanction to more permanent arrangements was expected From this point of view arrangements have been already entered into with the Agri-Horticultural Society, whereby, in consideration of a reasonable increase of the Government subsidy, its active co-operation in aid of the Agricultural Department has been secured. The Director has been admitted to a seat in the Council of the Society through the courtesy of the President and members—a courtesy which the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging.

12. Among the various miscellaneous matters which should, in due course, engage the attention of the Director of Agriculture, there is none more important than the prevention and cure of diseases among cattle; for nothing tends more to stability and progress in agricultural operations than the preservation and improvement of cattle, upon whose labour agriculture in India so largely depends. Then, again, the question of fodder for cattle and of fuel for the people has a direct bearing on agriculture, for without fodder cattle cannot live, and without fuel provision in the shape of village forests, it is impossible to utilize cattle manure for its natural fertilizing purposes. These are points upon which this Government has already expressed its views at length; but upon which, owing to the want of executive agency, nothing practical has hitherto been done They will now receive from the Director and his assistants the attention which they deserve

13. The arrangements recently concluded between Government and the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and between Government and the Agri-Horticultural Society, in regard to the Economic Museum, open a wide career of usefulness to the latter institution and an important sphere of action for the Agricultural Department While the scientific and technical character of the Museum will be upheld by the Trustees of the Indian Museum (increased in number, as it is proposed they should be, so as to represent the interests of this Province at the Board), its practical functions, as supplying business men with trade samples of all economic products, will be developed by the Agri-Horticultural Society in their conveniently situated rooms in the Metcalfe Hall. In various centres of trade in the mofussil, such as Cuttack, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, the way is in a measure cleared towards establishing subsidiary museums. To extend the usefulness of these institutions on the lines laid down in communication with the Government of India on this subject will naturally fall within the province of the Director of Agriculture. He will also be usefully employed in connection with Exhibitions in India and in foreign countries at which it is of the utmost importance to Bengal that its great natural and industrial products should be fully represented.

14. A few remarks may be made as to the way in which the Lieutenant-Governor would employ those graduates of the Cirencester Agricultural College who have now returned to India. In determining what use should be made of this trained agricultural agency at his disposal, the Lieutenant-Governor's views are based on the principle that agricultural enquiry must precede agricultural improvement.

"The foundation of the work of an Indian Agricultural Department," says the Government of India in the Resolution cited in the preamble, "should be the accurate investigation of facts with the view of ascertaining what administrative course is necessary to preserve the stability of agricultural operations. It is desired therefore that the new department should

be so constituted as to give the fullest effect to this policy The primary efforts of the departments should, when established, be devoted to the organization of agricultural inquiry, which has been shown to comprise the duties of gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of a province, of classifying the arrears of the province according to the result of careful investigation, and of deciding what method of administrative treatment is suitable to each, so as to maintain agricultural operations up to the highest standard of efficiency possible under present conditions From a system of agricultural inquiries thus conducted will follow the gradual development of agricultural improvements in its manifold variety It will suffice if on the first constitution of an Agricultural Department, the organization of agricultural inquiry is placed in the hands of qualified officials, to whom may be committed the subsequent preparation of carefully considered proposals for agricultural improvement."

Such a system of agricultural enquiry the Lieutenant-Governor desires to inaugurate through the agency of the Cirencester graduates who are now in the service of this Government It may not be necessary that the whole time of those officers should be devoted to agricultural matters. But agricultural enquiries are for one year to form the main object of their attention, and their other duties are to be regulated accordingly. Their primary duty should be to investigate and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the native systems of agriculture in selected localities, with a view to the ultimate introduction of better methods of cultivation, better seed, more valuable staples, &c., where their enquiries may show that such improvements are practicable. The object in view will be best attained if they confine their investigations to typical villages of specimen tracts in selected districts. When they have thoroughly understood the native system of agriculture in any such typical village or local area, they should submit reports embodying definite suggestions towards improving the particular crops grown in those localities and indicative of the manner in which Government can give the best practical aid in the introduction of improved methods of cultivation

15. When engaged in the work thus described, those special officers should endeavour (to quote again from the Resolution of the Government of India)—

"to secure the active aid of those members of the native community who are interested in agriculture. They understand the existing system of Indian agriculture, and they are often acquainted with the local reasons which justify practices that may seem strange and illogical to an European observer They can therefore best guide the course of agricultural improvement with the least disturbance of existing circumstances, and develop the true policy of progress in improving and adding to indigenous conditions without the subversion of ideas and methods which is likely to accompany the introduction of exotic reforms To secure their co-operation is therefore an important object Nor must it be forgotten that a further valuable source of information and advice exists in the European community of planters and landlords, who have already given a useful lead to native enterprise in the adaptation of Western appliances to the agricultural system of the East"

Efforts should therefore be made by the Director to form Committees of Native and European gentlemen interested in agriculture, through whose co operation improvements may be extended in the directions indicated by the Cirencester graduates, who are agricultural specialists. Such Committees may, in course of time, form a useful channel of communication between the Agricultural Department and the people.

And in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor lays much stress on the co operation of the officers of the Opium Department in Behar These officers are engaged on duties which bring them into intimate relations with the agricultural population, they enjoy exceptional opportunities of explaining to the officers to be now specially deputed the wants of the ryots, and interpreting to the ryots the intentions and meaning of the officers of the Agricultural Department. They have, at certain periods of the year, ample leisure to devote to such enquiries and explanations, and enjoy the confidence of the best class of cultivators. It is of the greatest importance that their good offices should be secured in this work, and the Board of Revenue will therefore be asked to issue such instructions as, without interfering with the proper work of the Opium Department, may secure the active assistance of its officers for the work now in hand.

The Committees of European and Native gentlemen before referred to might also be induced to interest themselves in getting up local Exhibitions with the advice of the Director of Agriculture. They might give assistance by collecting subscriptions, by drawing up programmes, and by

awarding prizes, not only for the best agricultural products, but also for the best cultivated farms in their respective localities. They might in various other ways do much for the spread of knowledge and improvement of cultivation by the trial of new implements, and the selection of seeds. From the success which has attended the few local agricultural Exhibitions hitherto held in these Provinces, not under very favourable circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to augur well for the success of well-directed and sustained efforts in that direction, and he is quite prepared to make reasonable contributions towards the expenses of such Exhibitions from Provincial Funds.

16. Though the nature of the sanction accorded to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals in regard to an Agricultural Department for Bengal renders it undesirable to spend any money on experimental farms supported by the Government, much good may be done if the Managers of Wards' Estates, in which such farms may now be maintained, will in future consult the special agricultural officers of Government on points connected with the management of their farms The Lieutenant-Governor would also be glad if private persons interested in the improvement of agriculture would consult these officers either generally or in regard to special subjects. The special officers are all of them competent agricultural chemists and trained theoretical farmers, and their opinion may reasonably be expected to throw some light upon the suitability of certain soils to certain crops, the employment of improved agricultural implements, the introduction of better seed and more valuable staples. It may also happen that their advice will be of benefit on such matters as the use of manures, ensilage, rotation of crops, simultaneous growth of several crops in the same field, method of preparing crops for market, and so forth. Should the adoption of their advice on any point be followed by good results, the improvement thus introduced would be forcibly brought home to the people, and would stand a fair chance of gaining permanent ground.

From this point of view, too, the Lieutenant-Governor would endeavour to induce intelligent zemindars or ryots in khas mehals, Wards' estates or elsewhere, to try such experiments as, after careful consideration, may be determined upon. If, for example, it is desired to test the merits of a particular plough, the agricultural officers should induce a selected ryot to plough half his field with his own plough and after his own fashion, and the other half of the same field with the new plough and under their directions If it should turn out that the crop grown on the area cultivated under the new method yields more than that cultivated under the old, the cultivator is more likely to adopt the new method, and others are more likely to follow his example than they would be if the experiment had been tried on a model farm and the results recorded in blue books. The fact, however, must be recognised that cultivators will not be induced to try experiments in this way unless we are prepared to make good any loss they may sustain by following our advice Should it therefore be found practicable to initiate such experiments through the people themselves, and should such experiments lead to losses, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to make, in a moderate way to begin with, an allotment of funds to meet such losses as may possibly be entailed on ryots or zemindars by following the advice of the special agricultural officers

17. In determining the precise directions in which the policy now sketched is to be worked out, the Director and his assistants should have regard to the recorded results of the working of Agricultural Departments in other provinces, as far as they may apply to the circumstances of Bengal. Above all, adherence to one leading principle is essential, namely, that where there is some assurance of success in any new process the change is within the reach of the ryot. The ryot's limited means and the solid basis of empirical knowledge which he possesses, must on no account be ignored Taking that knowledge as a foundation to work on, and the necessary limitation of these means as a chief factor in the question, an endeavour should be made to ascertain wherein the ryots' practice is susceptible of improvement in accordance with the results of scientific research in agricultural matters

18. With these general instructions, the Lieutenant Governor commits the charge of this new Department to Mr Finucane, with every confidence in his

intelligent administration of it. The services of the three gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin will be placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government chiefly for employment under the Director of Agriculture. Mr. Allen and Mr Sakhawat Hossein will be employed in Behar, and the former officer, in addition to his agricultural duties under this Resolution, will have charge of Government estates under the sanction given by the Secretary of State Mr. Ambica Churn Sen will be employed in Bengal (possibly in the district of Burdwan). These officers will act (consistently with the preceding remarks) under the instructions of the Director of Agriculture, who, on this portion of his duties, will report direct to Government. Thus in regard to *Agricultural Research* (cadastral surveys, record of rights, enquiries in Wards' and Government Estates, registration of prices-current) the Director will be under the control of the Board of Revenue, and his reports will reach Government through the Board. In regard to *Agricultural Improvement*, Museums and Exhibitions, &c., he will be, for the present at all events, under the orders of the Revenue Department. He may, in regard to all these subjects, communicate direct with local officers and heads of departments.

Mr D B. Allen, c s
„ Ambica Churn Sen, c s
„ Sakhawat Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Collector

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submited to the Government of India for information; that copies be forwarded to all Departments of the Secretariat; to the Board of Revenue for information and guidance, and for communication to local officers; to all Heads of Departments; to the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and to Messrs. Allen, Ambica Churn Sen, and Sakhawat Hossein, for information and guidance..

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ENQUIRY INTO THE CASTES AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—STATISTICS.

Darjeeling, the 30th April 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Circular No. 11—121, dated 21st September 1882, from the Government of India Home Department, suggesting that a full enquiry should be made into the castes and occupations of the people of Bengal

A letter No. 914, dated 6th January 1884, from the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, to the Government of India, Home Department, recommending the appointment of Mr H. H. Risley to conduct the enquiry suggested by the Government of India.

A letter No. 3, dated 28th January 1884, from the Government of India, Home Department, sanctioning Mr. Risley's employment for two years in the manner proposed

A letter No. 9, dated 2nd April 1885, from Mr. H H Risley, submitting the proceedings of a Conference on the Ethnography of Northern India held at Lahore on the 18th to 22nd March 1885, and making certain proposals regarding the mode of procedure to be adopted in carrying out the enquiry.

In September 1882, the Government of India, at the instance of the Census Commissioner, issued a circular to all Local Governments and Administrations suggesting that steps should be taken, on the basis of the statistics recorded in the census of 1881, towards collecting more precise information than is at present in existence regarding the castes and occupations of the people of India. It was intimated that the Supreme Government were not prepared to bear any portion of the cost of the proposed operations, and it was suggested that the work might be undertaken by selected officers in addition to their ordinary duties All details were, however, left to the discretion of the Local Governments to carry out as most convenient. In January 1884, the Government of Bengal submitted to the Government of India a proposal to appoint a special officer, whose pay and allowances would be met from Provincial funds, for a term of two years, to conduct the enquiry in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that the officers of the regular staff had not sufficient leisure to prosecute ethnographical enquiries in addition to their ordinary duties; while many of them had no special taste for such enquiries. Moreover, as the chief value of the work would consist in the comparative treatment of the customs of the same or different castes in different districts of these provinces, it was essential that this comparison should be made by a single officer of special aptitude and capacity for this description of research, who would have before him a large body of facts, and would not be confined to the data obtainable within a single district Mr. H. H Risley, C.S., was selected as possessing, in a special degree, the attainments necessary for the successful performance of the work in Bengal. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India and the Secretary of State; but, owing to administrative reasons, effect was not given to the appointment till early in February 1885.

2. After making some experimental enquiries in Behar and North-Eastern Bengal, and preparing a scheme for collecting information regarding the castes and occupations of the people in a systematic manner, Mr. Risley obtained the permission of Government to visit Lahore for this purpose of conferring with Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and Mr. J. C. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools in Oudh, both of whom have had considerable experience in similar enquiries, and were in a position to offer valuable advice on the subject. The Conference sat from the 18th to the 22nd March, and drew up proceedings which are appended to this Resolution. One chief object of their deliberations was to secure, so far as might be possible, that ethnographical researches carried on in different Provinces of the Bengal Presidency should proceed on the same general lines in order that their

results might be of some service to students of comparative ethnology in Europe. They considered the question as to the best means to be adopted to collect original data in addition to those already on record in books, reports, and publications of learned societies. For this purpose two sets of questions were drawn up, which form annexures B and C to their proceedings. The general series (annexure B) was framed with the object of bringing out by as few and as simple questions as possible the leading characteristics of any particular caste. The special series (annexure C) on the other hand goes into more minute detail and attempts to cover the main heads of ethnographical enquiry in India. The former, it is understood, represents the amount of original enquiry which the Conference consider may fairly be imposed upon the district staff, while the latter is intended for use only by those whom inclination may lead to pursue the subject further. In order to guard against the confusion which may arise from the ambiguous use of words, the Conference also prepared a note upon certain doubtful points of ethnographical nomenclature in which they defined, for the purpose of the present enquiries, the principal terms ordinarily used to denote the various forms of social organization prevalent in India.

3. In submitting to Government the proceedings of the Conference, Mr. Risley has appended to them a note, extracts from which are annexed to this Resolution, explaining the general objects of the enquiry, and making certain suggestions as to the action to be taken to give effect to the proposals of the Conference in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has fully considered the papers, and accepts the conclusion that, apart from the scientific aspects of the question, substantial administrative benefits may be looked for from the present enquiries. It has always been the policy of Government to encourage researches which tend to throw light upon the actual life of the general mass of the population, which even now is not adequately represented either by the vernacular newspapers, or by any of the various public bodies and associations. As early as the beginning of this century, the Court of Directors held that the acquisition of systematic knowledge regarding the castes and occupations of the people "would be attended with much utility," and the subject was expressly mentioned in the instructions given to Dr. Francis Buchanan for the statistical survey of the country commenced by him, but never completed. The enquiry then abandoned may now, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be resumed with greater prospects of success. The census of 1881 has provided a sound statistical basis for further research, while recent events have served to bring to prominent notice the necessity for more minute knowledge on the part of Government officers of the actual usages and beliefs of the people at large. An ethnographical survey of the people is in its way as desirable as a cadastral survey of the land, provided that it can be carried out within a reasonable time and without excessive expenditure. Social reforms are beginning to be discussed by the leaders of native society, and a time may come when Government will be invited to exercise its influence in such matters. It is clear, at any rate, that the more Government officers know about the religious and social customs of the people of their districts, the better able they will be to deal either with the possible social problems of the future, or with the practical questions referred to in Mr. Risley's note.

4. For these reasons it has been decided to publish and circulate the questions framed by the members of the Conference, and to enlist the aid of the officers of Government and of others who are in a position to help in obtaining answers to them. Experience has shown that a single person can do very little towards collecting the requisite information within a given time. To elicit facts by oral enquiry is necessarily a lengthy process, and accuracy can only be secured by testing the statements of particular individuals or groups of individuals by numerous independent observations. On the other hand, it is essential that no more labour than is absolutely necessary should be thrown upon the regular administrative staff, and particularly upon the district officers. Every district officer will therefore be requested to nominate from among his subordinates one or more officers who may be qualified and willing to assist, in addition to their ordinary work, in collecting information for their respective districts or

sub-divisions. The names of the officers selected should be reported to Government. They will correspond direct with Mr. Risley, who will supply them with copies in English and vernacular of the general series of ethnographical questions (enclosure B to the proceedings of the Conference), and will indicate what use should be made of these questions in each district. The functions of the district officer in the matter will be limited to seeing that the selected officers do what is required of them within a reasonable time. It is believed that answers to this series of questions can be readily obtained, and that the work will not involve any interference with the ordinary duties of the selected officers. Much interest is taken in the proposed enquiries by natives of all classes who have already made to Mr. Risley liberal offers of assistance, and it will be open to officers either to go into the questions themselves, or to pass them on to persons who take interest in the subject, and transmit the answers to Mr. Risley. Officers who show a special taste for ethnographical enquiries will be supplied with copies of the special series of questions for such use as they may find it possible to make of them. Apart from all enquiries by way of set questions and answers, it is believed that all officers engaged in district work are continually coming across curious and interesting information regarding castes and their peculiarities in the course of ordinary official business, and particularly in the freer intercourse with all sections of the native community during the camping season. Notes of such information, however fragmentary and incomplete, may be of great service to the officer in charge of the enquiry, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they may be communicated to Mr. Risley.

5. Valuable help, it is understood, can also be given by the officers of the Medical, Police, Education, Jails, Registration and Forests Departments, many of whom have excellent opportunities of observing, and some leisure for recording, the customs of particular castes. The Heads of these Departments will therefore be asked to instruct their subordinates to give Mr. Risley any assistance in their power.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance rendered in this matter by the members of the Conference which met at Lahore. His thanks are especially due to Messrs. Ibbetson and Nesfield for bringing their knowledge and experience to bear upon the preparation of a systematic scheme for the collection of ethnographical data in Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 9, dated Rungpore, the 2nd April 1885.

From—H H RISLEY, Esq., C.S., on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 1088, dated the 18th March 1885, granting me permission to visit Lahore for the purpose of conferring with Messrs. Ibbetson and Nesfield regarding the mode of operations to be adopted in carrying out the recently sanctioned enquiry into the castes and occupations of the people of Bengal, I have the honour to submit the following papers—

I.—The proceedings of the conference held at Lahore, with enclosures A, B, and C.

II.—A note suggesting the manner in which the proposals of the conference should be dealt with in Bengal.

The note was considered in draft by the other members of the conference, and was generally approved by them. It is not referred to in their proceedings, as they did not feel called upon to express any official opinion regarding the action that might be taken by any local Government to give effect to their proposals. I may mention, however, that Mr. Nesfield, who has had considerable experience of similar enquiries in Oudh, entirely agrees with me in thinking that most valuable assistance may be derived from officers of the Jail and Education Departments without interfering with their regular duties.

Proceedings of Conference on Ethnography of Northern India, held at Lahore on the 18th to 22nd March 1885.

PRESENT:

MR. D. C. J. IBBETSON,
Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

,, J. C. NESFIELD,
Inspector of Schools, Oudh.

,, H. H. RISLEY,
On Special Duty, Bengal.

THE members of the Conference met at Mr. Ibbetson's office. Mr. Risley explained that he had come to Lahore, with the permission of the Government of Bengal, to consult Messrs. Ibbetson and Nesfield in consequence of certain demi-official suggestions received from Mr. FitzPatrick, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. He stated that the Government of Bengal had decided to make an exhaustive enquiry into the castes and occupation of the people of those provinces, based upon the statistics recorded in the census of 1881, and had placed him on special duty for two years for that purpose. He laid before the meeting (*i*) a draft note setting forth the objects to be aimed at in the enquiry and the means to be adopted to obtain those objects, consistently with giving the minimum of trouble to the regular administrative staff; (*ii*) a set of ethnographical questions framed so as to facilitate the collection of fresh data in a systematic form through the agency of district officers, and of such private individuals as might be willing to give assistance in the matter. He asked the other members to assist him with such criticism as their experience of ethnographical enquiries might suggest. Messrs. Ibbetson and Nesfield, while ready and willing to assist to the best of their ability in discussing the papers in question, felt unable, without due leisure for consideration, to commit themselves to any final opinion as to the form that would be best suited for adoption in their respective provinces, should it eventually be decided to set such an enquiry on foot in those provinces.

In the absence of precise official instructions as to their functions, it appeared to the officers present that all they could usefully do was to indicate, with as much completeness as the circumstances under which they were called together admitted of, the direction in which ethnographical enquiries of the kind under description might best be pursued by any Local Government which might think it desirable to undertake them. With this view the members of the Conference prepared a note on certain difficult points of ethnographical terminology, a series of general questions calculated to elicit the salient characteristics of the several castes, and a set of special questions dealing with caste customs in greater detail, to be used by those whom inclination might lead to pursue the subject further. These papers form annexures A, B and C to these proceedings. It would remain for the Local Governments and Administrations concerned to determine in what manner the suggestions contained in them should be utilized.

At the present stage of the proceedings, and while the data have still to be collected, the members of the Conference did not feel prepared to consider the form in which the final results should be arranged and recorded.

DENZIL C. J. IBBETSON.
JOHN C. NESFIELD.
H. H. RISLEY.

A.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING SOME DOUBTFUL POINTS OF ETHNOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Much confusion is often caused by the indeterminate use of the various terms applied to the divisions upon which society in India is based. It seems that some attempt to define more precisely the nature of the groups to which these terms should respectively be applied might usefully be made, and the following is set forth as a suggestion.

The group organization commonly follows one of two main types--(1) the caste, (2) the tribe. The former may be defined as the largest group based upon community of occupation; the latter as the largest group based upon real or fictitious community of descent, or upon common occupation of territory.

Within the caste we find the *sub-caste*, and within the *sub-caste* the *section*. The *sub-caste* may be defined as the smallest *endogamous* group, and the *section* as the largest exogamous group, within the caste No lower unit than the *section* need be regarded. The limits of the caste and *sub-caste* will occasionally be identical, there being no smaller endogamous groups included under a common caste name based on occupation

Within the tribe we find many sub-divisions The smallest endogamous group within the tribe may be called the *sub-tribe*, which, as before, will occasionally coincide with the tribe. The largest exogamous group within the tribe may be called the *sept*, and no lower unit than this need be considered. Divisions intermediate between the sub-tribe and *sept* may, where they exist, be termed clans and sub-clans.

Some cases will occur in which the two types run into each other, the caste based upon occupation being made up of tribes or tribal fragments based upon community of descent In these cases the terminology of each type will be followed so far as the organization stands upon the same basis as the type, and no further.

It might be explained that the Brahmanical *gotras* have, in many cases, been adopted by or imposed upon castes and tribes in addition to their proper caste or tribal divisions. In such cases the *gotras* are not what is wanted · what is wanted is the organic divisions and sub-divisions of the caste and tribe, not unusually called *got* by the people themselves, as distinguished from *gotra* in the strict Brahmanical sense. Occasionally these organic divisions and the *gotras* are identical; but where the latter are distinct from, and have been superimposed upon, the former, the *gotras* run through the divisions, the same division often, though not always, including several *gotras*, while, on the other hand, the same *gotra* is found in several divisions. The Brahmanical *gotras* are chiefly used by the officiating priest at marriage, and the ceremony of *sankalp*, and are often unknown to the people themselves without reference to their priests.

Denzil C. J. Ibbetson.
John C. Nesfield.
H. H. Risley.

B

Ethnographical Questions.

General Series.

1. Write in English and vernacular the name of the caste with synonyms, if any, noting if any of these are used only by outsiders

2. Write in English and vernacular the names of the exogamous sub-divisions of the caste, if such sub-divisions exist.

N.B.—By the term exogamous sub-division is meant a group from within which its male members cannot take their wives

3. Show the endogamous divisions of the caste, if such divisions exist If these divisions consist of groups of the sub-divisions mentioned in question 2, show the grouping. If they are distinguished by separate names, write the names in English and vernacular.

N.B.—By the term endogamous division is meant a group from outside of which its male members cannot take their wives.

4. State the limits within or beyond which marriage is prohibited, *e.g.*, that a man must marry within the caste, but must not marry into his own or certain other sub-divisions, or within certain degrees of relationship, or may not marry two sisters

5. Name any prohibitions on inter-marriage based upon (*a*) social status, *b*) geographical or local position, (*c*) differences of religious belief or practice, (*d*) differences or changes of occupation

6. State the popular tradition, if any exists, as to the origin of the caste, naming the common ancestor, if any, the part of the country from which the caste is supposed to have come, and the approximate time of its emigration as marked by the reign of any particular king or the occurrence of any historical event, together with the number of generations supposed to have intervened.

7. Is the habit of the caste settled or wandering? Have they any recognized head-quarters in the province? If wandering, over what tract of country do they wander? Are their migrations periodical or irregular, and what are the shape and material of their dwellings?

8. Do they admit outsiders into the caste? If so, from what classes, by what forms, and under what conditions?

9 Is marriage infant or adult? If the latter, is sexual license before marriage recognised or tolerated?

10 Is (*a*) polygamy, (*b*) polyandry, permitted; if so, under what conditions and within what limits? In the case of polyandry, must all the husbands be brothers?

11. What form of marriage ceremony is in ordinary use? Name the forms and state the essential and binding portion of the ceremony

12. Is the re-marriage of widows permitted? If so, is the widow obliged or expected to marry her husband's elder or younger brother? If she does not marry a brother, within what limits may she marry? What form of marriage ceremony is used, and what is the essential and binding portion of it?

13. Under what circumstances is divorce permitted, and by what form is it effected? May wives who have been divorced marry again?

14 Do the members of the caste follow the Hindu or Mahomedan law of inheritance, or a tribal custom of their own?

15. To what religion and to what sect within the religion do the caste belong? If Hindus, do they by preference worship any special one of the regular Hindu deities, and are there any reasons for this preference?

16 Name any minor gods or patron saints specially worshipped by the caste State what offerings are made, on what days of the week, and what class of people receive them? Is the worship of any of these gods or saints confined to women and children?

17 Do the caste employ Brahmans for religious and ceremonial purposes? If so, are these Brahmans received on terms of equality by other Brahmans? If they do not employ Brahmans, what class of people serve them as priests?

18. Do the caste burn, bury or expose their dead? If buried, in what position? Where are the bodies or ashes finally disposed of?

19. Are any ceremonies performed for the propitiation of (*a*) ancestors in general, (*b*) childless ancestors, (*c*) men who have died a violent death, and if so, of what nature and at what seasons? Is the ceremony of *sradh* performed or not?

20 Is the caste, or any of its sub-divisions, named after any animal, plant, weapon or implement? Do they show their reverence for any such object either by special worship or by abstaining from killing, eating, cutting, burning, using or naming it

21 What do the caste believe to have been their original occupation or group of occupations? To what extent have they or any sections of them departed from it? Describe their present occupation

22. If they are agriculturists, state what position they usually occupy in the agricultural system, *i e*, are they—

(1) Zemindars;

(2) Tenure-holders, specifying the kind of tenures they hold;

(3) Occupancy or non-occupancy raiyats, stating whether they have or claim any privileges in respect of rent;

(4) Nomadic cultivators, specifying the mode of cultivation they follow;

(5) Landless day-labourers, stating the manner in which they are paid?

23. If their occupation is that of—

(*a*) *Artizans*, what is their industry, and in what special material do they work, or abstain from working;

(*b*) *Hunters*, do they catch game or vermin;

(*c*) *Fishermen*, do they catch fish only or also crocodiles and tortoises;

(*d*) *Sweepers*, do they remove night-soil or not?

24. Name any implement or mode of working which is characteristic of the caste, and also note whether there is any form or detail of their main occupation by abstaining from which they believe themselves to be raised above others of the same craft?

25 Do they habitually prostitute their (1) unmarried, (2) married women?

26. Which of the following articles of food do the caste eat or abstain from eating:—flesh, wine, monkeys, beef, pork, the flesh of cloven-footed or uncloven-footed animals, fowls, scaley or scaleless fish, crocodiles, snakes, lizards, jackals, rats, other vermin, the leavings of other people? Is there any special article of food their abstaining from which tends in their opinion to raise them above some other caste which does not abstain from it?

27. Name the lowest well-known caste with which the caste will—

(*a*) Eat pakki.

(*b*) Eat kachhi

(*c*) Drink.

(*d*) Smoke.

Name the highest well-known caste which will eat, etc. (as above), with the caste

Sources of information —Here should be noted the names, residence (village and thana), profession, caste, sub-caste, and section of the persons who answered the questions If any of them are *ghataks*, genealogists, heads of caste panchayat or occupy any hereditary official position in relation to the caste, the fact should be stated If the answers to the questions have been derived from any source other than personal enquiry addressed to members of the caste concerned, the source should be stated, and such references given as may enable the officer in charge of the enquiry to test the correctness of the answers.

DENZIL C. J. IBBETSON.

JOHN C NESFIELD.

H. H. RISLEY.

C.

Ethnographical Questions.

Special Series.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The following questions have been drawn up in order to suggest lines of enquiry likely to prove interesting. They do not claim to be exhaustive, nor is it necessary that all of them should be answered. Some, for instance, will apply only to Mahomedans, others only to Hindus, and others again only to aboriginal tribes In making use of them, various forms of bias on the part of the person questioned will have to be guarded against, such as—

(*a*) The wish to exalt his own caste or sub-division of his caste at the expense of other castes.

(*b*) The tendency to give ideal or book explanations of facts.

Care must also be taken not to tire the persons questioned by asking too many questions at a time and to check their statements occasionally by asking for actual instances of any specially remarkable custom. Questions should be put in as concrete a form as possible, in order to avoid the danger of people assenting out of laziness in order to save the labour of thinking.

It will be found in the case of many, perhaps of most castes, that there is a primary division into what may be called sub castes, each of which is again divided into sections. Where several of these sub-castes are present side by side in the locality their names will probably be given. But where all the local representatives of the caste belong to the same sub-caste there is a danger of the sub-caste name being taken for granted and only the sections being named. Both groupings are required, the sub castes being, if anything, the more important of the two.

I —Constitution.

1. *Origin and internal organization.*—Write in English and vernacular the name of the caste, with synonyms if any, giving its derivation if known.

2. If the caste has more names than one, explain their meaning, and state which are used by the members of the caste, and which by other people.

3. Are any distinctions between the synonyms based upon the occupations of those to whom they are respectively applied, their place of origin, habitat, religion, or the like?

4. Is there any name used only by members of the caste?

5. State in detail any tradition that may exist as to the origin or foundation of the caste, the place from which they came, and their subsequent migrations.

6. Do they believe themselves indigenous in the district or to have come from elsewhere?

7. If from elsewhere, note any king's reign or historical occurrence contemporary with their migration, and how many generations are believed or ascertained from genealogical lists to have intervened.

8. Is there any place which they consider their head-quarters in Bengal?

9. Note particularly the name of the place from which they or their ancestors are believed to have come direct to their present locality

10. Are any pilgrimages undertaken by the caste to places which purport to be their original habitat or serve to suggest its locality?

11. Is there any place in which the members of the caste are or should be buried?

12. Do they draw their priests, barbers or genealogists from that place?

13 Do they trace their descent from a first ancestor or chief, and does he appear to have actually existed or to have been an eponymic personage invented to account for the existence of the tribe?

14. If any genealogical tree exists, trace their descent of the founders of the existing sub-divisions from the common ancestor Is there a shrine to him in the village or neighbourhood, and is it built on a brick or stone brought from elsewhere? If so, from where?

15. Do they consider any other castes to have branched off from them, or that they and others have come from the same national source?

16 Have they any tradition regarding changes of religion, introduction of new ceremonies, &c?

17 Are there any local legends connecting them with any monuments, such as old tombs, mounds, forts, sites of villages, &c, in the district?

18 Is any light thrown upon the former movements of the tribe by the names of villages or by the existence of monumental stones? For instance, the Mundas of the Chota Nagpore plateau can be traced to places far distant from their present settlements by these places bearing Mundari names and containing Mundari grave-stones which are now worshipped by low caste Hindus

19. Write in English and vernacular the names of the exogamous sub-divisions of the caste, if such sub-divisions exist.

N.B.—By the term exogamous sub-division is meant a group from within which its male members cannot take their wives

20. Write in English and vernacular the names of the endogamous divisions of the caste, if such divisions exist If these divisions consist of groups of the sub-divisions mentioned in question 19, show the grouping.

N B.—By the term endogamous sub-division is meant a group from outside of which its male members cannot take their wives.

21. In the caste of both classes of divisions and sections explain the meaning of each name, and if the name denotes animals or edible substances, state whether the members of the sub-division bearing that name are prohibited from naming, eating, killing, cutting, burning or otherwise using the animal or substance denoted?

22. Cases may also occur in which the name of the sub-division is the name of an instrument which its members are prohibited from using; or conversely, where the caste is one of occupation, of a particular instrument or mode of working to which the members of the sub-division are hereditarily addicted

23. Are particular sub-divisions bound to observe or refrain from particular actions, such as the eating or burning of certain plants, the worshipping of certain trees, &c ?

24. Do the names of the sub-divisions correspond with those of the sub-divisions of any other caste, and if so, how is the correspondence explained?

25 Have for instance the members of the lower caste done service to the higher caste and adopted their sub-divisions?

26. If so, is there any trace of their having had different sub divisions of their own, and are there any reasons for supposing that these were aboriginal and were abandoned in favour of a Brahmanical classification?

27 Have they any representative assembly or governing body?

28. What is it called?

29. How is it constituted?

30. What are its functions?

31 Who presides at its meetings?

32. How are its orders enforced?

33. Is there a permanent president?

34. If so, by what title is he called, and is the office hereditary?

35. If the hereditary president happens to be a minor, by whom are his duties carried on?

36 In the case of the trading and artisan castes the functions of the *panchayat* of the caste are of special interest and should be carefully ascertained, most of all where the occupation is followed by members of distinct castes united in a sort of trades guild, in which case the connexions and cases of conflict between the *panchâyats* of the caste and guild should be investigated.

37. *Rules of Intermarriage.*—State the limits within or beyond which marriage is prohibited, *e.g.*, that a man must marry within the caste, but must not marry into his own or certain other sub-divisions or within certain degrees of relationship, or may not marry two sisters.

38. Give the formula (if any) defining the prohibited degrees of relationship.

39. Name any prohibitions on intermarriage based upon (*a*) social status, (*b*) geographical or local position, (*c*) differences of religious belief or practice (*d*) differences or changes of occupation.

40 How far are differences of religion or sect a bar to marriage?

41. Can persons of different castes intermarry?

42. If so, of what castes, and by what form of marriage?

43 Note cases in which wives will be received from another sub-division or caste, but daughters will not be given in marriage to members of that sub-division.

44. Is the distinction referred to in the last question based mainly on social status or on what?

45 Is there any formal ceremony of admitting the bride into the husband's house, village or family by payment, after a mimic struggle, by eating together, or otherwise?

46. How many wives are allowed?

47. If more than one, is there any head wife, and what are her privileges?

48. Do the wives live together, or do they have separate dwellings?

49. Is concubinage permitted?

50. Is polyandry permitted?

51. If so, how are the husbands selected?

52. Must they all be brothers?

53 Are the women allowed much freedom before marriage?

54 Are they prostituted before marriage, or are some prostituted and others reserved for marriage?

55 In the case of a girl who has been prostituted, is any payment made to the parents or the community or is any special feast given by the bridegroom?

56. At what age may marriage take place?

57 Is an infant marriage voidable, if not actually consummated?

58 Who arranges the marriage?

59. Are there professional marriage-brokers?

60. Whose consent is necessary to the validity of marriage (1) if both parties are minors, (2) if both are of full age?

61 Is there any freedom of choice on the part of the persons marrying?

62. Is any price paid (*a*) by the bridegroom's family for the bride, (*b*) by the bride's family for the bridegroom?

63 How is such price determined?

64. Does it or any part of it become the special property of either bride or bridegroom, and does it devolve by any particular rule of succession?

65 What physical defects will be sufficient ground for the annulment of a marriage which has actually taken place?

66. State whether idiocy or lunacy, impotence or mutilation are such sufficient grounds.

67. Is any distinction made if the party seeking annulment knew of the defect at the time of the marriage, or if the defect has arisen after the marriage was consummated?

68 Under what circumstances is divorce permitted?

69. What form of divorce is in use?

70 May wives who have been divorced marry again?

71. How are the offspring of (1) first marriages, (2) marriages of widows or divorced persons, (3) illicit connexions between parents of different tribes, castes, or religions now classed?

72. Do all inherit on the same terms, or are any excluded?

73. Do they follow the tribe and caste of the father or of the mother, or are they known by an entirely new name?

74. Is there any distinction between them and others born into the tribe or caste in a more usual or legitimate manner?

75. Are there any cases in which members of one sub-division cannot marry into another sub-division as being of common origin with themselves?

76. Do illicit connexions ever entail a change of caste on either of the parents?

77. Are there any castes or sub-divisions of castes the origin of which is ascribed to connexions between members of two different castes?

78 Give particulars, and state the evidence on which the tradition is based.

79. Is it admitted by the members of the caste or sub-division in question?

80. May widows remarry?

81. If so, by what form of marriage ceremony?

82. Must the widow of an elder brother marry the younger brother, and may the widow of a younger brother marry an elder brother?

83. May the widow marry outside her husband's family?

84. If so, has her husband's brother a right to the custody of her children, and does the same rule apply to both male and female children?

85. If she marries an outsider, what rights in her husband's property accrue to—

(1) The widow,
(2) Her children by her first husband,
(3) Her husband's brother?

86. If she marries a brother, what rule of succession applies to her husband's property, *e g*, what right in it accrues to—

(1) The widow,
(2) The brother whom she marries,
(3) Her children by her first husband,
(4) Her children by her second husband?

87. Are children begotten of the widow by the brother of the deceased considered to be the children of her first or of her second husband?

N.B.—In illustration of the last eight questions, it may be noted that among the Jeswar Kurmis the widow of an elder brother usually marries a younger brother by the *sagai* form, but may marry an outsider. If she marries the younger brother, she gets half of her deceased husband's property. If she marries an outsider, she forfeits all claim not only to her husband's property, but to the custody of her children, except in the case of daughters, who stay with her till of a marriageable age, when she is bound to bring them back to be married from her husband's brother's house. The widow of a younger brother cannot marry an elder brother.

88. *Adoption* Is it necessary that the adopter should be destitute of a son, a son's son, and a son's grandson?

89. Must he obtain the consent of his heirs?

90 Is a daughter's son a bar to the right of adoption?

91. May a man adopt who has male issue, if such issue be disqualified by any legal impediment (such as loss of caste) from performing the exequial rites?

92. Can a man who had already adopted a son adopt another during the lifetime of the first?

93. Can the following persons adopt—

(1) A bachelor;
(2) A man blind, impotent, or lame;
(3) A widower;
(4) An ascetic who has renounced the world?

94. Can a woman adopt?

95. State whether it is necessary to the validity of an adoption by a widow that she should adopt with the permission, written or verbal, of her deceased husband, or with the consent of his kindred.

96. Can a widow adopt a son *as her own* without thereby making him a member of her late husband's family?

97. Can she adopt a son as her own in addition to a son adopted as the representative of her deceased husband?

98. In the event of the death of a son adopted by a widow with the sanction of her husband, may the widow adopt another person without permission of her husband to that effect?

99. May a man give in adoption—

(i) His only son;
(ii) His eldest son;
(iii) His brother?

100. Must the person adopted be less than any specific age?

101. If so, up to what age may a person be adopted?

102. In the case of the higher castes, can a person be adopted after tonsure or investiture with the sacred cord in his own family?

103 Can girls be adopted?

104. Is there any rule by which it is required that the person adopted should be related to the person adopting?

105. If so, what relatives may be adopted?

106 Is any preference required to be shown to particular relatives?

107 If so, enumerate them in order of preference

108. Is it necessary that the adopted son and his adoptive father should be (1 of the same caste or tribe, (2) of the same *gotr*?

109 Is there any rule prohibiting the adoption of the son of a woman whom the adopter could not have married, such as his sister's son or his daughter's son?

110. Does an adopted son retain his right to inherit from his natural father?

111. Can he inherit from his natural father, if the natural father die without other sons?

112. Describe the rights of an adopted son to inherit from his adoptive father.

113. What is the effect of the subsequent birth of natural legitimate sons to the adoptive father?

114. Will the adopted son take equal shares with them?

115. When a son in-law leaving his own family takes up his residence permanently with

his father-in-law as *ghar jamai*, what will be the effect on the rights of such son-in law to inherit (1) from his father, (2) from his father-in-law ?

116 *Succession*.—If a man die leaving a widow or widows, a son or sons, a daughter or daughters, brothers and other relatives, upon whom will the inheritance devolve ?

117 If there be more sons than one, will they take equal shares ?

118 If the sons do not take equal shares, state upon what principle the shares are regulated

(i) Is any regard had to uterine descent ? Are the shares in the inheritance distributed according to the number of mothers ?

(ii) Is any regard had to the caste or tribe of the mothers, so that the sons by a wife of a high caste, or of the same caste or tribe with the father take larger shares than the sons by the wife of a low caste, or of a different caste or tribe ?

(iii) Is any regard had to the age of the sons, so that (1) the eldest son, (2) the youngest son, would take a greater or less share than his brethren ?

119 Can a father in his lifetime nominate a particular son as the fit person to take a larger share than his brethren after the father's decease ?

120 When an estate has been held jointly by a father and his sons, and is distributed amongst them upon his decease, are acquisitions made by the sons exempt from distribution, or will all the sons share in all the joint estate, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, whether or no any part of such estate have been acquired by any one or more of the sons, by gift or succession from a maternal grandfather or father-in-law, or other relative through a female ?

121 Where there are male descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the deceased, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, will the nearer descendants exclude the more remote, or are the more remote descendants entitled to succeed, simultaneously with the nearer descendants ?

122 If in the case stated in question 121 the more remote descendants succeed simultaneously with the nearer descendants, how is the estate to be divided ?

Is it to be divided in equal shares amongst all the heirs, or is it to be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the male lineal descendants of the deceased, who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving male lineal descendants who survived him ?

123 Where there is no son, but where the male lineal descendants are all grandsons or all great grandsons, will the estate be divided equally amongst all such grandsons or great grandsons, as the case may be, or will the shares be allotted to the grandsons proportionately to the shares which the sons would have taken had they been living, or to the great grandsons proportionately to the shares which the grandsons would have taken had they survived the deceased ?

124. Do the principles stated in the replies to questions 121 and 122 apply to every case of the distribution of an inheritance; or is there any distinction when collaterals inherit; that is to say, does a son or grandson always take the share his father or grandfather would have taken, if such father or grandfather had survived the deceased, whether or no the share descend lineally or through a collateral relative ?

125. Does the inheritance successively devolve upon all male lineal descendants, how low so ever; or is there any degree fixed in the descending line within which, if there be no male lineal descendants, the inheritance will devolve on other relatives. If so, state what that degree is ?

126 If a man die leaving a widow or widows, and either a daughter or daughters, or brother or their descendants, or uncles or their descendants, or great-uncles or their descendants, but no male lineal descendants within three generations, upon whom will the inheritance devolve ?

127. If the estate devolve upon the widow, define her interest therein ?

128 What rights has the widow to alienate by sale, gift, mortgage or bequest ?

(i) Are there any special circumstances or expenses under, or on account of, which alienation is permissible ? If so, what are these ?

(ii) Is there any distinction in respect of moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired property, or in respect of alienation to the kindred of the deceased husband ?

(iii) Supposing alienation to be permissible whose consent is necessary to make it valid ?

129. As regards the right of a Mahomedan widow to alienate, is any distinction taken in respect of her legal share ?

130 If there be several widows, do they take in equal shares ?

131 Is any distinction made in respect of the rights of widows who are not of the same family with their deceased husband ?

132 Is there any distinction in the rights of widows based upon the circumstance whether the husband was or was not associated with his brethren ?

133. What is the effect of unchastity upon the right of a widow in respect of the estate of her deceased husband ?

134. In the case of widows who are not Hindus, what is the effect of their remarriage ?

135. Under what circumstances are daughters entitled to inherit ? Are they excluded by the sons or by the widow, or by the near male kindred of the deceased ? If they are excluded by the near male kindred, is there any fixed limit of relationship within which such near kindred must stand towards the deceased in order to exclude his daughters ? If so, how is the limit ascertained ? If it depends on descent from a common ancestor, state within how many generations relatively to the deceased such common ancestor must come.

136. Is there any distinction as to the rights of daughters to inherit (1) the immoveable

or ancestral, (2) the moveable or acquired property of their father?

137 (1) Under what circumstances are daughters entitled to be maintained out of the estate of their deceased father?

(2) What is the effect of (*a*) marriage, (*b*) residence in a strange village, upon the right of the daughter to inherit, or to be maintained?

(3) If a married daughter with her husband live with the father up to his decease, can the daughter inherit?

(4) Can daughters who are married and barren, or widowed, and without male issue, or mothers of daughters only, inherit the father's estate?

138 What is the nature of the interest taken by a daughter in the property she inherits? Define her rights of alienation, if any, by sale, gift, mortgage, or bequest.

139 After daughters, do daughters' sons succeed? If so, is the property equally divided amongst all the sons of several daughters, or are the shares proportioned to the number of daughters who leave sons?

140 When a man dies leaving no male lineal descendants, no widow, and no daughters or daughters' sons, upon whom will the inheritance successively devolve?

141. When the estate devolves upon the mother of the deceased, what is the nature of the interest she acquires?

142. Define her powers of alienation.

143. On the death of the mother, will the property devolve on the heirs of the son, or on her heirs?

144 When the property devolves on brethren, what, if any, regard is paid (1) to uterine descent, (2) to association? Do uterine associated brethren exclude all others? In what order succeed—

(*i*) Unassociated brethren of the whole blood,

(*ii*) Associated brethren of the half-blood,

(*iii*) Unassociated brethren of half-blood?

If a man die leaving a uterine brother separated and a half-brother associated, how will these two inherit?

145. When a man dies leaving associated brethren and unassociated brethren, and the property devolves on his brethren, have the associated brethren any preferential claim to acquired property, moveable or immoveable property, or to ancestral moveable property?

146. In default of brethren, does the property devolve upon their sons?

147. Does the property ever devolve upon sisters, or upon sisters' sons. If upon sisters' sons, how are their shares computed?

148. Where a wife dies holding property in her own right, is the husband entitled to succeed to such property, or any part of it?

149. Can the son by a former marriage of a woman who contracts a second marriage inherit from (1) his natural father, (2) his stepfather? If from his stepfather, is his share equal to, or less than that of, his stepfather's own sons?

150. Is any distinction taken as regards the stepson (*i*) if he be not born till after the second marriage of his mother, (*ii*) if the stepfather in his lifetime assign him a share by deed?

151. Are stepsons entitled to be maintained by their stepfather? If so, till what age?

152. Enumerate in the order of their succession the persons entitled to the estate of a man who dies intestate leaving no relations

153. If a person voluntarily retires from the world and becomes a member of a religious order, what is the effect upon (*i*) his right to retain his property, (*ii*) his right to acquire property by inheritance? Upon whom will devolve property which he would have inherited if he had not retired from the world?

154. State any rules recognised by the caste governing the succession to—

(*a*) Zemindaries,
(*b*) Service tenures,
(*c*) Headships of villages,

155. In the case of tribes practising polyandry, state carefully the rules of inheritance, *e. g.*, does a man's property devolve upon his brother, his sister or his sister's son

156 *System of Relationships.*—Are any persons considered to be relations besides those who are descended from a common ancestor?

157. Are all or any of the kindred of the wife considered to be the relations of—

(1) the husband,
(2) the husband's relatives or children?

158 If so, state the persons who are relatives, with the names of the relationships

159. How are generations reckoned?

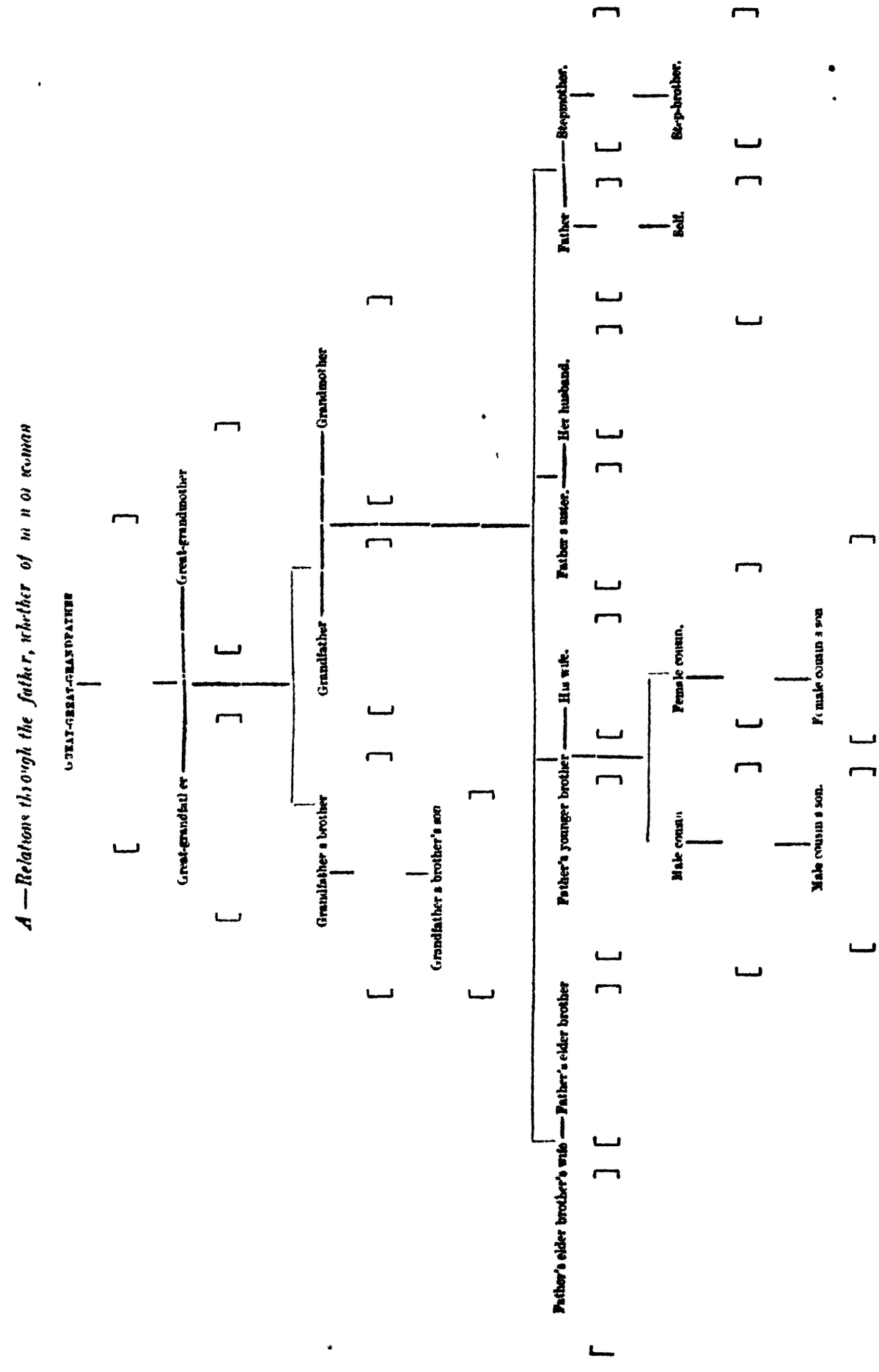
160 Give a table of kindred with the local names of the generations up to the third degree in both the ascending and descending line

161. By how many generations are the following persons said to be related to the person whose relatives are to be reckoned?

(1) Brother
(2) Father
(3) Uncle.
(4) Cousin-german, *i. e.*, uncle's son.
(5) Brother's grandson.
(6) Great-grandson.
(7) Great-grandfather.

162. Fill in the following tables with the local names of the relations :—

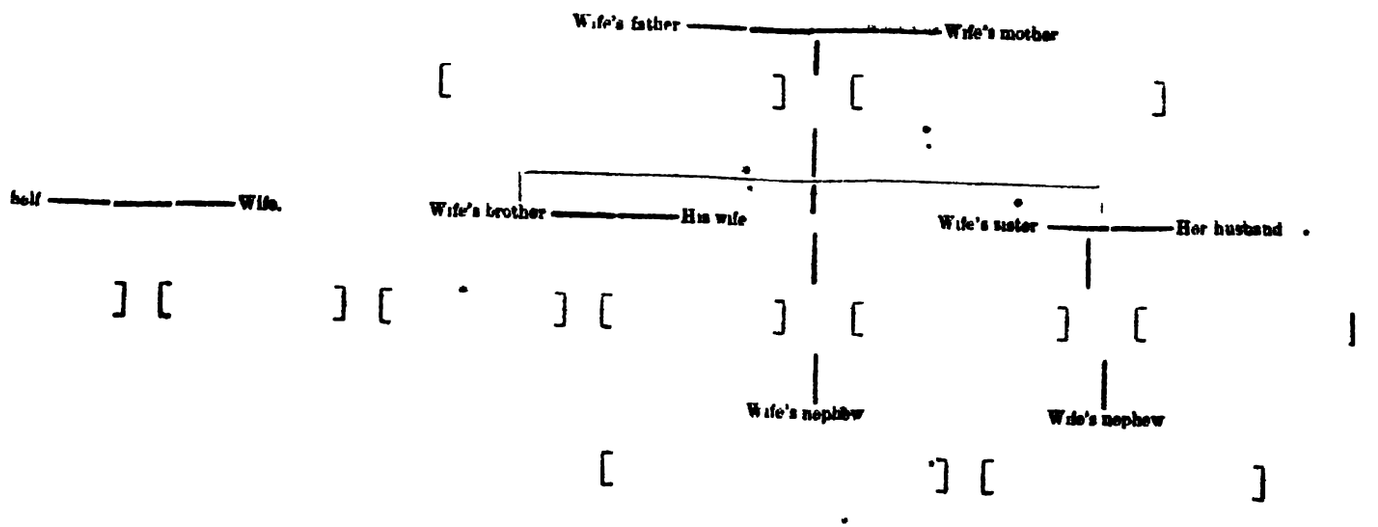
A—Relations through the father, whether of a man or woman



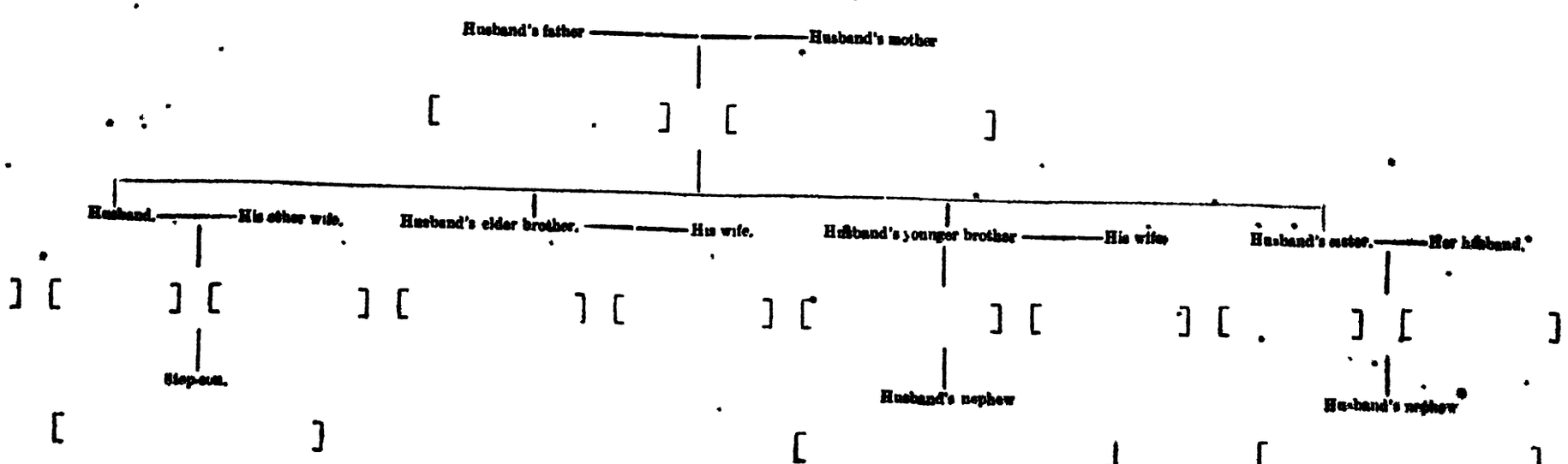
B.—*Relations through the mother, whether of man or woman.*

C.—*Relations through the brother, and sister, whether of man or woman.*

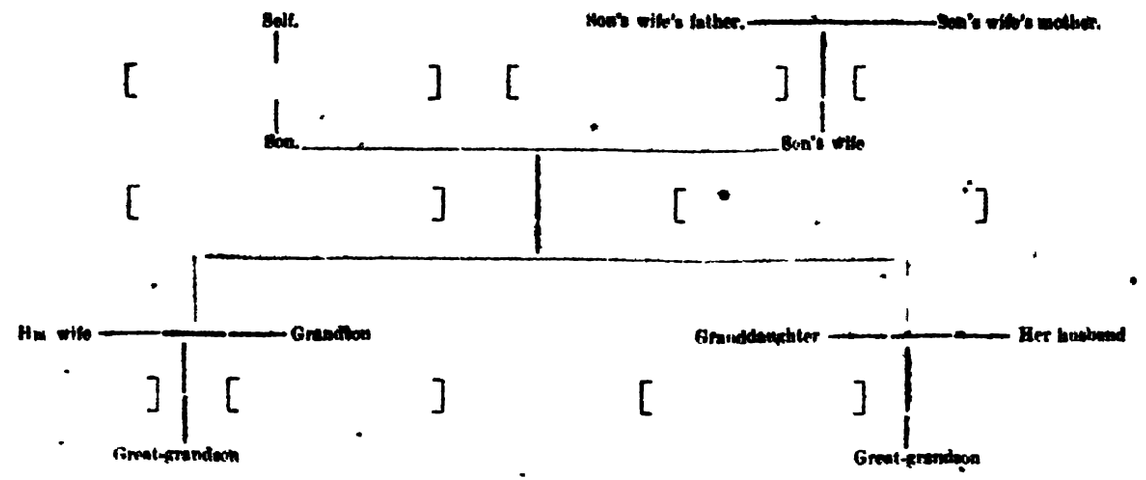
D (1) —*Relations through the wife, of a man.*



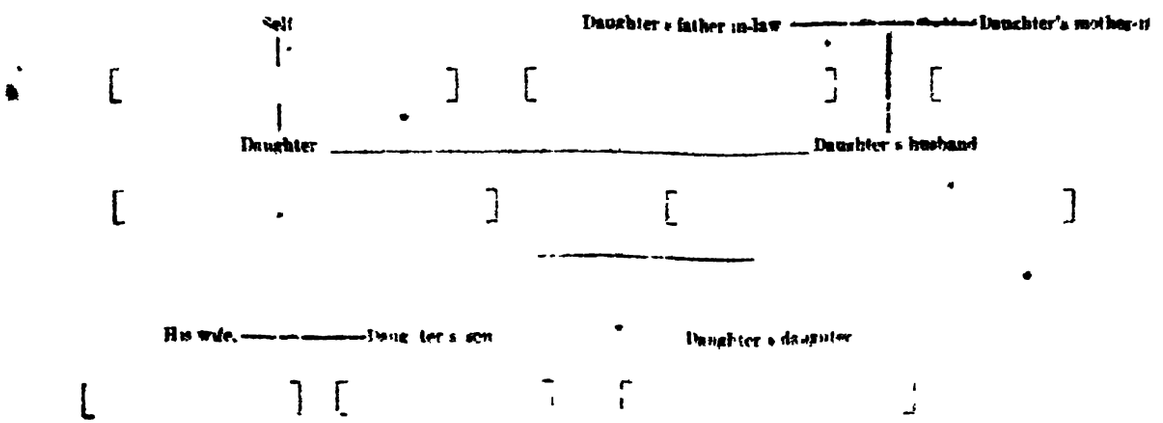
D (2).—*Relations through the husband, of a woman*



E (1).—*Relations through the son, whether of man or woman.*



E (2).—*Relations through the daughter, whether of man or woman.*



163. How is each group spoken of collectively by a man and by a woman?

164. Add any relationships not included in these groups for which there are special names

165. Is a great-uncle distinguished from a grandfather's, and a parent's cousin from a man's own cousin?

166 Into what classes are relations distributed?

167. Specify each class and the relations included in it

168. Give the distinctions, if any,—

(i) between sapindas, sakulyas, samanodakas, bandhus, and gotrajas

(ii) between personal, paternal, and maternal kindred

(iii) between legal sharers and residuaries, near and distant kindred, lineal and collateral relations.

169. State the various modes of addressing and speaking of particular relatives, *e.g.* how do men and women address and speak of their husbands and wives respectively?

170. How does a man address and speak of his brother-in-law?

171. Are there any cases in which names originally denoting particular relationships are used in addressing or speaking of persons not related in the manner the name denotes? *e.g.*, a man sometimes speaks of another man as his *bhái* when in fact he merely means that the other is a member of his own caste.

172. Are genealogies carefully kept?

173 Do they include the names of females?

174 Note any forms of adoptive relationships based upon friendship or on land (*e.g. phulbáhu* and *bhumbhái*) and state what consequences and obligations are annexed to them

II.—Domestic Ceremonies

175 *Birth and Pregnancy*.—Describe any ceremonies performed during pregnancy, and state what effect, if any, they are believed to have upon the mother or child.

176. What posture is adopted in accouchement?

177 Who attends on the mother (*a*) during her confinement, (*b*) after the confinement is over?

178 What ceremonies are performed on the birth of a child?

179 Are the ordinary occupations of the father given up or interrupted in any way in consequence of the birth of a child?

180 What reasons, if any, are assigned for such interruption?

181. Are there any special customs with reference to twins?

182 *Adoption*.—Describe the different ceremonies in use for adoption.

183 Does the validity of the adoption depend upon the performance of the customary ceremony?

184 Does the status of the person adopted depend upon the form of ceremony used?

185 If so, what is the effect of each of the different forms?

186. *Puberty or Adolescence*.—What ceremonies are performed when (*a*) a son, (*b*) a daughter attains puberty.

187. In the case of a son, is there any ceremony purporting to admit him among the grown men of the caste?

188. *Betrothal*.—Describe the ceremony of betrothal.

189 What is considered the binding portion of the ceremony?

190. Is there any distinction between formalities after which the betrothal is revocable and formalities which are absolutely binding?

191. At what age does betrothal take place?

192. Whose consent is necessary?

193. If a betrothal be annulled, is there any custom as to the repayment of the expenses incurred?

194. *Marriage*.—Describe in detail the various kinds of marriage ceremonies in use, distinguishing between superior and inferior kinds?

195. What is considered to be the essential or binding part of each kind of ceremony?

196. In the marriage ceremony is there any pretence of capturing the bride, or does any part of the ceremony or of the previous or subsequent proceedings suggest that marriage by capture was formerly in vogue.

197. In the marriage ceremony is there any symbol of a previous marriage to any deity, *e.g.*, is the bride first married to a tree or to any natural object?

198 *Death and Burial*.—Do the caste burn, bury, or expose their dead?

199 If buried, in what position?

200 Where are the bodies or ashes finally disposed of?

201 Describe the ceremonies performed at the burning or burying of a corpse?

202 Are any ceremonies performed for the propitiation of (*a*) ancestors in general, (*b*) childless ancestors, (*c*) men who have died a violent death, and if so, of what nature and at what seasons?

203. Describe the ceremony of *sraddh*, and state whether the caste perform it or not?

204 Who officiates as priest at the funeral ceremonies and repeats formulæ of prayer (mantras, &c.)?

205 In the case of castes which do not employ Brahmans it should be enquired whether the sister's son or other relative on the female side officiates in the place of the Brahman.

206. *Purification*.—Are ceremonial purifications practised?

207 Are any persons at any time impure or unclean and requiring purification, as after childbirth during menstruation, after funerals, &c.

208 For how long does the ceremonial impurity last?

209 How are they purified?

III.—Religion.

210 *Worship, Priests and Temples*.—To what religion and to what sect within the religion, do the caste belong?

211. If Hindus, do they by preference worship any special one of the regular Hindu deities and are there any reasons for this preference?

212. Have its members always professed that religion, or were they converted to it *en masse* or gradually?

213. How did their conversion take place, and when—before their migration to their present abode or after?

214. Are members of the caste found in the neighbourhood professing the tenets of different religions or sects?

215. Do they affect a peculiar saint or shrine?

216. State the names, origin, and attributes of the minor village deities and local or patron saints whom they worship, describing, if possible, the shape and aspect of the shrine, the ceremonies observed in worship, the nature of the offerings made, the times, days, or seasons when they are made, the caste and sub-division of the officiating priests and of the persons who take the offerings.

217. Are any of these deities peculiar to women and children?

218 State any indications of ancestor worship, snake or tree worship, sun, moon, fire, or devil, worship which the religious practice of the caste suggests

219. Is there any special shrine to which pilgrimages are made, and at what seasons?

220 Has any great religious teacher arisen in the caste? Give his name and state his peculiar tenets.

221. Is the caste, though nominally belonging to one of the main religions, excluded from any of the rites and ceremonies practised by other castes belonging to the same denomination, and is any specific reason assigned for this exclusion?

222. All cases of left-handed sect and worship of sexual principles, orgies, &c, should be noted.

223 Have they any ceremony of admission into the religious body corresponding to baptism or circumcision?

224 All cases of Hindus and Mahomedans, or their women and children, worshipping the same deities or saints, or frequenting the same shrines, should be carefully noted.

225 Do the caste employ Brahmans for religious and ceremonial purposes?

226. If so, to what caste or section of Brahmans do they belong, and are they received on terms of equality by other Brahmans?

227 If they do not employ Brahmans, what class of people serve them as priests?

228 Are there any family priests who perform ceremonial functions not connected with any particular deity?

229. Are particular persons or clans set apart as priests?

230 Is the same person often both priest and chief?

231 Do they practice austerities, observe chastity, &c.?

232 Is any special building set apart for worship?

233 Is it built in a particular position, as facing the east, &c?

234 Has it any special shape, and is it called by a special name?

235 Are idols kept there?

236 What rites are performed?

237. Are all the rites public, or are any of the nature of mysteries or orgies?

238 *Sacrifice*—Is sacrifice offered, to what deities, and of what animals?

239. May any one or only priests offer sacrifice?

240. Where is sacrifice offered?

241. After sacrifice do the priests or worshippers consume or remove the objects offered?

242. Are substitutes used in sacrifice, such as part of an animal, an effigy or imitation?

243. Do worshippers sacrifice parts of themselves, such as hair, nails, drops of blood, &c.?

244. Is there any tradition of men, women, or children having been sacrified in former times to any deity?

245. If so, name the deity and state all you can learn about the tradition.

246. Whence and in what manner was the victim obtained?

247. Enquire why the custom of human sacrifice was discontinued, how long ago, and what was substitued in its place?

248. *Festivals*—Give a list of the festivals observed, stating the dates when each is celebrated.

249 What do they consist in—processions, games, dances, banquets, &c?

250 Which are at regular periods and which occasional?

251. Are there annual religious festivals marking the months, seasons, equinoxes, solstices, seed-time, first fruits, harvest, &c?

252 Is there an annual feast of the dead?

253 To what extent does the caste observe the great Hindu festivals?

254. Is there any great festival observed by the caste, but not observed by Hindus generally?

255. Are there festivals at which marriageable youths and girls mix, and matches are made?

256 Are any festivals specially connected with sexual relations?

257 Is drunkenness common on these occasions, and is the use of any particular intoxicating drink regarded as part of the festival

258 *Fetishism*—Do spirits or deities enter into or attach themselves to objects, such as sticks, bones, ornaments, &c?

259 Are such objects kept sacred and believed to contain supernatural power?

260 Are blocks of wood, stones, &c, believed to be inhabited by deities, and worshipped accordingly?

261 *Worship of natural spirits, plants, and animals*—Are there spirits especially attached to natural objects, such as rivers, springs, wells, rocks trees, animals, &c?

262 How are they worshipped?

263 Are fields believed to be haunted, and by whom?

264 Are groves and woods favorite places of worship or sacrifice?

265 If so explain what gods are worshipped there, and note if the wood or grove is or is supposed to be part of a large forest which has been cleared a portion being left as a refuge for the forest gods

266 Are any beasts worshiped as gods? If so describe the mode of worship

267 *Ancestor Worship*—Are the souls of ancestors worshipped with prayers and sacrifices?

268 Describe briefly the ceremony in vogue?

269 Is the supposed primitive ancestor of the caste worshipped under the form of, or in connexion with, some sacred animal, plant, or other object as a totem or clan deity?

270. Are animals sacrificed at funerals, if so, with what object?

271. Are any funeral offerings given, so that the souls of the dead may become possessed of the objects or their phantoms?

272 Are food, money, ornaments, &c, placed near the corpse, burnt or buried with it, or offered periodically at the place of burial?

273. Are the survivors in fear of the ghosts of the dead?

274. Do they attribute dreams to their influence, and do they take any means to get rid of them, or keep them off?

275. Do ghosts of the dead haunt houses or burial places, and if so, in what forms?

276 Does their doing so indicate that their bodies have not been properly buried?

277. How are ghosts propitiated?

278 Are there several kinds of them; if so, state the names, characteristics, and attributes of each?

279 Are any days sacred to ancestors, and what is done on these days?

280. Do the caste go to Gya or to any other well-known place of pilgrimage to perform the sradh of their ancestors?

281. *Totems*.—Is the caste or any of its subdivisions named after any animal, plant, weapon, or implement?

282 Do they show their reverence for any such object either by special worship or by abstaining from killing, eating, cutting, burning, using, or naming it?

283 Are there any cases of the object which the caste reverence being tattooed or painted on the body, possibly in a very conventionalised form, or of its representation being always carried about on the person?

284. If so, how do the members of the caste explain the practice?

285 Do the women of the caste pay special reverence to certain trees, by veiling their faces before them as if in presence of an elder relative, or worship them in the hope of getting children in the belief that the spirit of the ancestor inhabits them?

286 Are any trees or plants used or worshipped at weddings and similar ceremonies, and are children named after them?

IV.—Superstitions.

287 *Omens, &c*.—Do any superstitions prevail as to lucky and unlucky days, numbers, animals, places, houses, points of the compass, roads, physical functions, such as sneezing, spitting, &c, natural events, or calamities?

288 Are there any superstitions connected with stars, and may they be got over by burying a picture or rude representation of the star?

289 Is there any objection to crossing water under certain conditions? Is meeting a particular animal regarded as ominous, and does the character of the omen depend upon the direction in which the animal is seen? Are omens taken from accidents, such as stumbling, &c?

290 Are there any peculiar customs as to wearing or abstaining from wearing particular kinds of dress, jewels, ornaments, &c, as to using particular kinds of cooking vessels, or as to eating or growing particular plants or drugs?

291 In the case of plants, notice whether the name of the plant affected by the superstition corresponds with the name of a sub-division of the tribe

292 Are there any superstitions as to the naming of children, *e.g.*, are two names given, one for everyday purposes and one for ceremonial use, or is a son whose elder brother has died given an opprobrious name?

293. Do these practices apply to girls as well as to boys?

294. *Oaths and ordeals*.—Are any forms of oath in common use, and are they accompanied by any symbolic forms, such as swearing on a tiger's skin?

295. What consequences are supposed to be entailed by breaking an oath?

296 Are any ordeals in use, such as plunging into water, passing through fire, eating food under special conditions, &c.?

297 Are they used merely for the decision of personal disputes or for questions affecting the community, such as the boundaries of villages, &c?

298 *Magic and Witchcraft*.—Is the practice of magic arts confined to special sorcerers, witches, &c?

399. Are these priests, &c, connected with religion or is there jealousy or hostility between the priest and the sorcerer?

300 What are the functions of sorcerers and witches, and how are they generally regarded?

301 Are there any supposed arts by which it can be determined whether a particular individual is a witch or sorcerer or not?

302 Are spirits or demons called upon to give oracles, disclose secrets, do good or harm?

303 Is demoniacal possession believed in, and what remedies are resorted to in order to cure persons supposed to be possessed?

304 Is such possession regarded as a valuable quality, if so how is it acquired; is it confined to particular castes or clans?

305. Are dreams regarded? Do they give information of the past and prophecy or omens for the future?

306 Are any special persons called upon to interpret them, and is there any recognised system of interpretation?

307 Are they ascribed to visits or communications from spirits, as, for instance, to persons recently deceased in the family of the person who has the dream?

308 Is there any mode of propitiating the spirits of persons recently dead so as to prevent them from causing dreams?

309 Is the effect of the evil eye believed in?

310. To what is it attributed?

311 How is it obviated?

312 Are sorcerers and witches supposed to act on their victims by objects belonging to them or intimately connected with them, such as cut hair or nails, or by making effigies or pictures of them and wounding the pictures in order that the victims may be affected?

313 Is special care therefore taken to destroy cuttings of hair or nails?

314 Is any kind of divination or astrology practised?

315 Who are its professors?

316 Describe the modes of divination and exorcism in use; and state what class of persons are resorted to as exorcisers.

317. Is disease attributed to the influence of spirits?

318. How is the particular spirit at work detected and how appeased?

Ceremonial Prohibition or Taboo.

319. Is any particular food, animal or vegetable, forbidden, though obtainable and wholesome?

320. Do the whole caste abstain from it, or only certain families or individuals, or persons under some special circumstances?

321. Is the prohibition religious?

322 Is the animal or plant abstained from regarded as in any way divine, as a tribe fetish, the incarnation of a local deity, or personal guardian spirit or the soul of some ancestor?

323. Is it the animal or plant from which the caste or sub-division derives its name?

324. Give any explanation that may be current of the prohibition in question

325 Do any members of the caste object to eating with, touching, speaking to, looking at, or calling by name other persons?

326 Do these prohibitions apply to persons of different rank, occupation, or caste?

327. Is any particular caste held in peculiar abhorrence, and if so why? A good instance of what is meant is afforded by the fact that the Doms hold the Dobis in special detestation It is believed that other low castes have similar eccentric prejudices

328. Are women and children specially prohibited from doing any particular religious acts, entering particular temples, performing particular acts of worship, &c.?

329 Do similar prohibitions apply between relations? And specially between relations by marriage, *e.g.*, does the husband's father avoid the wife's relations, &c?

330. What appears to be the motive?

331. Is the person whose name may not be mentioned supposed to be holier than the other?

332. Is there an idea of magical harm, or is it merely a question of social separation?

333 Are the names of chiefs, dead persons, &c, avoided in conversation?

334 Are any special words or subjects considered improper?

335. Are there any cases in which gods, persons, or subjects whose mention by name is prohibited are spoken of under some honorific title?

336. *Agricultural Superstitions.*—Mention any remarkable superstitious beliefs connected with agriculture such as the days on which ploughing, sowing, reaping, &c, must be begun intermitted, or finished, the periods within which a shower of rain is specially lucky or unlucky, the customary number of times agricultural operations should be performed; the objects set up in the fields to avert injury to the crops, to frighten away demons, &c.

337. Is any propitiatory or quasi-religious ceremony observed before the commencement or after the completion of any agricultural operations, such as the sinking of a well, sowing, reaping, or the like?

338 What times and seasons are lucky or unlucky for the commencement or completion of the various agricultural operations?

339 Are there any gods specially connected with particular crops?

340. If any of these are peculiar to the caste, the fact should be noted?

V.—Social Customs.

341. *Food and drink.*—Which of the following articles of food do the caste eat or abstain from eating—flesh, wine, monkeys, beef, pork, the flesh of cloven-footed or uncloven-footed animals, fowls, scaley or scaleless fish, crocodiles, snakes, lizards, jackals, rats, other vermin, the leavings of other people?

342 Are there any seasons during which the use of special articles of food is forbidden.

343. Are such restrictions due to the desire to increase the stock of such article of food or to superstitious or sanitary causes?

344. Is the use of certain articles of food restricted to women or children, or to chiefs and persons of rank?

345. Are individuals or families prevented from eating certain animals and plants for superstitious reasons, such, for instance, as their being the totems of the individuals or family?

346 Does all the household eat together, or each person separately, or is there a distinction of ranks, sexes or ages?

347. Do men and women eat together?

348. Are there any ceremonies used at the commencement of meals, such as offerings to the divinities, &c., or any religious rites connected with them?

349. Are there any marked peculiarities in the mode of eating and drinking of the caste, and how are these peculiarities explained?

350. State what spirituous liquors, drugs, and narcotics are in ordinary use

351. Are any of them connected with particular religious ceremonies or festivals?

352 Are any of them supposed to have the effect of keeping off malaria?

353. How is the use of spirituous liquors and drugs regarded by the caste—for instance is (*a*) drunkenness, (*b*) habitual indulgence in opium or ganja looked upon as disreputable?

354. *Customs of Social Intercourse.*—What customs prevail as to salutation?

355 Do they differ according to rank and relationship?

356. How do members of a family, friends, and relations, and strangers greet one another?

357. What special processes of compliment and rules of precedence are in vogue?

358 How are guests, women, and aged or infirm persons treated?

359 What are the rules of hospitality as recognized between kinsfolk, neighbours, and strangers?

360 Are peculiar forms of language in use?

361 Are certain words or forms of address used or avoided in addressing certain people?

362 *Customs bearing on Social Status.*—Name the lowest well-known caste with which the caste will (*a*) eat pakki, (*b*) eat kachhi, (*c*) drink, (*d*) smoke.

363. Name the highest well-known caste which will eat, &c, as in the last question with the caste.

364 Is there any special article of food their abstaining from which tends in their opinion to raise them above some other caste which does not abstain from it?

365 Mention any remarkable customs of the caste regarding dress, ornaments, implements or handicrafts fishing or hunting, distinguishing marks, cutting of hair and beard, musical instruments, dances, &c, which affect their social status in relation to their neighbours

VI —Occupations.

366 What do the caste believe to have been their original occupation or group of occupations?

367 To what extent have they or any sections of them departed from it?

368 Describe their present occupation?

369 If their occupation is that of—

(*a*) *Artizans*—What is their industry and in what special material do they work, or abstain from working?

(*b*) *Hunters*—Do they catch game or vermin?

(*c*) *Fishermen*—Do they catch fish only or also crocodiles and tortoises?

(*d*) *Sweepers*—Do they remove night-soil or not?

370 Name any implement or mode of working which is characteristic of the caste, and also note whether there is any form or detail of their main occupation by abstaining from which they believe themselves to be raised above others of the same craft?

371 Do they habitually prostitute their (1) unmarried (2) married women?

372 Does a change of religion, such as conversion to Mahomedanism, or as joining a special sect of Hindus, usually involve a change or modification of occupation on the part of the convert?

373. In cases where an hereditary occupation is abandoned, do the persons changing their occupation change or modify their caste name and are their ties with those members who adhere to their original occupation in any way broken or relaxed?

VII —Relations to Land

374 To what class of agriculturists do the caste or tribe usually belong, *e g*, are they—

(1) Zemindars,

(2) Tenure-holders, specifying the kind of tenures they hold,

(3) Occupancy or non-occupancy ryots, stating whether they have or claim any privileges in respect of rent,

(4) Nomadic cultivators, specifying the mode of cultivation they follow;

(5) Landless day-labourers, stating the manner in which they are paid?

375 Have they any legend or tradition accounting for the position they occupy?

376. Have the caste any privileges in respect of land, *e.g.*, do they—

(*a*) hold at lower rates of rent than their neighbours;

(*b*) hold a certain proportion of their holdings rent-free,

(*c*) receive a certain proportion of the produce of each field or of particular crops in consideration of any kind of service?

377. Do they hold any peculiar kinds of tenures?

378. If so, have they any tradition accounting for the fact, such as that they are the descendants of the first clearers of the soil, of a former dominant race, or the like?

379 Do they claim special privileges in respect of land on the strength of traditional affinity to, or supposed contact with, the ancestors of the local zemindars?

380. Have they any hereditary right to perform certain services or receive certain fees?

381 Is it supposed that the ancestors of the local zemindars were members of the caste or tribe, and do they now admit this, or deny it?

382. Are there any traces among the caste or tribe of village communities, or of a communal organization embracing groups of villages?

383. Give all details that can be ascertained on this subject, or if the organization has already been described in print, quote the reference

384 Does the system preserve its vitality, or is it dying out?

385 If the latter, state from what cause

386 Are there any traces of the periodical redistribution of common arable land among the members or sections of the community?

387 If the communal organization has now fallen into disuse, can any trace of its previous existence be found in the character of distribution of the tenures now held by the caste or tribe?

388 Are there any restrictions upon the order in which certain fields are to be cultivated or certain crops sown?

389 Do communal rights of pasturage exist, or are they asserted over land which is private property?

390 Among hunting, fishing or wandering tribes does any apportionment of land or water exist between the divisions of the tribe, each division confining its operations to the tract allotted to it, and does the apportionment extend to the individual members of the division?

391 Does this custom obtain even where the land or water apportioned is not the property of the tribe?

Sources of information—Here should be noted the names, residence village and thana), profession, caste, sub-caste, and section of the persons who answered the questions If any of them are *ghatuks*, genealogists, heads of caste panchayat or occupy any hereditary official position in relation to the caste, the fact should be stated. If the answers to the questions have been derived from any source other than personal enquiry addressed to members of the caste concerned, the source should be stated, and such references given as may enable the officer in charge of the enquiry to test the correctness of the answers.

Denzil C. J Ibbetson.

John C. Nesfield.

H. H. Risley.

[illegible]

2. The subjects about which it is proposed to enquire are connected as to some extent with practical administration. From the standpoint of the modern science of anthropology, it is hoped that it may be possible, by careful observation and record of the social practices now prevailing in Bengal, to secure a fresh body of facts throwing light on the ethnological problems on which scientific men, such as the late Lubbock, Sir Henry Maine, Mr. E. B. Tylor, M. F. de Coulanges, and Mr. J. Bastian, are engaged in Europe. The principal points which it is supposed a record of Indian customs may help to clear up, are the early history of marriage, the development of the family, modes of relationship, the early history of inheritance, and the growth of property in land. These are some of the questions which European ethnologists are interested in, and a distinct hope has already been expressed by Sir Henry Maine that something may be done to render available, for the use of scientific men in Europe, the large body of barbarous or semi-barbarous custom, both Aryan and non-Aryan, which still survives in India. It is felt that many of the ethnological speculations of recent years have been based too exclusively upon comparatively unverified accounts of the customs of savages of the lowest type; that the unrivalled opportunities for observation which European officials in India possess have hitherto been imperfectly utilized; and that such results as have been obtained have been recorded in publications not readily accessible and without sufficient regard to the lines of investigation pursued by ethnologists in Europe. It is also apprehended that the rapid spread of education and the growth of practical intelligence in India may lead, within the next generation, to the abandonment of many practices which are of special interest to ethnologists. Besides the general problems enumerated above, there are various questions of special interest to students of Indian history and literature, which may be rendered more intelligible by an accurate record of the actual facts existing at the present day in respect of caste arrangements.

3. From the administrative points of view, on the other hand, many persons will set down the proposed enquiry as practically useless. Indian administration, it will be said, is not made any more efficient by the elucidation of historical or pre-historic problems. Such researches are in the nature of luxuries. Government may countenance them in the same way and to the same extent as it patronizes learned societies; but they have no direct bearing upon the actual work of administration. This view is at first sight plausible enough, but it ignores the important fact that native society is made up of a network of sub-divisions governed by rules which affect every department of life, and that in Bengal, at any rate, next to nothing is known about the system upon which the whole native population regulates its domestic and social relations. If legislation or even executive action is ever to touch these relations in a satisfactory manner, an ethnographical survey of Bengal and a record of the customs of the people is as necessary an incident of good administration as a cadastral survey of the land and a record of the rights of its tenants. The census of 1881 has provided the necessary statistics: it remains to bring out the facts which lie behind the statistics. The relations of different castes to the land their privileges in respect of rent, their relations to trade, their social status, their internal organization, their rules as to marriage and divorce; all these are matters intimately concerned with practical administration. For instance, the marriage and divorce customs of the lower castes are constantly coming into the criminal courts, and I believe it is the wish of many experienced judicial officers that accurate information might be made available on the subject. Again, the distribution of the various castes in each district has a direct and important bearing on the relief of distress, as different classes of the population may require different modes of relief. Brahmans, for instance, weaving castes, and earth-workers cannot be treated on the same lines. The same argument applies to the working of primary village schools and to some kinds of land questions. Thus the Mundas in Lohardagga and the Santhals in the Santhal Pergunnahs and elsewhere put forward apparently fantastic claims to privileges in respect of land, the clue to which is probably to be sought in some traditional customary law peculiar to Kolarian tribes. Under the head of marriage, again, an accurate knowledge of the practices actually prevailing among the main body of the people, as distinguished from the literate castes, could hardly fail to be an important factor in any influence that Government or unofficial bodies might at any time bring to bear with the object of discouraging infant marriage or promoting the remarriage of widows. Finally, it is difficult to exaggerate the advantages of the hold over the people which even a slight knowledge of, or interest in, these matters gives to both judicial and executive officers.

4. A large mass of information regarding the castes and customs of the people is already in existence, but it is buried away in books not generally known; in the journals and proceedings of learned societies; in oriental periodicals; and in official reports. These data, though of great value as materials for an account of the castes of Bengal, are for the most part of a fragmentary character, and can only be made accessible to men of science in Europe by carefully collecting them, recasting them in accordance with the modes of treatment adopted by modern ethnologists, and testing them by comparison with the actual facts of the present day. This process differs widely from mere compilation, and involves the necessity of collecting fresh data on some regular system.

EXHIBITION OF SILK COCOONS.

No. 19M.A., dated Calcutta, the 17th March 1885.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with this office No. 17M.A., dated the 24th January last, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a letter, No. 1779G., dated the 16th ultimo, from the Collector of Moorshedabad, containing a full account of the second exhibition of silk cocoons held in his district with reference to Government No. 277T.F. (Agriculture), dated the 8th April 1884.

2. It will be seen that the opening balance at the beginning of the year has been shown to be Rs. 2,631-2-3, while Rs 2,571-10-9 were shown as the closing balance at the end of the previous year, in paragraph 18 of Mr. Mosley's letter No. 2487G., dated the 19th February 1884, a copy of which was forwarded to you with this office No. 22M A. of the 29th idem. The cause of this discrepancy is explained below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance shown in paragraph 18 of Mr. Mosley's letter No 2487G., dated the 19th February 1884	2,571	10	9
The unexpended balance of subscriptions realized in Beerbhoom and remitted by the Collector of that district after the close of the exhibition of 1884 ...	51	7	0
Savings Bank interest for 1883 84	8	0	6
Balance shown in the report under review	2,631	2	3

3. The result of the exhibition seems, on the whole, to be fairly satisfactory.

No 1779G, dated Berhampore, the 16th February 1885.

From—J ANDERSON, Esq., Collector of Moorshedabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

WITH reference to the Bengal Government No 277T.F (Agriculture), dated 8th April 1884, copy of which was forwarded with your No 2M A., dated 17th idem, a meeting was held on the 27th August last to take into consideration the subject of holding a second exhibition of silk cocoons.

2 It was resolved at this meeting that this second exhibition be held at Berhampore, opening on the 19th January, and closing on the 24th January 1885, when the prizes would be awarded, and that the following be appointed a working Committee, with power to add to their number:—

The Collector of Moorshedabad.
Mr Stocks
„ A. Gallois.
„ Morey.
Baboo Radhica Charan Sen.
„ Sriram Dutt.
Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor.
Baboo Shama Das Rai.
Baboo Mukund Lal Burman

3. As the balance at credit of the Exhibition Fund at the time was Rs. 2,631-2-3, or more than what was expended for the first exhibition, it was resolved not to call for further subscriptions or to ask for aid from Government, but merely to request those who promised to subscribe annually to send in their subscriptions. The names of the subscribers, with the annual subscriptions which they had promised, are given below—

	Rs.
Maharanee Surnomoyee of Cassimbazar ...	500
Bengal Silk Company, Limited	200
Messrs L Payeen and Company ...	200
„ Watson and Company	100

All the above sums were realized, except that from Messrs. Watson and Company, who, it appears from a communication from the Collector of Rajshahye, wished to have the present exhibition held at Rampore Beauleah, and were unwilling to subscribe towards a second exhibition if held here although at the first meeting, above alluded to, one of their Agents, Mr. Morey, was present and sanctioned its proceedings Besides, the preparations for holding this exhibition at Berhampore were then too far advanced to allow of any alternative course being taken. A sum of Rs. 30 was also received from the Maharajah of Nattore, through the Collector of Rajshahye.

4. Notices of the forthcoming exhibition were sent to the Collectors of the neighbouring districts of Rajshahye, Beerbhoom, Maldah, and Nuddea for publication in their districts. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting referred to in my paragraph 1 above were also

forwarded to those officers, and their co-operation was solicited; but judging from the small number of exhibitors from those districts, it would appear that the subject did not receive much attention at their hands.

5. The exhibition was opened by me (as Collector) at noon on the fixed day (19th January) in the presence of a good number of European and native gentlemen and a large body of exhibitors. After a few general remarks, Baboo Baikant Nath Sen, one of the leading pleaders, and himself also a zemindar, was requested to address the cocoon rearers present in Bengali. In the course of his remarks he explained the object of the exhibition and the intention of its promoters, pointing out that, unless they (the rearers) sought to bring about a general improvement in the quality of their cocoons, that object and that intention would be entirely frustrated. The means which they should take to effect this were also indicated in the course of his remarks.

6. The exhibition remained open till the 24th January, on which date prizes and certificates were distributed by the Deputy Collector in charge during my absence in the interior, the cocoons having in the meantime been judged by two experts, namely Messrs. Stocks and Gallois, who were appointed judges by the Committee. As regards those who did not obtain any prizes, a rupee to each was granted as diet money and compensation for the trouble and expense to which they had been put.

7. The number of exhibits from each district for this and the previous year is shown below:—

	1884.	1885
Moorshedabad	157	416
Beerbhoom	25	27
Rajshahye	1	...
Maldah	1	1
Nuddea	...	4
	184	448

It is a matter of regret that Rajshahye and Maldah again this year, as last, practically failed to compete *

8. The following were the prizes adjudged, viz.—

	Rs.	Rs
1 of	75 =	75
2 of	50 =	100
4 of	40 =	160
9 of	30 =	270
13 of	20 =	260
17 of	16 =	272
43 of	10 =	430
100 of	5 =	500
189		2,067

Of these Moorshedabad obtained—

	Rs.	Rs
1 of	75 =	75
2 of	50 =	100
2 of	40 =	80
9 of	30 =	270
10 of	20 =	200
16 of	16 =	256
42 of	10 =	420
91 of	5 =	455
178		1,856

Beerbhoom—

	Rs.	Rs
1 of	40 =	40
2 of	20 =	40
1 of	10 =	10
7 of	5 =	35
11		125

Nuddea—

	Rs.	Rs
1 of	40 =	40
1 of	20 =	20
2 of	5 =	10
4		70

And Maldah—

	Rs.	Rs
1 of	16 =	16

9. The cocoons this year have been decidedly superior in quality to those of last year, but this is due mainly to the large and plentiful crop of mulberry, which was sold very cheap, and which enabled the rearers to feed their worms at a much smaller cost than usual. The consequence was that we had cocoons giving 15 to 20 per cent. better produce than those of last year. But they were not superior to the cocoons of 1883, which gave even better produce.

10. The superiority of the present cocoons over those of last year cannot therefore be fairly attributed to extra care on the part of the rearers, but simply to cheap and plentiful mulberry, and I am of opinion that we shall always see good cocoons when the mulberry crop is large and cheap, and the reverse when it is scanty and dear.

11. The rearers came forward much more freely this year and took a far greater interest in the exhibition, as the increase in the number of exhibits proves. But, in their anxiety to obtain prizes, several dishonest rearers borrowed good cocoons and exhibited them as cocoons

* I should be glad if these gentlemen's attention were pointedly drawn to the desire on the part of Government to encourage the development of the cocoon trade, and this can only be done by improving the quality of the cocoon produced.

of their own rearing. In every instance where this was proved or suspected, the prizes were withheld; but it is nevertheless likely that many prizes have been dishonestly obtained. A meeting will be convened at the end of the present month for the purpose of framing rules to guard, as far as possible, against abuses such as are now suspected to take place.

12. The details brought to credit were—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of last year		2,631	2	3
Subscriptions—				
Moorshedabad district		900	0	0
Rajshahye ditto		50	0	0
Sale proceeds of mats, &c.		24	11	9
Total ...		3,585	14	0
Disbursements—				
Prizes		2,067	0	0
Allowance to other exhibitors		251	0	0
Establishment . .		163	8	0
Contingencies		334	7	3
Total		2,815	15	3

thus leaving a balance of Rs 769-14 9 in hand.

13. I have to express my thanks to the Managing Committee and the judges, and more especially to Mr Stocks, who acted as Secretary, and who took all possible pains to make the exhibition successful

14. At the meeting referred to in paragraph 11 above, which will be held before the close of the month, the rules regarding the quantity of cocoons that should be taken as forming a single exhibit must be revised and re-cast, as there is still reason to apprehend that the rearers feed up a small batch of worms in order that they may show the cocoons and secure a prize to the neglect of the rest. This practice is of course productive of no good result whatever. The Committee will take measures to prevent this, and to ensure that the rearers are encouraged to make provision for good seed as well. When this object has been attained, a general improvement in the quality of cocoons may reasonably be expected, and this result will be due to the encouragement given by these exhibitions.

15 It must have been also encouraging to the industry to notice the interest which Government took in the matter by sending down a special officer to the exhibition. However, I cannot expect that the public will take much interest in the exhibition until it be extended so as to show the processes by which silk is made and the final products. I suggested this to one of the silk merchants, and he said it might be considered

16. There is no doubt that the cultivation of the mulberry and the rearing of silkworms has taken such root in this district, and contributed so much to its material prosperity, that any further decline in the trade would have a serious economic effect. It is well known that silk is woven here by the native weavers; and provided the European silk merchants encourage a loyal co-operation among all branches of the trade, I am convinced that a silk exhibition in a more extended form would be valuable.

17. Even as it is, I understand that silk piece-goods are purchased and exported. I know that the silk of Mirzapore is better than that of Bishnupore in the Bankoora district, and that the latter is highly appreciated by private individuals.

18. Further, the gradual extension of the exhibition to tusser silk would be beneficial, as this branch is now, I understand, being opened out in this district.

EXEMPTION FROM RE-MEASUREMENT IN HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS OF JAPANESE VESSELS, THE TONNAGE OF WHICH IS DENOTED IN THE CERTIFICATES OF JAPANESE REGISTRY OR OTHER NATIONAL PAPERS ISSUED AFTER THE 1ST JULY 1884

No. 43, dated Simla, the 10th April 1885

NOTIFICATION—By the Govt of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

THE following order of Her Majesty in Council, exempting from re-measurement in her Majesty's dominions Japanese vessels, the tonnage of which is denoted in the certificates of Japanese registry or other national papers issued after the 1st July 1884, is published for general information —

D M. BARBOUR,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT
The 27th day of January 1885
Present
THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, it is enacted that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships

And *whereas* it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan and are in force in the Japanese dominions,

HER MAJESTY is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the ships of Japan the certificates of Japanese registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after the 1st day of July 1881, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of registry or other national papers

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS IN THE PATNA DIVISION

No 2206, dated Bankipore, the 13th April 1885

From—F M. HALLIDAY, ESQ, Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Govt of Bengal, Appointment Department

WITH reference to Government order No 5646A, dated 28th December 1880, I have the honour to submit herewith a statement shewing the number of vacancies both acting and permanent, that occurred during the past year in the several offices in this division

The total number of vacancies which occurred during the last year in the several offices and departments in this division, was 513 These vacancies were thus distributed—

In the revenue and Magistrates' offices	...	134
,, Road Cess and Municipal ,,		54
,, Registration Department		28
,, Police	...	297
Total		513

The above appointments were filled up in the several offices and departments as follows—

	By Behar	By Bengalis	By others
In the revenue and Magistrates' offices ...	120	13	1
,, Road Cess and Municipal ,, ...	89	13	2
,, Registration Department . .	28		...
,, Police Department	294	3	.
Total ...	481	29	3

It will thus be seen that 93 7 per cent. of the vacancies were filled up by the natives of Behar, while 5 6 per cent. of the appointments were given to Bengalis, including those domiciled in Behar

Statement shewing the number of vacancies, both acting and permanent, that occurred in the Districts of the Patna Division during the year 1884.

District	Name of office or department	Number of vacancies	How filled up: By Beharis	How filled up: By Bengalis	Remarks explaining why preference was given to Bengalis
Patna	Commissioner's office	8	4	4(a)	(a) Two of these are permanently domiciled in Behar Of the remaining two, one was an apprentice in this office and temporarily employed in the extra establishment sanctioned from the record fund grant, and the other was appointed as third clerk and accountant in the Court of Wards Department, as he possessed experience of the work, having served as a clerk in the Road Cess Revaluation office, Patna, for about two years
	Collector's office	4	1	2(b)	(b) These were the cases of two license tax clerks in the sudder and Barh sub-divisions The sudder license tax clerk was formerly employed as second clerk and draftsman under the Divisional Superintendent of Works Patna Division The other man has served in the same office for about six months during the year 1883-84
	Magistrate's office	13	11	(c)	(c) The same person was twice appointed—once to act as third clerk and at another time as mohurir He was Town Duty clerk in the office had knowledge of Urdu and Hindi and was appointed to act as above under departmental arrangement
	Road Cess	10	10		
	Municipal office	10	8	2(d)	(d) A Bengali was selected to fill the post of head clerk to the Patna Municipality as he had served as a clerk in the Patna Commissioner's office for nearly six years and as license tax clerk in the Patna Collectorate for nearly three years The other man was appointed an accountant in the same office on the recommendation of Mr Larpent, Examiner of Local Accounts
	Registration Department	3	3		
	Police Department	4	3	1(e)	(e) The officer is permanently domiciled in Behar
Gya	Collector's office	17	16	1(f)	(f) He was an additional clerk in the Jehanabad sub-divisional office and was deputed to act in the place of the third clerk in the Collectorate, who had been appointed to arrange the old records
	Road Cess office	5*		3(g)	* Two were Eurasians (g) Out of these one was only confirmed in his officiating appointment during the year The second was domiciled in Behar and the third was appointed as first grade overseer as he was a passed student of the Civil Engineering College, and no Behari candidate having the required qualifications presented himself
	Municipal office	5	2	3(h)	(h) A Bengali was appointed a municipal supervisor as no other candidate so well deserving and having experience in municipal works could be found at the time The other two persons were appointed in consideration of their neat handwriting and knowledge of English
	Registration Department	1	1		
	Police Department	55	4	1(i)	(i) This vacancy was the post of second clerk of the District Superintendent's office
Shahabad	Collector's office	16*	16		* Of these two were from North Western Provinces
	Road Cess office	3	3		
	Municipal office	1	1		
	Registration Department	2	2		
	Police Department	1		1(j)	(j) This man was formerly an apprentice in the office of Inspector General of Police and was appointed by Colonel Ryder as second clerk in the District Superintendent's office for his good services He has since been discharged
Muzafferpore	Collector's office	21	20	1(k)	(k) This being a vacancy in the Treasury establishment the appointment was made in accordance with the late Treasurer's nomination The man has since resigned
	Road Cess office	3		2(l)	(l) Competent Beharis were not available for the posts of overseer and sub-overseer
	Municipal office	4	2	2(m)	(m) One was the case of the head clerk who received the post on promotion One is a Mahomedan from Burdwan
	Registration Department	17	17		
	Police Department	5	5		
Durbhunga	Collector's office	34*	33	1	* Of these, one was an East Indian
	Magistrate's office	6	5	1(n)	(n) Received the post on promotion
	Road Cess office	3	1	1(o)	(o) He was made permanent in his appointment during the year
	Municipal office	2	2		
	Registration Department	3	3		
	Police Department	17	17		
Sarun	Collector's office	7	7		
	Municipal office	7	7		
	Registration Department	3	3		
	Police Department	175*	175		* Of these, 127 men were residents of North Western Provinces
Champaran	Collector's office	9	8	1	This was the case of sudder license tax clerk who is each year appointed to the post as he has experienced insight into the work of the department.
	Municipal office	4	4		
	Registration Department	1	1		
	Police Department	40	40		

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANKIPORE,
The 13th April 1885.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner.

No. 246G, dated Bankipore, the 22nd April 1885.

From—J F. K. Hewitt, Esq , Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division.
To—The Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Appointment Department.

In continuation of this office No. 220G, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, No. 3369, dated 11th idem, reporting how the vacancies in the Jail Department in this division during the year 1884 have been filled up.

No. 3369, dated Calcutta, the 11th April 1885

From—E. V. Westmacott, Esq., Offg Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

With reference to your letter No 76, dated the 24th February last, and subsequent reminder, I have the honour to inform you that during the year 1884 two vacancies occurred in Behar, one as jailor and one as an assistant jailor. These places were filled up by deserving Bengalis, as there were no competent up-country or Behari men in the service competent to hold these appointments

The temporary appointment of store-keeper at the Buxar Jail has been filled up by the transfer of an apprentice assistant jailor, who is a native of Bengal. No eligible Behari candidates were available for the post

LIBERALITY OF BABOO BHAIRAB CHANDRA NUNDI.

No 221T—G, dated Darjeeling, the 27th April 1885.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Genl. Dept.,
To—The Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 2267, dated the 9th April 1885, with enclosure, regarding the offer made by Baboo Bhairab Chandra Nundi, Pleader of the Munsif's Court at Gyabanda, in the district of Rungpore, to invest a sum of Rs. 200 in four per cent. Government securities, in order to found a medal to be awarded every year, alternately, to the most deserving student of the Gyabanda School in Rungpore, and of the Mulajore Tagore Sanskrit College in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer, and desires that his thanks may be conveyed to Baboo Bhairab Chandra Nundi for his public spirit and liberality. Sir Rivers Thompson also approves the proposal that the medal be designated the "Bhairab Chandra Medal"

Dated Tajpore, the 30th March 1885

From—Baboo Bhairab Chandra Nundi, Pleader, Munsif's Court, Gyabanda,
To—The Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces

I beg to ask your permission to make over to you a sum of Rs. 200 to be invested in Government securities for annually awarding, out of the interest (Rs 8) a medal, to be called after my name "Bhairab Chandra Medal," alternately to the most deserving boy of Gyabanda School in Rungpore in one year, and Mulajore Tagore Sanskrit College in the 24-Pergunnahs in the next

2 It is my earnest desire that the medal be awarded from the current year, for which I am willing to deposit a separate sum of Rs 8 I pray that the most deserving boy of Gyabanda School in Rungpore be awarded a medal out of it.

3 I beg to request that the medal be struck in the vernacular

4 If you be so kind as to accept my proposal, I should deem it a favour if you would kindly direct that I may be permitted to deposit the sum in the Gyabanda sub-treasury

5 My address is Gyabanda, District Rungpore

No 2267, dated Calcutta, the 9th April 1885.

Memo. by—C. H. Tawney, Esq, Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary, Government of Bengal, General Department, with the recommendation that the offer may be accepted and the thanks of Government conveyed to the donor for this act of liberality and public spirit, the correspondence being published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd May 1885.

No	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
1	Burdwan, May 2 '85	0·82	Weather—heat normal. Price of rice is from 11 to 15 seers per rupee More
	Raneegunge	0·88	rain is urgently wanted for preparation of lands for paudy
	Kulna	2·66	
	Cutwa	1·62	
2	Bankoora, „ 2 „	0·27	Weather—excessively hot during day, but cool at the latter part of the night Prospects of *rabbee* crops not favourable Transplantation of sugarcane is going on, but more rain is wanted Price of rice rising Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise public health good
3	Beerbhoom, „ 2 „	0·75	Weather—cooler, with occasional dust storms The rain has proved beneficial and
	Rampore Hat	0·75	will facilitate ploughing Prices have risen Cholera has increased. Distress in the district is becoming more severe.
4	Midnapore, „ 2 „	0·10	Weather—cooler with occasional storms The rain has done much good by enabling land to be cultivated Fever is very prevalent in the Ghatal sub division, and sporadic cases of cholera, small pox, and cattle disease are reported from many places
5	Hooghly, „ 2 „	2·13	Weather stormy The late storms have done much good, but more rain is
	Serampore	1·10	wanted, especially in the Jehanabad sub division. Prices rising on account of
	Jehanabad	0·36	want of rain, and consequent backward state of cultivation Public health good
	Howrah „ 4 „	0·89	Weather—cool and showery The recent rain has greatly facilitated cultiva-
	Ooloobaria	0·06	tion Public health good
	Central Districts		
6	24-Pergha May 1 '85	0·58	Weather—seasonable with passing clouds There are no crops on the ground Ploughing continues Public health is generally good, though cases of cholera are reported here and there
7	Nuddea „ 2 „	0·61	Weather hot, but seasonable Late rain has been beneficial to the sowing of
	Kooshtea	0·82	early paddy, but more is wanted Fever continues, cholera is decreasing
	Meherpur	2·08	
	Chooadanga	3·17	
	Ramaghat	2·93	
8	Khoolna, „ 2 „	2·05	Weather—generally cloudy, rain has fallen throughout the district Ploughing and sowing of *aman* and *aus* paudy have commenced Harvesting of *boro* paddy is almost finished Public health is fairly good
9	Jessore „ 2 „	3·39	Weather—rain with storm in the first part of the week The recent rain has
	Jhenidah	2·09	removed to a great extent anxiety about the standing crops for the present
	Magurah	1·13	Cultivation is going on Cases of fever and cholera are reported
	Narail	4·51	
	Bongong	3·50	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 2 „	1·03	Weather—stormy for a few days but now settled again although cloudy. The rain has done much good, but the fall was insufficient Land is being prepared for *aus* crop, which in some places is being sown Common rice is selling at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee A few cases of cholera are reported from several thanas, otherwise public health is good
11	Dinagepore, May 1 '85	1·30	Weather—very cool at present Rain fell in the north and east of the district, but none in the southern part, which suffered most in late years Ploughing and sowing are going on Rice is selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 2 „	1·20	Weather—cooler Rain has done some good, but more is required. Public
	Nattore	1·09	health also somewhat improved
	Nowgong	0·60	
13	Rungpore „ 2 „	1·76	Weather—seasonable The rain has done a great deal of good Prospects of
	Kurigram	2·08	crops have considerably improved. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from
	Gaibanda	0·10	some places in the interior, small-pox has appeared in the interior of the Gaibanda sub-division, public health otherwise good
	Nilphamari	1·92	
14	Bogra, „ 2 „	0·18	Weather—has become cool again Slight rain fell here and there, but more is wanted. Cholera still prevails in 6 out of 11 stations
15	Pubna, „ 2 „	0·77	Weather—cooler after a shower of rain The state and prospects of *boro* paddy fair More rain is wanted Public health good
16	Darjeeling, „ 2 „	2·57	Weather—showery and cold Prospects of crops very favourable after the recent rain Two deaths from small pox are reported from the Terai
17	Julpigoree, „ 2 „	1·19	Weather—seasonable Prospects of crops satisfactory. Price of rice ranges from 15 to 18 seers per rupee Public health good
	Eastern Districts		
18	Dacca, May 2 '85	2·23	Weather—seasonable Sowing of jute and *aman* and *aus* paddy is going on;
	Manikgunge	1·40	*boro* paddy is being harvested Rain has done much good to standing crops
	Munshigunge	3·36	Prospects of crops appear good
	Narainguuge	2·58	
19	Furreedpore „ 2 „	1·67	Weather—violent storms have uprooted trees and levelled houses; no such
	Goalundo	1·60	storms have occurred in the district for some years The rain that has fallen,
	Madaripore	0·21	and is falling, will do much good Ploughing is going on briskly Health fairly good
20	Backergunge, April 30 „	1·66	Weather—seasonable and less warm There has been rain with occasional storms Cultivation of *aus* paddy is progressing The rain has done some good to standing crops Cholera is reported to be abating General health fair
21	Mymensingh, May 1 „	2·55	Weather—much cooler since the rain. The rain has done much good in most
	Jamalpur	0·42	parts of the district, but in the Kishoregunge sub division it has done some
	Kishoregunge	3·06	damage to *boro* paddy which is ripening Cases of cholera are reported from
	Attia	3·35	some places; otherwise public health is fairly good
	Netrokona	1·20	

No	District and date of return				Rainfall at Sudder Station or increase	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL *contd*						
	Eastern Districts					
Chittagong Divn	22 Chittagong,	May	1	'85	6·71	Weather variable Heavy rain with thunder and lightning did some damage Prices have somewhat risen Cholera continues
	23 Noakhally Feeny	„	1	„	1·88 6·77	Weather varying, cloudy and close at times, windy and chilly occasionally, rainy now and then *Rubbee* crops are being harvested the rain has benefited early sowings of *aus* paddy Cholera and cattle disease are reported from the interior
	24 Tipperah, Brahmanbaria Chandpore	April	30	„	2·85 0·17 1·25	Weather—unsettled and stormy with high winds from the north east The heavy rain has greatly benefited young paddy and jute, which are looking remarkably well, *boro* paddy is being reaped with good outturn Public health indifferent Cholera and small pox are both prevalent, but have not as yet proved very fatal
	26 Chittagong Hill Tracts	„	28	„	0·27	Weather—much cooler since the rain on the 27th instant, sowing in *jooms* has commenced, tobacco and chillies are being gathered, more rain wanted for sugarcane Public health bad
	Hill Tipperah,	„	29	„	2·72	Weather—hot with storms and occasional showers of rain *Boro* paddy has been reaped, *satya* paddy is being sown, *joom* cultivation is going on Public health good
BEHAR						
Patna Divn	26 Patna,	May	2	'85	Nil	Weather—hot with east winds Threshing of *rubbee* crops nearly completed prices of food grain stationary No report regarding health received from the Behar sub division Cholera is prevalent in the Dinapur sub division, public health otherwise generally good
	27 Gya,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather hot with west winds Sugarcane, the only crop now on the ground is doing well Harvesting of cold weather crops is nearly over, prices almost stationary Fever and cholera are reported from places
	28 Shahabad,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather hot with strong west winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops finished, outturn is estimated at 11 annas Millet and sugarcane are doing well Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the Bhabuah sub division Public health otherwise fair
	29 Durbhunga,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather seasonable Rain is urgently wanted early paddy and *moong* sown in places have germinated well, scarcity of water is badly felt in some places, prices rising Public health on the whole good
	30 Mozufferpore,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather east winds prevail Some rain fell in the Sitamarhi sub division which has done good to agriculture, preparation of land for paddy and *bhadoi* crops is going on prices have slightly risen Cases of cholera and small pox are reported from different parts of the district, otherwise public health good
	31 Saran,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather hot and bright with strong west winds Sugarcane *cheena* and indigo are the only crops on the ground and these are kept up by constant irrigation, lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* crops Public health good
	32 Champaran		2	„	0·02	Weather—cool and dry with light winds Harvesting of *rubbee* crops is going on opium weighments are progressing, prices rising slightly Public health fair
	33 Monghyr,	May	2	'85	Nil	Weather windy About three fourths of the *rubbee* crop has been threshed and stored mango crop is not promising prices stationary Public health good
Bhagulpore Divn	34 Bhagulpore	„	2	„	Nil	Weather cool at night, but hot during day Slight rain fell in the Sooposle and Banka sub divisions Sugarcane and *cheena* are being kept up by constant irrigation rain is much wanted for paddy sowings, some *boro* paddy has been sown, prices stationary
	35 Purneah Kissenganj Arrerah	„	2	„	0·75 1·27 0·04	Weather—cooler, rather unsettled State and prospects of crops poor for want of rain Health fair on the whole
	36 Maldah,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather—hot with occasional clouds wind very changeable Some rain which fell in the Gomashtapur thana has done much good to *boro* paddy in other places the crops is suffering and sowing of *bhadoi* and other paddy is retarded for want of rain common rice is selling on an average at 15 seers per rupee. Several cases of cholera are still reported from many thanas
	37 Sonthal Pergnahs Deoghur Pakour		2	„	0·17 0·10 0·05	Weather variable No crops on the ground but sugarcane in Deoghur, and *boro* paddy in Gopeechal and Pakour the latter crops is just coming into ear, rain much wanted all over the district, a little has fallen in Suttamahad (Pakour) which has done good prices of food grain generally stationary A few cases of cholera and small pox here and there
ORISSA						
Orissa Divn	38 Cuttack,	May	1	'85	Nil	Weather very hot, slight rain fell in Jajpur and in some parts of Kendrapara *Dalua* is being reaped, ploughing is in progress, *sarad* crops are being sown on low lands, price of rice is rising common rice is selling at from 15 to 18 seers per rupee in town and 22 to 26 seers in the interior Public health generally good except a few cases of cholera in the interior
	39 Puoree Khoorda	April	30	„	Nil 0·2	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy with a few drops of rain Lands are being ploughed and manured for ensuing *sarad* crop, *dalua* is still being harvested common rice is selling on an average at 21 seers 4 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station, and 21 seers 9 chittacks in the Khoorda sub division Public health good
	40 Balasore	May	1	„	0·16	Weather—very hot Ploughing is going on well in the south of the district, but it is impeded in the north for want of rain. With the exception of a few cases of cholera in the interior, public health is generally good
CHOTA NAGPORE						
	South West Frontier Agency					
	41 Hazaribagh	May	1	'85	Nil	Weather—hot and windy No crops on the ground, preparations for ensuing crops are being made. Public health generally good
	42 Lohardugga,	„	2	„	Nil	Weather—hot and dry There are no crops on the ground, ploughing is going on, *mohua* crop is very poor, prices stationary Small pox is on the increase
	43 Singbhoom,	„	1	„	Nil	Weather—seasonable, very hot Mango has almost entirely failed, no other crops to report about Cholera has disappeared, general health good
	44 Manbhoom,	„	2	„	0·22	Weather—hot with strong west winds. Sugarcane is being planted, *mohua* crop is still being gathered; coarse rice is selling at 18 seers in the Purulia market and at from 17 to 20 seers in the rest of the district, rain is much wanted, water and fodder are both getting scanty There is some distress in the Bagda pergunnah, but some road cess works have been started there in order to afford relief

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 5th May 1885.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of May 1884	1st week of June 1884	1st week of July 1884	1st week of August 1884	1st week of Sept 1884	2nd week of Oct 1884	1st week of Nov 1884	1st week of Dec 1884	1st week of Jan 1885	1st week of Feb 1885	1st week of Mar 1885	1st week of April 1885	1st week of May 1885.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Ballaghatta	9,25,000	8 63,000	8 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	6 29 000	7 00,000	6,67,500
Ooltadanga ...	79 200	85 900	98 400	86 60	81 200	64 150	45 250	48 200	32 200	56 410	58 500	54,600	62,000
Chitpore, Golabaree Coomertooly, Hathkhola, and Culpy Ghât	7 28,300	7 95 100	8 32,100	7 70 500	8,02,500	7 42 200	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	7 06 000	6 [illegible] 500	7 52,400	7,73,900	7 90,100
Patburiaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan	5,700	6 500	7 000	7 [illegible]	6,000	7 000	4 0	3,000	3,000	5,000	5 000	4 500	4,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah Kidderpore and Moonshiegunge	1 31 950	1,29 250	1 30,200	1 34 500	1,10,950	1 62,300	9 [illegible]	77 350	58,500	1,11,250	1 21 100	1,27 800	91,200
21 Minor Bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2 40 000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2 40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 9,129 in number (estimated)	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2 50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50 000	2,50,000
Hoolsabatty, Nowabgunge Bhuddreswar, and Chanternagore.	13,950	14,185	14 883	12 067	24 642	9 753	23 100	1 059	13 964	12,212	9 961	5 961	12,234
Total ...	23 71 500	23,00 455	23 43 383	20 11 967	21,85 892	18 80,903	16 [illegible]	16 73,109	17 25 064	17 85,662	20,55 761	21 59 751	21,14,434
On Railway premises on both sides of the river	1 901 (on 3rd May 84)	520 (on 4th June 84)	540 (on 2nd July 84)	2 [illegible] (on 1st August 84)	1 [illegible] (on 4th Sept 84)	422 (on 24th Oct 84)	844 (on 3rd Nov 1884	984 (on 4th Dec 1884)	200 (on 3rd Jan 85)	802 (on 4th Feb 85)	1 767 (on 4th Mar 85)	1 926 (on 4th April 85)	640 (on 4th May 85)
On boats unloaded — By Port Commissioners returns	8 [illegible] (1st to 3rd May 84)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd June 84)	12,245 (1st to 3rd July 84)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd August 1884)	1 631 (1st to 3rd Sept 84)	2 [illegible] (4th to 10th Oct 84)	2 951 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd Dec 1884)	5 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Jan 85)	51 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Feb 85)	45 460 (1st to 3rd Mar 85)	61 215 (1st to 7th April 85)	27 625 (1st to 3rd May 85)
By Canal returns	23 874 (1st to 3rd May 84)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd June 84)	24 [illegible] (1st to 3rd July 84)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd August 1884)	6 924 (1st to 3rd Sept 84)	48 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Oct 84)	42 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Nov 1884)	1 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Dec 1884)	[illegible] (1st to 3rd Jan 85)	[illegible] (1st to 2nd Feb 85)	7 [illegible] (1st to 3rd Mar 85)	69,114 (1st to 4th April 85)	25 425 (1st to 3rd May 85)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	24,03,329	23,31 141	23,82,076	21 87 242	20 [illegible]	19 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	17 [illegible]	18 [illegible]	17 31,974	21,58 903	22,32,946	21,79,135
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	13½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs	11½ lakhs.	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible] lakhs.	8½ lakhs	7 [illegible]	6½ lakhs	8 lakhs	8½ lakhs	11½ lakhs	12½ lakhs	11½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th May 1885.

J WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure: Variation from mean.	Wind: Prevailing direction	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week	Date.	Temperature: Lowest during week.	Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature of week.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature of week.	Temperature: Variation from normal mean of week	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore* .	29·800	29·850	—	S	?	93·2	29th April	73·6	25th April	91·0	79·0	85·0	—	88·9
		False Point	29·844	29·895	+ 043	SW	305	94·0*	26th ,,	68·0	28th ,,	90·4*	77·2*	84·1*	—1·6*	87·4
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·754	29·834	+ 036	SSW	127	106·4	30th ,,	75·3	25th ,,	100·8	76·7	88·8	—0·7	93·5
	Balasore	Balasore	29·774	29·832	—	SSW	158·2	104·4	30th ,,	73·9	27th ,,	97·3	76·4	86·9	—	91·0
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island .	29·817	29·843	+ 021	SSW	374	97·2	1st May	75·5	26th ,,	92·8	80·4	86·6	+1·2	89·9
	South 24 Pergunnahs ..															
	Midnapore . .	Midnapore	29·676	29·825	—	S	189·2	103·6	30th April	73·8	28th ,,	101·0	76·3	88·7	—	94·7
	24-Pergunnahs . .	Calcutta	29·813	29·874	+ 022	SSW	105	96·5	26th ,, 1st May	69·7	26th ,,	95·6	75·0	85·6	—0·1	88·4
	Howrah . .															
	Hooghly ..															
	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	29·788	29·838	+ 051	S	109·7	103·7	26th April	68·4	27th ,,	99·6	73·5	86·5	—1·6	87·8
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora .	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29·491	—	—	SSE	117·8	103·5	26th ,,	69·9	27th ,, 1st May	100·9	73·7	86·8	—	88·2
	West Burdwan ..															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29·758	29·825	+ 039	SW	115·1	102·2	26th ,,	66·7	28th April	97·1	71·0	84·0	—4·2	89·0
	Nuddea .. .	Krishnagore	29·775	—	—	—	—	101·8	26th ,,	—	—	97·0	—	—	—	87·5
	Jessore ..	Jessore	29·808	29·842	+ 033	SW	106	100·3	26th ,,	64·0	27th ,,	95·4	72·1	83·8	—1·6	88·0
	Khoolna . ..															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·825	29·917	+ ·045	SE	120	90·6	25th ,,	60·5	30th ,,	84·6	68·6	76·6	—3·5	79·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29·820	—	—	Complete observations not to hand										
	Noakholly .. .	Noakholly	—	—	—	SSW	140·2	91·0	28th April	62·5	30th ,,	88·2	69·5	79·0	—	84·5
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore .	29·933	—	—	SE	453·6	99·5	25th ,,	64·0	29th ,,	92·8	69·1	80·9	--	84·1
	Dacca	Dacca .	29·831	29·933	+ 040	SSE	113	94·8	26th ,,	67·0	26th, 28th	91·4	70·0	80·7	—2·6	84·8
	Commillah ...	Commillah	29·837	29·873	—	SE	264·4	93·3	25th ,,	64·9	29th ,,	88·9	68·4	78·7	—	80·4
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·744	—	—	SE	85·4	96·3	26th ,,	64·1	29th ,,	89·3	69·2	79·3	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra .	29·769	?	—	SE	240·2	101·8*	26th ,,	?	—	95·5*	?	?	—	84·2
		Serajgunge	29·804	29·850	—	SE	194·8	100·6	26th ,,	65·8	27th ,,	94·3	69·1	81·7	—	85·6
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29·727	29·803	—	E	230·8	101·4	25th & 26th	70·7	28th ,,	96·4	69·3	80·3	—	84·1
	Maldah .	Maldah .	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore .	29·723	29·845	—	ENE	146·1	99·6	27th ,,	63·7	29th ,,	93·7	67·4	80·5	—	79·1
	Rungpore	Rungpore .	29·751?	29·878?	—	NE	140	98·3	26th ,,	62·6	29th ,,	89·9	65·8	77·4	—	79·1
	Julpigoree . ..	Julpigoree	29·540	29·831	—	E	195·6	94·0	25th ,,	65·1	24, 27, 28th April & 1st May	87·1	65·8	76·4	—	79·1
	Cooch Behar ..															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	22·975	—	—	Calm	250·5	60·1	25th ,,	43·2	30th April	56·7	46·2	51·9	—	53·6
North Bengal.	Purneah	Purneah	29·697	29·824	+ ·030	E, Calm	53·3	101·2	25th ,,	64·9	29th ,,	96·1	67·3	81·7	—3·6	85·7
	North Bhagulpore .															
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore*	29·611	—	—	Easterly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	29·653	29·830	+ 047	ESE	164	100·9	25th ,,	69·5	29th ,,	97·3	71·1	84·2	—3·9	84·7
	Chumparun .	Motihari	29·583	29·794	—	E	240·0	102·2	25th ,,	62·3	30th ,,	97·6	67·2	82·5	—	85·1
	Sarun .	Chupra	29·587	—	—	ESE	146·2	103·8	25th, 26th & 27th	54·1	1st May	101·6	70·4	86·0	—	89·1
South Bengal.	Shahabad	Dehree	29·446	29·794	—	Variable	268·7	104·5	28th ,,	71·0	1st ,,	98·0	74·6	86·3	—	94·1
		Buxar	29·557	29·776	—	W N W	205·4	104·0	25th ,,	67·5	1st &	101·0	72·9	87·0	—	91·1
		Arrah	29·501	29·[illegible]	—	W	171·4	103·4	25th ,,	70·7	29, 30th & 1st May	101·3	72·6	87·0	—	90·1
	Gya .. .	Gya	29·391	29·760	+ 003	NW	105·1	106·2	27th & 30th	66·3	26th, 29th April	104·6	69·7	86·7	—4·6	97·1
	Patna ..	Bankipore	29·616	29·795	+ 036	E	92·6	103·5	28th ,,	71·2	30th ,, 1st May	101·3	72·6	86·9	—1·6	93·1
	South Bhagulpore ..	Bhagulpore	29·633	29·795	—	E	37·8*	98·9	26th ,,	67·0	1st May	96·7	70·6	83·6	—	87·1
	Monghyr .															
	Sonthal Pergunnaas .	Doomka .	29·308	—	—	ESE	158·6	101·2	26th ,,	70·0	1st ,,	99·1	72·5	85·4	—	90·1
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh .	27·811	29·776	+ 023	SW, NW	213·6	100·5	29th ,,	60·7	30th April	97·3	71·5	84·3	—2·0	89·1
	Lohardugga .. .	Ranchee ..	27·696	29·771	—	—	—	90·6	29th ,,	67·4	26th ,,	86·5	70·0	83·2	—	86·1
	Manbhoom															
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa .	29·042	—	—	S E	304·5	105·3	29th ,,	71·7	1st May	103·7	74·5	88·7	—	91·1

* Observations for six d

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the m
The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast
vations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in this district, determined from the returns sent in by the subo
from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district, resulting in each case divided by the number of stations, rai

r the week ending Friday, the 1st May 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Average temperature at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week as observed gauges.	RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of April. Mean for district.	Since 1st of April. Normal mean.	Since 1st of April. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
77	1·2	0·18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
76	2·6	0·06	0·04	0·15	0·39	1·27	−0·88	54·24	60·09	−6·15	0·5	0·5	Palse Point ...		
81	3·6	Nil	0·01	0·25	1·17	1·09	+0·08	59·73	56·05	+3·68	1·6	0·6	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
83	1·9	0·18	0·08	0·27	0·86	2·19	−1·33	61·61	58·20	+3·41	1·3	1·3	Balasore ...	Balasore	
78	0·1	Nil	0·20	0·01	0·27	2·05	−1·78	73·37	69·54	+3·83	0·7	1·1	Sangor Island ...	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs ...	Orissa.
82	2·4	0·16	0·20	0·05	0·26	2·01	−1·75	46·43	53·26	−6·83	1·0	1·0	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
82	2·9	0·02	1·22	0·27	1·26	2·15	−0·89	53·22	56·26	−3·44	3·3	1·5	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs ... ... Howrah ... ... Hooghly	Lower West Bengal.
82	3·7	0·02	1·72	1·20	1·74	2·63	−0·91	39·11	51·73	−12·61	3·7	1·5	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
													Bankoora ...	Bankoora	
84	2·1	0·00	0·20	0·03	0·43	1·17	−0·74	41·25	54·42	−13·17	1·6	1·0	Ranigunge ...	Beerbhoom ... ... West Burdwan	
85	3·0	1·06	0·04	0·40	0·72	1·35	−0·63	37·23	53 32	−16 09	2 3	1 0	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
86	2·5	—	2·12	1·06	2·28	3·13	−0·80	40·73	55·74	−15 02	2 3	1·9	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
83	4·7	2·61	2·02	1·25	2·76	3·06	−1·34	59 35	60·93	−1·08	4 3	2 1	Jessore	Jessore ... ... Khoolna	
74	7 4	7·45	6·25	1·48	6·26	3·09	+3·17	116 19	118 29	−2 10	5 5	.1 9	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	
			2·51	1 87	3·61	4 04	−0 43	70 89	94 78	−23·89	4 0	2 5	Domagiri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
			2·05	1·05	2 67	3 40	− 0 33	89·16	65·07	+3 49	3·3	1 6	Barrisal .	Backergunge	
70	4·9	1·26	4·25	1·59	6·26	4 31	+1·77	104 70	120 01	−15 31	2 0	2 1	Noakholly .	Noakholly	
85	4 4	1·09	1 19	1·45	1 58	4 17	−2 59	45 02	64 56	−19 54	2·7	2 2	Furreedpore ..	Furreedpore	
70	2 6	2·05	2·44	1 45	2·96	4·04	−1·06	56 05	67·96	−11·91	4·7	2 9	Dacca ..	Dacca	
71	3·0	2·03	2·14	1·04	4·79	5 15	−0·36	73 43	82 16	−8·74	3 5	2 1	Commillah .	Commillah ...	
—	5·4	2·34	2·07	1 55	2·57	4 16	−1 59	50·76	76 33	−25 57	3 5	2 4	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	
80	3·4	0 18											Bogra ..		
66	2 6	0·39	1 16	1 10	1·21	2·74	−1 53	40 50	61 29	−20 76	2 5	1 9	Serajgunge .	Bogra and Pubna ...	
83	2·6	0·02	0·76	0 05	0·77	1 78	−1·01	35 33	57·18	−21·35	1 5	1 4	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah .	Maldah	
68	2·3	1·31	0·23	0·75	0·42	1 65	−1·21	39 84	59 90	−20 26	1 0	1 3	Dinagepore ..	Dinagepore	
71	2 7	2·04	1·70	1·30	2 30	3·88	−1 58	53 89	81 49	−27 60	3 5	1 6	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
84	4·0	1·48	2·23	1·09	3 54	4·58	−0·98	103·25	219 86	−16·63	4 0	2 4	Julpigoree ..	Julpigoree ... ... Cooch Behar	
66	0·7	0·72	2·80	1 89	3·82	0·69	+1·53	127·08	163 52	−36·46	3 9	3 6	Darjeeling . ..	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
86	1·7	0·15	0·48	0·23	0·50	1·30	−0·80	47·19	60 46	−12·87	1·8	1 1	Purneea ..	Purneah ... ... North Bhaugulpore ..	Northern Bihar.
													Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	
—	0	Nil													
85	0	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·01	0·71	−0·70	35·28	44 43	−9·05	0·0	0 7	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	
85	0·7	0·01	0·01	0·23	0·01	0·66	−0 65	45·41	46 15	−0·74	0 5	0 5	Mozhari ...	Chumperun	
89	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·06	0·21	−0·15	21·21	42 56	−19·35	0·0	0 5	Chupra ...	Saran	
85	1·0	Nil											Dehree ...		
89	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·03	0·20	−0·15	20·13	40·93	−19·80	0 0	0 4	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
													Arrah ...		
88	0	Nil													
86	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·01	0·25	−0·27	20·93	41 39	−12·06	0·0	0·2	Gya ...	Gya	
90	0·2	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·03	0·23	−0·19	20·05	44 95	−15·30	0·0	0 5	Bankipore ..	Patna	
83	0·7	Nil	0·01	0·15	0·11	0·56	−0·45	31·21	46·68	−15·47	0·2	0·5	Bhagulpore ...	South Bhaugulpore ... Monghyr	Southern Bihar.
76	0	0·17	0·03	0·20	0·03	0·27	−0·78	36·72	50·04	−16·32	1·0	0·7	Deoghur ..	Southern Pergunnahs	
79	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·15	0·27	−0·12	36·30	48·37	−12·07	0·0	0·3	Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	
83	0·5	Nil	0·03	0·17	0·19	0·70	−0·51	39·11	50·38	−11·27	0·5	0·6	Lohardugga ...	Lohardugga ... ... Manbhoom	
82	0·6	Drops	Nil	0·03	0·06	0·49	−0·74	48·54	55·05	−6·51	0·2	0·5	Dalton ...	Singbhoom	Western Bihar.

Rainfall for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater than it. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" those marked thus * are hill districts. The number for this district in question during the past 25 years. The means for the "districts" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received from the several stations and sub-divisions of the district.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 1st May 1885.

Meteorological division	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 25th April.	Sunday, 26th April.	Monday, 27th April.	Tuesday, 28th April.	Wednesday, 29th April.	Thursday, 30th April.	Friday, 1st May.	Total. Number rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall from 1st of April 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st of April.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	Nil	0·78	64·38	54·92
		Khurdah			0·04					1	0·06	0·20	0·20	54·63	41·88
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	0·84	0·84	49·96	40·27
		False Point						0·05		1	[0·05	0·73	?	58·60	72·13
		Hooblitola													
	Cuttack	Jagutsinghpore				0·10				1	0·10	0·10	0·98	57·60	49·28
		Banki			0·70							?	?		?
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	1·91	1·98	57·46	49·16
		Kendrapara								1	0·09	0·09	1·34	46·45	38·50
		Jajpore		0·50	0·23				0·72	3	1·45	2·20	2·19	58·29	48·49
	Balasore	Chandbali													
		Bhuldruck		0·70	0·28	0·16				2	0·39	0·93	1·48	[illegible]	56·15
		Soran	1·24	0·04	0·10	0·47				3	1·27	2·77	2·65	59·43	48·26
		Balasore		0·16						2	0·38	0·69	2·38	50·15	54·55
		Jellasore											2·09		52·26
		Baripodah	0·18		0·17	0·05				Nil	Nil	Nil	1·80	53·39	57·79
										3	0·35	0·35	2·01	57·45	57·44
South-West Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai			0·05					1	0·05	0·10	1·75	79·40	60·52
		Saugor Island								Nil	Nil	Nil	1·69	53·56	69·21
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	Nil	2·02	46·10	56·77
		Midnapore		0·10						1	0·10	0·10	1·61	47·79	53·27
		Ghattal		0·60	0·20					2	0·80	0·97	2·41	49·41	56·00
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.				2·35				1	2·35	2·35	2·35	75·70	64·20
		Alipore Jail	0·09	0·22		0·26				3	0·57	0·57	2·11	52·09	60·07
		Barrackpore		0·86						3	1·44	1·07	2·13	54·27	54·58
		Dum-Dum	0·04	1·01	0·03	0·10				4	1·18	1·18	2·29	61·36	56·01
		Baraset	0·02	1·84	0·12	0·25				4	2·24	2·36	1·68	53·46	53·07
		Bansserhat		0·71	1·21	0·75				3	2·67	2·74	2·19	56·90	54·60
	Howrah	Howrah	0·05	0·35		0·54				3	0·94	0·94	2·51	49·79	56·53
		Mohaesaha (Ooloberiah)		0·01		0·12				2	0·13	1·96	2·46	46·62	57·31
	Hooghly	Serampore		0·96	0·04	0·12				3	1·10	1·15	2·35	61·71	54·05
		Hooghly		1·50	0·47	0·15	0·01			4	2·13	2·19	2·36	48·58	56·59
		Jehanabad		0·08	0·11	0·15				3	0·34	0·34	2·23	37·68	50·16
		Oulna	0·15	0·70	0·26	1·95				4	2·86	2·67	2·39	41·02	49·15
	Burdwan	Burdwan		0·30	0·26	0·07	0·26			4	0·89	0·89	2·27	37·07	53·57
		Cutwa		0·47	1·10	0·05				3	1·63	1·66	2·05	39·27	53·20
		Ranegunge		0·15	0·33	0·40				3	0·88	0·95	1·89	43·66	50·27
	Bankoora	Bankoora			0·27					1	0·27	0·27	1·82	56·93	54·29
		Indas		0·40	0·70					3	1·50	?	?	?	?
		Bishenpore			0·07					1	0·07	0·07	1·78	46·87	53·25
		Kotulpur			0·20					1	0·20	0·22	?	?	?
		Mallara								Nil	Nil	0·03	0·95	36·49	50·88
		Onda										?	?	?	?
		Khatra			0·39					1	0·39	0·52	0·50	46·95	54·40
		Gangajalghati		0·18	0·28					2	0·46	0·46	?	?	?
		Sonamukhi			0·17					1	0·17	0·17	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory		0·01	0·51	0·23				3	0·75	0·83	1·03	45·75	56·75
		Hetampore			0·21	0·18				2	0·39	0·39	1·17		56·39
	Nuddea	Bonrong		0·00	0·00	0·70	1·30			4	2·50	2·98	3·00	41·96	57·62
		Ranaghat	0·45		0·20		1·28			3	2·93	2·93	3·20	43·74	58·79
		Kishnaghur		0·05	0·39	0·17				3	0·61	0·61	3·01	51·03	52·07
		Chooadanga			2·61	0·56				3	2·17	2·21	3·09	42·16	57·69
		Meherpore	0·04	0·03	0·60	0·61	0·80			5	2·08	2·09	3·16	41·15	55·49
		Koosbtea		0·11		0·71				2	0·92	1·12	3·37	45·37	60·61
	Khoolna	Satkira	0·15	0·75	0·83	0·20	0·60			5	2·53	2·70	3·38	68·45	60·74
		Bagirhat	0·47	0·23	0·49	0·62	0·43			5	2·05	2·05	3·68	73·78	57·41
		Khoolna	0·03	0·02	1·23	0·26	1·10			5	2·65	2·77	3·93	71·84	62·05
	Jessore	Narail		1·75	0·90	1·80	0·06			4	4·51	4·70	3·77	56·77	58·61
		Jessore		0·01	2·56	0·66	0·16			4	3·39	3·50	4·54	60·13	61·81
		Jhenidah	0·26	0·70		0·74	0·37			4	2·00	2·09	4·08	54·43	61·71
		Magoorah		0·96		0·57	0·11			3	1·43	1·43	4·64	53·65	57·65
	Moorshedabad	Kandi		0·16	0·25	0·80				3	1·21	1·21	1·54	38·39	54·56
		Rampore Haut	0·04	0·16	0·53					3	0·75	0·75	1·28	54·20	54·20
		Berhampore			1·03					1	1·03	1·28	1·78	39·91	55·03
		Lalbagh	0·16		0·35	0·08				3	0·59	0·86	1·31	36·41	51·11
		Asimunge	0·01	0·03	0·33					3	0·37	0·39	1·45	40·64	55·66
		Jungipore			0·25					1	0·25	0·25	1·33	38·15	50·75
		Lalgola	0·05		0·25					2	0·30	0·35	1·64	41·35	53·20
Arr Bengal.	Cox Bazar	Cox's Bazar	0·78	1·65	0·18	0·20	0·54	0·27	0·51	7	4·13	7·13	2·47	126·74	127·10
		Chittagong	0·62		0·23	0·41	3·30						3·09		99·46
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	0·19			0·06	1·50	1·65		4	3·81	3·61	6·64	99·69	96·78
		Raicha											?		?
		Agartola				1·12	1·30						6·95		76·97
	Backergunge	Patuakhally			0·70	0·90		0·30		3	1·90	2·10	3·17	89·80	94·71
		Perozepore	0·10	0·07	0·19	1·13	0·98			5	3·00	3·09	2·89	88·99	76·99
		Bagerat	0·02		0·60	0·50	0·24			4	1·86	2·21	3·02	88·85	84·03
		Bhola	0·07		0·08	0·60	0·76			4	1·60	2·09	3·01	86·84	80·33
	Noakholly	Noakholly				0·46	1·48			2	1·86	2·74	4·46	154·80	119·81
		Feuny				0·65	6·12			2	6·77	6·86	6·15	268·65	239·15
	Furreedpore	Madaripore		0·21						1	0·21	1·17	4·21	89·00	84·88
		Furreedpore	0·83	0·33	0·07	0·74	0·21			4	1·37	1·37	4·30	89·96	89·07
		Goalundo	0·74			0·56				2	1·30	1·30	4·20	89·97	82·88
	Dacca	Munshegunge		0·20	1·15	0·76	1·27		0·10	5	3·48	3·23	4·06	89·48	88·96
		Dacca			0·58	1·44	0·14		0·07	4	2·23	2·27	4·34	88·13	88·76
		Narainguage	0·06	0·14	0·15	1·22	1·61			5	2·98	3·05	?	88·72	?
		Manickgunge		0·26	0·43	0·77	0·01		0·16	6	1·64	1·73	4·30	89·89	87·94
	Comilla	Comilla				0·94	1·31			2	2·25	6·28	3·89	89·46	89·27
		Chandpore		0·30	0·15	0·30	0·90			4	1·75	4·43	3·16	88·95	89·27
		Brahmunberia				0·47	0·97			3	1·44	2·61	3·39	70·26	70·34
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge	3·06				2·74						3·31		
		Atia		0·03	0·07	3·33		0·13		4	3·57	3·62	3·66		61·76
		Mymensingh	0·75	0·45	0·16	0·08	1·53			5	2·55	2·82	4·30	89·98	84·38
		Jamalpore	0·08	0·30	0·04		0·30		0·35	4	1·26	1·44	3·77	87·11	82·44
		Netrokona		0·35		0·08	0·77			3	1·20	1·20	?	[illegible]	78·94

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 1st May 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Yesterday, 30th April.	Tuesday, 28th April.	Monday, 27th April.	Sunday, 26th April.	Saturday, 25th April.	Friday, 24th April.	Thursday, 23rd April.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall in week.	Total rainfall from 1st of April 1885.	Average total rainfall from 1st of April.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May 1884 to date.
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna	0·20	..	0·30	0·45	..	..	..	2	0·77	0·77	1·16	44·36	60·49
		Serajgunge	..	.....	.....	0·20	0·16	..	..	2	0·46	0·46	2·17	41·87	58·84
	Bogra	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	0·20	.....	.....	..	1	0·20	0·20	1·23	37·03	52·03
		Nowbhilla	0·05	..	..	0·03	0·07	..	..	3	0·75	0·75	2·25	40·73	56·39
		Bogra	0·05	.....	..	0·10	..	0·06	..	3	0·19	0·19	2·19	38·76	53·65
		Panchbibi	..	1·19	..	.....	..	..	..	2	1·12	1·31	1·73	43·47	59·92
	Rajshahye	Bamiah	..	..	0·20	0·94	..	..	..	2	1·20	1·23	1·69	39·16	57·16
		Nattore	.....	0·64	0·45	..	..	.....	..	2	1·09	1·09	2·75	37·33	53·14
		Nowgong	.. ..	.....	..	0·69	..	.....	.....	1	0·69	0·62	?	44·77	?
	Maldah	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·13	34·09	53·25
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore	.. ..	..	.	..	..	.....	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·79	36·38	54·24
		Churamon	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·91	44·78	61·36
		Raigunge	.. ..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	1	0·09	0·17	1·01	38·73	54·52
		Dinagepore	.. ..	..	0·40	0·64	0·38	..	..	3	1·30	1·40	1·99	34·11	50·82
		Balcorghat	..	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	1	0·09	0·09	?	39·76	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	.. ..	0·10	.....		0·58	.....	.....	2	0·68	1·06	2·66	46·66	66·66
		Rungpore	0·01	0·31	0·27	0·72	0·46	.. ..	.. ..	5	1·76	2·57	3·96	60·26	79·94
		Kurigram	.. ..		0·53	1·51	0·48	.....	.. ..	3	2·45	3·09	4·57	54·34	71·17
		Bagdogra	.. ..	0·10	0·09	0·80	0·37	.. ..	..	4	1·36	2·45	4·19	53·81	70·47
		(Mitphemari.)													
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·19	.. ..	0·65	.. ..	.....	0·53	..	3	1·19	2·37	4·31	107·15	132·91
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	0·93	0·11	0·41	0·39	0·63	.. ..	.. ..	5	2·49	2·71	4·10	90·16	108·73
		Cooch Behar	0·63	0·14	1·41	..	1·10	.. ..	..	4	3·28	4·18	6·09	126·25	150·79
		Mekligunge	0·55	0·09	0·32	.. ..	0·54	.. ..	.. ..	4	1·53	2·79	4·31	89·39	110·64
		Matabhanga	0·35	0·31	0·65	.. ..	0·76	.. ..	.. ..	4	2·25	4·56	5·71	99·05	122·67
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	0·14	0·03	1·00	0·31	0·76	0·17	..	6	2·43	7·39	9·69	144·27	211·28
		Silliguri	0·03	0·03	0·03	.	0·36	..	.. ..	4	0·45	1·67	?	89·06	?
		Darjeeling	1·16	0·26	0·43	0·73	.	..	.. ..	6	2·57	5·64	4·81	140·16	118·39
		Kalimpong	0·45	0·36	0·09	0·09	0·07	.. ..	0·04	6	1·00	3·55	?	71·00	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge	0·04		0·63	0·38	0·20	..	.	4	1·27	1·27	1·68	68·39	79·65
		Arrareah		..		0·09	0·45	..		2	0·54	0·54	1·75	55·06	69·04
		Purneah	.	..	0·18	.. ..	0·37	.. ..	..	3	0·55	0·65	1·46	47·00	62·05
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddepore	.		..				.	Nil	Nil	0·03	1·00	38·79	61·80
		Soopool	.. ..	..	..	..	0·06	..	.. ..	1	0·06	0·06	0·78	30·44	51·23
	Durbhunga	Tajpore			.. ..			.. ..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67	34·35	48·67
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	0·06	0·61	31·11	46·14
		Madhubani	. .	..	.. .		.	.	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·19	41·64	64·80
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi		..					.	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·23	37·37	48·91
		Mozufferpore		.		.. ..		..		Nil	Nil	Nil	0·69	33·05	46·51
		Hajipore		..	.	.....		.. ..	..	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·33	34·31	45·06
	Chumparun	Motihari	..		.. ..	..	0·03	..	.. .	1	0·03	0·03	0·79	43·11	63·86
		Bettiah	.. ..	.	.. ..	..	.	.	.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·10	45·10	63·60
	Saran	Gopalgunge	.. ..	.	..			.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	40·05	55·16
		Sewan		..				.	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	29·58	44·86
		Chuprah	.	..		.	.	.	..	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·31	34·54	50·79
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar	..	.. ..	.	..	.. .	.	. .	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·19	39·61	59·19
		Dehree	.					.		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	32·05	?
		Bhaloocah	.	.						Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30·24	46·60
		Sasseram	.. ..		.		..			Nil	Nil	Nil	0·39	33·79	51·67
		Arrah	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·29	35·54	53·93
	Gya	Aurungabad	.	.	.	. ..				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	39·03	61·73
		Gya	..	.	.					Nil	Nil	0·06	0·37	38·09	57·76
		Nowsdah	.	.	..	..				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	34·05	50·85
		Jehanabad	.		..		.			Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	28·64	40·47
	Patna	Patna		.. ..				. .		Nil	Nil	0·02	0·27	30·36	46·39
		Dinapore	.. .	. ..	.	.	.	. .	. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	30·09	50·43
		Behar	..	.	.					Nil	Nil	0·23	0·23	19·49	34·04
		Barrh	..	..	.			..	.	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	36·25	49·60
	Monghyr	Begoosera	. .		..			..		Nil	Nil	0·19	0·24	26·10	40·84
		Monghyr	.		.				.	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·41	33·14	47·94
		Jamui	.. ..	.. ..		.. ..			..	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·55	30·80	46·76
	South Bhaugulpore.	Bhaugulpore	.	..		. .	. .		.	Nil	Nil	0·24	0·40	37·28	61·61
		Benia	0·03	..	.	.. .		...	.. ..	1	0·05	0·09	0·69	28·45	45·70
	Santhal Perunnahs.	Rajmehal	.	..	..					Nil	Nil	Nil	1·26	34·74	50·65
		Godda	..		..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	25·29	37·63
		Pakour	0·03	.	0·03	..	..	..	..		0·06	0·06	0·67	27·41	43·00
		Nya Doomka		0·03	0·03	0·13	..	..	.. ..	2	0·17	0·17	1·09	31·66	50·66
		Deogarr	0·05	.. ..	0·05	..	..	..	.. ..	3	0·10	0·34	1·05	35·57	51·53
		Jamtara	.. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. .	..	..	.. ..	2	0·10	0·10	0·84	29·77	47·69
										Nil	Nil	Nil			
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba	..	..	. .	.. .	..	..	.. ..	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·76	29·61	46·69
		Hazaribagh	. .	. .	.. ..	..	..	..	.. ..	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·45	41·26	60·27
		Gomiagurah	.	.. ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·26	34·18	47·22
		Mahudi Hills	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·05	30·21	50·09
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0·07	?	45·09	
		Manchi	..	. ..	.	..	..	. .	.	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·71	46·37	64·73
		Palamow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·26	31·37	44·25
	Singhbhoom	Chyebasa	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·60	46·54	65·66
	Manbhoom	Purulia	..	..	0·19	0·06	..	..	..	2	0·25	0·34	1·36	49·69	69·05
		Gobindapore	.. ..		.	.. .	..	..	.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·89	31·11	49·27

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Calcutta, *the 4th May* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 1st OF MAY 1885.

In the report for the previous week, it was shown that at its close the former meteorological conditions which had obtained over the Province had completely changed. A strong easterly wind current had set in over North Bengal and North Behar in the place of the former westerly current, while westerly winds were still blowing in South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and some parts of South-West Bengal. It was there also pointed out that the interaction between these wind systems had caused the sky to cloud over rapidly, and that the conditions had become favourable for the production of the usual hot-weather storms. On the 25th, or the first day of the present week, these conditions continued, a small area of low pressure began to develop in South Behar, and winds showed a fairly complete cyclonic circulation round it. The area of low pressure with accompanying wind circulation was also clearly noticeable in Behar and Chutia Nagpur on the 26th, 27th and 28th, but on the 29th and 30th the wind directions to a certain extent ceased to show the tendency to cyclonic circulation, though the area of low pressure could still be faintly traced. On the 1st of May the lowest pressure had moved to the west of South Behar, though there was still a tendency towards the reappearance of the circulation of winds as in the earlier part of the week.

It will thus be seen that from the 25th up to the 28th, the weather conditions over the Province were very disturbed, while on the 29th and 30th conditions began to clear up. Southerly and south-easterly moist winds have been blowing steadily over South-West, East and North Bengal, and heavy and general rain, to a great extent brought by local storms, has fallen over these districts. From the 30th, however, weather became more settled, and little or no rain fell.

Pressure, as stated above, has been relatively low in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur almost throughout the week, while it has been high in East Bengal. Gya has shown the lowest pressures, and here the mean pressure for the week is only 0·003″ above the normal. At Chittagong, on the other hand, the mean pressure for the week has been no less than 0·045″ above the normal, while the average excess pressure over the whole Province has been 0·082.″ In the previous week pressure was below the normal in all districts except Chutia Nagpur, the average defect being 0·033″, so it will be seen that the change from the previous week is rather marked.

With the heavy rainfall for the week, temperature has fallen very considerably, and it is now below the normal in all districts The largest defect has been in East Bengal, where it is 4°. In South Behar the defect has been 3°, in Chutia Nagpur and North Behar it has been about 2°, while in South-West Bengal and Orissa the defect has been a little more than 1°.

Rainfall, as has been previously stated, was fairly general and moderately heavy in South-West Bengal from the 26th to the 28th, and in the eastern districts up to the 29th. In East and North Bengal rainfall was also fairly heavy, though not quite so general, from the 25th to the 29th, while a few showers fell in Orissa, in the Purneah district of North Behar, and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Fenny reports no less than 6·77 inches of rain during the week; Kishoregunge, Narail, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar have received more than 4 inches; Bongong, Chooadanga, Jessore, Rungamati, Perozepore, Munshigunge, Atia, and Cooch Behar report 3 inches of rain and upwards, while no less than 11 stations in South-West Bengal and 10 stations in East and North Bengal have received 2 inches and upwards during the week.

The average rainfall in East Bengal for the week has been 2·68 inches, in South-West Bengal it has been 1·30 inches, and in North Bengal 1·15 inches. In Orissa the general fall has been 0·31 inch, while in Behar and Chutia Nagpur the amounts are insignificant. The heavy rainfall during this week has brought the rainfall for the month of April almost up to the average fall in East Bengal. In South-West Bengal and North Bengal the fall in April has been rather more than half the normal; in Orissa it has been less than half, while in Behar and Chutia Nagpur the rainfall has been exceedingly scanty.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 1st of May 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Average for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal temp. of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of April.		Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	102°4	65°9	94°9	73°0	83°5	−1°3	0°21	0°36	−0°06	1·5	0·9	+0·6	0·77	1·70	55·76	39·58
South-West Bengal ...	103°7	64°0	97°5	76°5	86°0	−1°3	1·80	0·79	+0·81	2·7	1·4	+1·3	1·26	2·23	48·33	38·91
East Bengal*	99°5	62°4	89°0	69°2	79°1	−4°5	2·68	1·67	+1·21	2·6	1·2	+1·4	3·71	4·21	73·62	54·22
North Bengal	101°6	62°61	95°37	69°71	81·17	—	1·18	1·11	+0·08	2·6	1·9	+0·7	1·57	2·66	56·70	57·76
North Behar	103°5	64·1?	94°2	69°0	82°6	−1°6	0·18	0·84	−0·19	0·6	0·7	−0·1	0·16	0·33	40·94	43·22
South Behar†	105°2	66°3	100°1	73°6	86°1	−3°0	0·02	0·13	−0·11	0·3	0·4	−0·1	0·07	0·43	31·48	36·44
Chutia Nagpur	100°63	67·42	93·93	70·75	82·33	−2·9	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·1	0·3	−0·2	0·16	0·55	30·91	30·28

* Surmah not included. † Bogra not included. ‡ Chyebassa not included.

ALEXANDER PEDLER.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL; *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*
the 4th *May* 1885.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 26th April to 2nd May 1885.

Date	Warning in c.s.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean	Maximum	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
	O		Inches	O	O	O	O	O	Inches	O	%			Inches	
26th	151 7	11 3	29 783	81 6	95 6	60	69 6	73 8	0 749	70 2	70	S by W, SW and variable	200	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, c, g, t, lr, ≤.
27th	152 5	10 5	758	81 4	93 5	20 7	72 9	74 4	754	70 5	71	SSW and variable	261	0 31	Chiefly cloudy, c, g, p, t, K.
28th	152 5	11	726	83 1	90 6	14 5	76 2	77 7	88½	75 4	78	SSE and SSW	265	Nil	Chiefly cloudy
29th	153 9	11 7	697	87 3	97 6	18 1	79 5	76 7	782	71 8	63	SSE and variable	209	"	Chiefly clear
30th	154 0	11 8	709	86 9	98 5	20 7	77 8	75 8	809	67 4	57	WNW and variable	157	"	Chiefly clear
1st	153 4	11 3	7 9	86 4	98 4	21 0	77 4	78 4	865	74 8	68	S by S and SSW	227	"	Partially cloudy
2nd	154 0	13 2	757	86 2	95 0	15 8	79 2	77 3	816	73 1	65	SSW	265	"	Partially cloudy

		Inches
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29 736
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	29 718
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	80 1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	90 3
		O
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	84 7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	85 5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	28 9
The maximum temperature	...	98 5
		Miles
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	19
		lbs
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	12
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	67
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	71
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1885	...	0 31
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	0 75
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd May 1885	...	4 11
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	...	5 04

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the new Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

c overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, lr lightning reflection, ≤ lightning, K thunderstorm.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1885

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1885.

		Inches	Date	Hour
The mean pressure of the month	...	29·738		
The average pressure of April from 24 years' registers	...	29 752		
The highest pressure in the month	..	29·913	25th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	...	29 594	6th	16h
The range of pressure	...	0 319		
		Hours		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month		310 6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	378 9		
		°		
The mean temperature of the month	..	86·4		
The average temperature of April from 24 years' registers		84 7		
The highest temperature in the month	..	105 3	15th	
The lowest temperature in the month		69 8	26th	
The range of temperature during the month	..	35 7		
The mean daily range of temperature	..	24 0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	..	28 9	5th	
		Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	..	63		
The average humidity of April from 24 years' registers	..	69		
		Inches		
The mean vapour tension of the month	..	0 761		
The average vapour tension of April from 9 years' registers		0 851		
The mean cloud proportion of the month		2 33		
The average cloud proportion of April from 8 years' registers		2 71		
The total rainfall of the month		0 66		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)		0 59		
The average fall of April from 18 years' registers	..	2 81		
The greatest fall in 24 hours		0 31	27th	
		Days		
The number of rainy days in the month		3		
The average number of rainy days in April from 24 years' registers	..	8		
		°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month		154 1		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	..	54 1		
The greatest sun temperature	..	159 5	14th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature		62 0	28th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth		68 8		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	...	7 2		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	...	10 2	28th	
		Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	..	160 3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day		268 0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	..	19 0	28th, 11 to noon	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—				

N. 13, NE. 9, E. 10, SE. 39, S. 211, SW. 308, W. 69, NW. 43, Calm 15.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of former years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 4 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·2 lower, and finally, the thermometer, which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor General's Office during 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the new standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 26th April to 2nd May 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
April	26th	81·3	96·0	26·2	69·8	75·1	·789	72·1	74	0·61
,,	27th	82·7	91·0	21·4	72·6	76·[illegible]	·813	73·0	73	
,,	28th ...	81·6	92·2	20·9	71·3	77·[illegible]	898	76·0	83	0·35
,,	29th	87·6	98·5	19·2	79·3	75·[illegible]	721	69·5	56	...
,,	30th ..	86·9	99·0	20·7	78·3	74·0	·585	63·4	45	...
May	1st	85·5	98·0	20·4	77·8	76·7	·801	72·5	65	
,,	2nd	86·0	98·0	19·2	78·8	79·9	·940	77·3	76	

The mean temperature of the seven days	...	84·5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	29·2
The maximum temperature	...	99·0
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	67
		Ins.
The total fall of rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1885	...	0·96

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observation at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of April 1885.

		°	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	86·6	
The highest temperature during the month	...	105·5	15th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	69·8	26th
The range of temperature during the month	...	35·7	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	24·6	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	29·5	5th
		%	
The mean humidity during the month	...	58	
		Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	·732	
The total rainfall of the month	...	1·09	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	0·61	26th
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	4	

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1885.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH APRIL 1885.

During the week ending 18th April 1885, the principal Municipalities in Bengal returned the birth and death-rates of 24·5 and 39 7 per 1,000 of population, respectively, against 25·1 and 36 6 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 11th April, showing a large increase in death registration.

2. In the following Municipalities births and deaths appear to have been recorded at the highest rates :—

Births.

	Ratio per mille
Comillah ...	50 1
Bhagulpore ..	43·4
Durbhanga ...	37·7
Patna ...	33·1
Gya ...	32·1

Deaths.

	Ratio per mille.
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	65 1
Burdwan ...	61 0
Dacca ...	55 1
Comillah ...	46·3
Kishnaghur ..	45 5
Beauleah ..	44·6
Patna ..	44·1
Gya ...	39 7
Hughli ..	34·9
Purneah ..	34 6
Bhagulpore ..	34 4
Monghyr ...	34·4
Mozufferpore ..	32 8
Durbhanga ..	29 9

3. The mortality from the principal diseases specified in the table appended to this memoranda stood as follows :—

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	18th April 1885	11th April 1885
Cholera ..	10·5	8 1
Small-pox ..	1 5	1 4
Fever ..	15 1	13 3
Bowel-complaints ..	4 8	4 6
Injury ..	·5	·4
Other causes ..	7 3	8 8

The above figures denote chiefly that, in comparison with the preceding week, there occurred during the week under notice large increases of mortality from cholera and fever.

4. While the casualties from bowel-complaints and violence were nowhere severe, the rest of the diseases above indicated proved most fatal in the following Municipalities :—

Cholera.

	Ratio per mille
Kishnaghur .	30 3
Beauleah	28·9
Suburbs of Calcutta	28 5
Burdwan	25·9
Santipore ..	21 0
Chittagong ...	11 7
Hughli ..	10·7
Gya ...	8·8
Howrah	7 4
Bhagulpore ..	7 2
Patna .	6 2

Small-pox.

	Ratio per mille
Dacca ...	14 9
Durbhanga ...	3 9

Fever.

	Ratio per mille
Comillah ..	42 4
Burdwan ...	24 4
Purneah	24·2
Mozufferpore ...	23 1

Other Causes.

	Ratio per mille
Dacca	16 6
Poori ..	12 8
Suburbs of Calcutta	11 6
Patna .	10 4
Gya ..	10 3

It will be noticed that cholera prevailed with marked severity in the Kishnaghur, Beauleah, Burdwan and Santipore towns, and in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and fever in the Comillah Municipality.

5. In relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality of the week was distributed as follows :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille
Males.	41·5
Females	37 8
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ..	124

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille.
Christians ...	30 4
Hindus	38 8
Mahomedans	42 2
Budhists	48 4
Other classes ..	72 8

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille.
Under 1 year ...	209·2
1 and under 5 years .	69·2
5 „ 10 „ ..	25 8
10 „ 15 „ ..	19 5
15 „ 20 „ ...	27 2
20 „ 30 „ ...	23 8
30 „ 40 „ ...	20 3
40 „ 50 „ ..	25 6
50 „ 60 „ ..	41·0
60 years and upwards ...	88 5

R. LADDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 4th May 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 18th April 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum											
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Males.	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Deaths. Males	Deaths. Females	Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum. Males	Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum. Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	14,663	16 617	34 280	8	10	18	12·2	15 3	27 4	80	17		16	6	..	1	40	25·9	..	24 4	9·1		1 5	61·0	58·0	24	16	69 1	51·9	150
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,662	33,589	6	3	9	9 3	4 6	13 9	200			8	1	2	3	14			12·6	1 5	3 1	4 6	21·7	20 1	9	5	27 6	15 6	180
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	8	13	21	10·7	17 4	28 1	61	6		7	5		6	26	10·7		9 3	6 7	..	8 1	34·9	28 2	14	12	33·0	31 9	116
Serampore	Serampore	13,589	12,997	26,586	5	5	10	9·8	9 8	19 6	100	1		5	..	1	4	14	1 9	..	15 7	..	1·9	7 8	27 5	33 4	7	7	25·8	28 1	100
Serampore	Uttarpara	3,046	2,664	5,710	..	1	1	..	9 4	9 4	No male births			1			1	2			9 4	..	..	9·4	18·9	18·9	1	1	17·0	21 1	100
Howrah	Howrah	60,969	44,630	105 628	21	23	47	12·3	19 8	23 1	113	15		15	10	1	10	51	7 4		7 4	4·9	5	4·9	25 1	36 2	26	23	23·8	28 8	121
Suburbs-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	147,316	104,234	251 479	64	49	113	13·2	10 1	23 4	130	135	4	51	33	3	56	315	29 3	8	16 8	6·8	6	11·6	63 1	51 3	137	133	66 1	63·9	106
Suburbs-Pergunnahs ...	Kidderpore	13,283	14,314	27 477	7	7	14	13·2	13 2	26 5	100	16	..	7		..	1	24	30 3		13·2			1·9	45 5	64 3	11	13	48 1	47 6	84
Suburbs-Pergunnahs ...	Ranaghat	4 923	4,655	9,578										1	..	..	..	1			6·0				6·0	6 0	1		12 9	..	No female deaths.
Suburbs-Pergunnahs ...	Santipore ...	13,709	15,959	29 667	4		4	7·9		7 9	No female births	12		4		..		16	21·0		7·0				28 1	29 8	8	8	30 4	30·0	100
Jessore	Jessore	4,830	3 663	8,493										1		..		1			6 1		..		6·1	6·1	1	.	10·7	..	No female deaths.
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9 025	19,791	4	4	8	10·5	10 5	21·0	100	11		2	..	1	3	17	23·9	...	5·2		2·6	7·9	44·6	45·7	8	9	38·6	51·9	89
Darjiling	Darjiling	5,029	2,947	7,976										1			1	2			6 5		..	6 5	13 0	6 5	1	1	10·3	17·6	100
Dacca	Dacca	42,782	37,379	80,161	19	17	36	11·3	11 0	23 3	111	3	21	30	6	1	24	85	1 9	14·9	19 5	6	6	15 6	35 1	42 2	43	43	51·0	50 8	97
Dacca	Narayanganga ...	7,686	4,956	12,561								1		1	1			3	4 1	..	4 1	4 1		..	12 4	8 3	2	1	13 7	10 5	200
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	13,340	8,799	22,139	3	3	6	9 7	7 0	11 7	66	5	..	6	..	..		9	11 7		9 3				21 1	11 7	6	3	23 4	17 7	200
Tipperah	Commillah	8,153	5,353	13,506	9	4	13	34 7	15 4	50 1	225			11		..	1	12		..	42 4	..	..	3 8	46 3	11 6	6	6	38 3	38 3	100
Patna	Patna City	78,782	81,475	160,257	51	51	102	16 5	16 5	33 1	100	19	3	58	25	1	32	138	6 2	1 0	18·1	8 1	3	10 4	44 1	64 1	72	64	47·5	40·3	113
Gya	Gya	38,290	37 831	76,121	25	22	47	17 1	15 0	32·1	113	13		25	5		15	58	8 3	..	17 1	3·4	..	10 3	39 7	34 2	30	28	40·7	36 5	107
Allahabad	Arrah	20,980	22,805	43,465	4	3	7	4·8	3 6	8·4	133		1	2				3		1·3	2 4			...	3 6	9 6	2	1	4·9	2·3	200
Monghyr	Monghyr	23,099	19,656	42,742	9	7	16	10·9	8·3	19 3	129		3	19	5		1	37	..	2 4	23 1	8 1	..	1·2	33·3	31·6	16	11	38·9	29·1	145
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	33,774	32,322	66,096	28	20	48	22 9	15 7	37 7	140	..	5	20	7	1	5	38		3·9	15·7	5 3	3	3·9	29·3	41·7	23	15	25·4	26·9	153
Chupra	Chupra	26,044	27,206	53,249	8	11	19	7·8	10 7	18 5	72	..	..	17	3	..	3	23			16·6	3·9	..	2 9	23·4	13·7	14	9	21·6	17·2	155
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,646	27,813	57,459	25	21	46	22·6	20·6	43·4	119	6		18	6	1	5	38	7·2		16·3	5 4	1·8	4·5	34·6	34 6	23	15	40·3	29·9	153
Monghyr	Monghyr	20,154	17,203	37,357	11	11	22	9·8	9 9	19·9	100	..	..	22	14	...	6	36		...	17·9	9 6	...	5 4	34 4	34 4	13	25	24·0	44·2	52
Purneah	Purneah	8,693	6,583	15,276	3	1	4	19 6	3 4	23 0	300	.	..	7	2	...	1	10			24·2	6·9		3 4	34·6	39·1	7	3	43·0	23·3	233
Pooree	Pooree	13,247	11,537	24,784	7	4	11	14 7	8 4	23 1	175	..	..	1		1	6	8		.	2·1	..	2 1	12·6	16·8	23·2	5	3	19·0	13·5	166
	Total ...	702,899	619,091	1,322,991	332	291	623	15·1	11 4	26 5	114	367	33	355	123	13	185	1,011	10·3	1 5	15 1	4 5	·5	7·3	29·7	36·0	361	289	41·5	37·6	125

... the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age.																			
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan	Burdwan		31	9	—	—		68·1	45·6			4	1			2	9	8	7	6	5	316·2	23·1	— —	— —	23·3	29·1	69·3	58·4	64·7	178·4
Midnapur	Midnapur		13	2				29·1	14·4			1	3	1	1		5	3		1	1	70·0	66·3	13·9	17·1		21·3	29·1	——	25·2	29·4
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	2	17	7			452·2	27·9	53·3			6	4	1	2	3	2		4	1	3	330·9	78·0	14·9	34·4	32·6	13·0	—	49·6	15·9	69·3
Serampore	Serampore		11	3				21·7	106·3			4	3	—	—		3		1	—	4	205·0	57·6	—	—		27·1	——	13·4	—	149·3
	Uttarpara		2					19·5													2	—	——	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	469·9
Howrah	Howrah		39	10		2		24·9	23·5		344·4	5	6	6		4	5	5	5	6	9	107·2	47·7	42·4	— —	24·0	16·9	11·5	19·0	47·7	109·5
24-Pergunnahs	Suburbs of Calcutta	2	208	119		6	35·7	70·4	19·2		—	31	54	19	12	19	49	38	30	26	22	548·3	173·8	49·9	34·8	51·6	42·9	36·6	45·9	62·3	99·8
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	—	9	15	—	—		23·1	34·2			2		4	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	209·7	—	60·8	56·3	39·2	21·6	12·1	49·9	66·7	99·3
	Ranaghat	—	1					7·1						1									——	46·7	— —	— —	— —	——	——	——	——
	Santipore	—	15	1				37·7	5·8	—			1	1	—	1	2	3	3	1	3	— —	16·0	13·8	— —	22·4	21·2	30·9	29·6	23·6	79·4
Jessore	Jessore	—	—	1	—				11·6						—	—	1			—			—	—	— —	— —	— —	——	— —	— —	
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		8	9				42·6	47·7			2	3	2	1	1	5	—	3	3	3	256·2	73·2	30·0	39·9	31·3	37·5	— —	46·6	83·9	169·6
Darjiling	Darjiling	1			1	—	46·5			31·3		—	—		1	—	1							——	106·6	— —	25·9	— —	—	— —	— —
Dacca	Dacca		52	53				41·3	70·1			22	16	6	2	6	6	6	2	4	13	402·7	113·8	31·4	13·1	49·7	27·2	25·5	13·2	45·9	121·3
	Narsingunge		2	1				16·4	5·4			1	1	—				1		—		136·4	45·6	— —	— —	— —		24·3	—	— —	— —
Chittagong	Chittagong	—		8	1				27·2	216·7		—	2	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	1		82·9	— —	—	43·0	11·3	31·3	23·0	—	69·2
Tipperah	Comillah	—	4	6	—			35·0	56·3			3				1	2	4	1		2	350·2	—	——		21·5	27·7	109·3	29·6	—	139·4
Patna	Patna City	1	136	31			146·5	45·5	39·4	—		28	17	7	13	9	13	19	7	8	24	313·7	69·6	21·6	66·9	43·9	27·1	25·4	29·3	29·4	99·6
Gya	Gya	—	69	8				42·5	29·1	—		10	6	—		2	6	7	3	5	19	290·5	69·1	—	—	19·9	21·2	28·6	36·0	29·6	199·3
Shahabad	Arrah	—	2	1				3·6	4·3					2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			20·3	——	—	—	—	—	—	15·9
Monsurpore	Monsurpore		20	7		—		34·6	29·2	—		4	2	6	5	—	2	3	6	2		84·5	25·7	69·3	63·7		12·1	23·6	63·6	22·0	—
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		25	12				27·9	35·5			13	9	3	2		1	2	1	1	6	430·9	61·5	19·8	18·6		8·9	9·5	7·0	14·9	97·6
Saran	Chaprah	1	19	3			466·0	22·0	13·0	—		6	4	1			2	4		2	4	216·1	69·2	8·6	——	—	10·9	25·9	—	24·7	39·8
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	—	32	8				41·8	15·1			8	6	3	—	1	4	9	1	3	6	248·6	57·6	17·7	—	12·6	19·9	30·5	9·1	36·6	97·7
Monghyr	Monghyr	—	32	6				37·2	24·6	—	—	6	3	2			1	2	1	10	8	316·1	66·8	14·7	——	—	5·9	11·7	8·2	139·6	116·9
Purneah	Purneah	—	4	6		—		22·6	55·1	—		2	2	1	6		1	1	1	1	1	367·5	66·1	23·9	48·5	— —	—	18·1	23·6	39·6	64·6
Pooree	Pooree	—	8	—	—	—		1·9				4					2	2	—	—	—	666·3	——	——	——	——	19·7	25·7	—	—	— —
	TOTAL	7	682	315	2	2	30·4	28·5	42·2	46·4	72·8	157	144	65	43	53	124	133	79	75	137	469·2	69·2	26·5	19·5	27·2	23·5	24·5	26·6	41·9	98·5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 4th May 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd of May 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
299	Rice and paddy	69,555	1,184
14	Jute	8,900	155
149	Firewood	77,835	1,067
827	Other articles	1,50,235	2,261
1,289	Total ...	3,06,525	4,667

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 1,539½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	215,386	*2,83 921 13 0	27,98 439 10	7 40 988 9 3	20 678 12 0	10,44,888 12 3	67 382½	130,622½	197,976½
Or per mile of railway		188 1 5		480 6 9	13 11 2	692 3 4			
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	3 700 279	46 *2,009 15 0	3 93 91 951 10	96 72 693 6 6	2 72 524 11 4	1,45,08 117 0 10	1,051 404½	1 679,582½	2,734,986½
Total for 17 weeks	3 915,923	49 06,881 12 0	4,11 10 390 20	1 04 12 970 9 9	2 01 203 7 4	1 56 13 005 13 1	1 122,787	1,810,204½	2,932,991½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	221 459½	2,34,020 5 3	27 84 187 20	7 43,655 4 3	19,906 10 3	9 97 673 3 9	62 148	126 880	189,768
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		155 0 6		492 10 5	13 3 11	660 14 10			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3 748 9141	45 65,827 0 5	4,51 18 223 30	1 14 97 416 11 7	3 12 230 13 9	1 63,0 ,634 0 2	1,074,880	2 131,899	3,206,488

* The increase in coaching traffic is on account of special trains carrying transport cattle

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 26th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	9,97 672	661	1,539½	10,44,889	692	1,5 9½	36,82,448	2 307	1,509½	36,46,764	2,415	1,02,316	..

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 57½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	9 197	1 711 5 0	1 01 611 30	6 394 12 6	9 0 0	11 173 13 0	1 892	966	2,858
Or per mile of railway	161	82 6 4	1 76 20	111 12 9	1 2 6	195 6 7			
For previous 16 weeks of half year	207 ,74*	1 ,6 ,* 8 0*	9 31 790 10†	28 857 1 0‡	1 111 0 0‡	1 76 231 0 0	26 805½	13 518½	40 323
Total for 17 weeks	216 871	1 20 068 13 0	10 3 ,582 0	65 251 13 0	1 179 0 0	1 87,40 8 0	28 697½	14 484½	43,181
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10 799½	4 784 5 7	6 163 10	4 296 10 0	79 2 1	9 129 1 10	1,520	859	2 379
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	188	83 10 0	7 9 0	74 9 5	1 6 2	159 9 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	207 569½	1 ,6 ,8 6 6	7 97 651 0	52 771 0 3	1 098 3 0	1 52 470 2 9	20 257	13 505	42 762

* Deducted number of passengers 441 and Rs 5 918 on account of difference between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 26th March 1885
† Added Mds 81,422 10 and 2 ,1 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Deducted 41 14 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 25th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
57½	9,129	159	57½	11,174	195	57½	36 536	676	57½	41,073	718	2,567	

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds. S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,297	430 1 0	2',239 10	847 4 6	56 8 6	1,335 13 0	158½	170½	329
Or per mile of railway		35 13 5		70 9 8	4 14 0	111 5 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	36,307*	6 307 5 0*	3,02 982 20†	7 668 2 0†	759 2 9‡	14,734 9 9	2 709½	2,166½	4,876
Total for 17 weeks	38,604	6 737 6 0	3,25,221 30	8,515 6 0	817 10 9	16,070 6 9	2,867½	2,337½	5,206
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,9?9½	475 15 7	29,386 0	970 15 0	73 6 6	1,519 5 1	79	291	370
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		39 10 8	.	80 14 7	6 0 6	126 9 9	...	.....	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42 919	7 570 9 2	3 09,990 20	7,805 3 0	632 15 9	16,008 10 11	2,705	2,899	5,604

* Added number of passengers 533 and deducted Rs 4 0 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ending 28th March 1885.
† Added Mds 883 and deducted ,, 2 0 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Added ,, 76 3 9 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 26th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	1 819	137	12	1,336	111	12	4,389	363	12	3 9?7	3?7	...	433

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	5,1?5	5 820 2 0	88 35? 10	3 02? 11 0	128 10 0	9 379 7 0	1 40?½	1,073½	2,463
Or per mile of railway		78 3 3		48 10 ?	1 11 8	128 9 4	...	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	93 8 2*	87 808 0 0*	14 18,?78 10†	67,025 5 ?†	2,?61 1 3‡	1 ?9,?58 6 6	15 279½	20,516	35,795½
Total for 17 weeks	98 990	89,6?4 3 0	15,06,891 20	71 250 0 3	2,491 11 3	1,?3,?3? 13 0	16 68?½	21,589½	38,?58½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,191½	5 007 5 7	50 911 20	2,?0? 6 0	115 3 0	7 928 14 7	553	923	1,476
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		67 3 5	.	36 4 9	1 8 9	105 0 11			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	85,981½	70,?67 15 11	9,?0,125 30	30,620 8 9	2,020 3 6	1,33,388 12 2	8,819	19,?85	28,?04

* Deducted number of passengers 817 and Rs 5 0 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ending 28th March 1885.
† Added Mds. 62,883-30 and deducted ,, 399 4 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
‡ Deducted ,, 199 15 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 26th April 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,837	105	74½	9,579	129	74½	29,369	393	74½	29,418	475	6,149	...

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	15,448	4,489 2 0	19,471 0	743 11 0	5 0 0	4,987 13 0	987	111	1,098
Or per mile of railway	-	204 0 10		21 8 6	0 3 7	225 12 11			
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	342,992*	93,528 6 0*	4,92,102 30†	7,990 0 0‡	113 9 0‡	1,01,°31 15 0	15,376	5,065‡	21,231‡
Total for 17 weeks .	358,440	98,017 8 0	4,21,5.3 30	8,065 11 0	118 9 0	1,06,199 12 0	16,643	5,766‡	22,329‡

* Added number of passengers 5,572 and Rs 421 0 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 28th March 1885
† Deducted Mds. 24,636-10 „ 183 0 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.
‡ Added „ 27 1 0 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 18th			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 18th			Total receipts from 1st April to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
.	..		22	4 966	226	.			22	26 196	1,191		. ..

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	83 4.2	35 222 0 0	2 85 930 0	3[illegible] 0 0	5 1[illegible] 0 0	78 691 0 0	10 481	6 952	17 433
Or per mile of railway	1.6	151 0 0	1,227 0	1[illegible] 0 0		315 0 0			
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1 550 127	7,57 [illegible]92 0 0	42 82 [illegible]44 0	5 [illegible]0 14[illegible] 0 0	1 09 0.0 0 0	14,05 40[illegible] 0 0[illegible]	188 3[illegible]8	107 0[illegible]0	295,908
Total for 16 weeks	1,633 8.0	7 9 [illegible]15 0 0	45 68,174 0	6 47 [illegible]98 0 0	1 14 172 0 0	15 44,086 0 0	198 799	114,052	312 451
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week f previous year	69,959	33 519 0 0	2,51,731 0	47 195 0 0	6 201 0 0	83,915 0 0	9,980	7,406	17,386
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	300	144 0 0	1,079 0	195 0 0		359 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,496,265	6 94,260 0 0	*41,37,055 0	6,44 502 0 0	90 805 0 0	14 38 567 0 0	160 630	118 753	279,183

* Audited up to 21st March 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 26th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885-86	Total decrease in 1885-86
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
233	35,005	150	233	79,021	337	233	2,95,536	1,268	233	3,25,501	1,397	29,965	..

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	21,295	6 948 0 0	25,634 0	1,666 0 0	31 0 0	8,687 0 0	3,712	1,666	5,378
Or per mile of railway	169	56 0 0	203 0	13 0 0	.	69 0 0	..	..	..
For previous 15 weeks of half year ..	354,902	1,41,050 0 0	3,77,169 0	25,833 0 0	504 0 0	*1 67,787 0 0	89,208	20,295	70,473
Total for 16 weeks	376 197	1,48,074 0 0	4,02,803 0	27,501 0 0	535 0 0	1 76,074 0 0	62,920	21,971	84,891
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17 030	5,458 0 0	11 661 0	709 0 0	69 0 0	6,236 0 0	2,557	857	3,414
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	140	45 0 0	96 0	6 0 0		51 0 0		.	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	296,425	74 667 0 0	2 20,476 0	10,411 0 0	782 0 0	85 860 0 0	33,017	7,963	40,979

* Audited up to 21st March 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 26th April 1884.			Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 26th April 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 25th April 1885			Total increase in 1885-86	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
122	6,236	51	126	8,687	69	116	22,304	192	126	39 274	312	16,974	..

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A P
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th April 1885	9,284 0 0
Corresponding week last year . .	6,708 8 9
Increase	2,515 7 3
Receipts from 1st January to 18th April 1885 .. .	1,05,300 11 0
From 1st January to 19th April 1884	1,06 970 15 5
Decrease	1,670 4 5
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 18th April 1885	50½
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase .. .	½
	Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 13th April 1885	182 15 0
Corresponding week last year	135 5 11
Increase	47 9 1

DARJEELING, *the th April* 1885. W STEVENSON, *Secretary*

Printed and published by EDWIN MOSES LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—6th May 1885.

REGISTERED No. 36.] No. 19 of 1885

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS—(F)

Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated the 18th March 1885, defining the share to be taken by India in the London Exhibition of 1886, and publishing certain information for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 26Ex.—1—24, dated 18th March 1885, forwarding with remarks copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, determining the functions of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively in connexion with the London Exhibition.

Letter from the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 22Ex—1—29, dated 23rd March 1885, forwarding a sketch plan of the Exhibition and communicating certain instructions,

In the correspondence cited above, the Secretary of State and the Government of India have indicated the general character of the duties to be undertaken by the several Provincial Governments in connexion with the London

Exhibition of 1886. It follows from these instructions that the operations of the Government of Bengal will be confined to the equipment of the Provincial Court illustrating the artware, ornamental fabrics, and decorative work of Bengal, and to the executive duty of receiving and forwarding, either to the Government of India or to the Royal Commission, applications for space submitted by private exhibitors resident within the Province. In order to lighten as far as possible the burthen upon the Provincial finances, it has further been decided that no special collection and no special allotment of funds shall be made for the purpose of the London Exhibition, but that the contribution which the Lieutenant-Governor was in any case prepared to make towards the adequate representation of Bengal at the Bombay Exhibition of 1887 shall be, in whole or part, expended at once upon a characteristic collection of artware which will be utilized to furnish the Bengal Court in the London Exhibition, and will afterwards be exhibited at Bombay. If any exhibits are sold in London, duplicates will be prepared for Bombay. To meet the cost of this collection, an allotment of Rs. 20,000 is sanctioned from Provincial funds. The experience gained in equipping the Bengal Court of the Calcutta Exhibition tends to show that in representing the artistic resources of the Province in the space allotted to Bengal by the Royal Commission, a larger sum than this could hardly be expended to advantage. Should it be found, however, that the decorative industries of Bengal admit of illustration on a larger scale, additions may be made to the collection now to be prepared for London before it is exhibited in Bombay. It is understood that the charges for freight to England and again back to Bombay will be met by the Government of India, which will also pay for the deputation of native attendants to take charge of Provincial collections in London.

2. In the Resolution of the 2nd May 1885 constituting and defining the functions of the Agricultural Department in Bengal, the organization of exhibitions has been mentioned among the duties of the Director. In the present instance, however, the pressure of work necessarily accompanying the formation of a new department, and in particular the preparations for the cadastral survey of part of Behar, will render it impossible for the Director to undertake the conduct of exhibition business without skilled assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore determined to appoint a Committee, consisting of the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin, to take charge of the arrangements for the Bengal Court in the London Exhibition. The grant of Rs. 20,000 will be placed at the disposal of the Committee, and local officers and heads of departments will be requested to co-operate with them in bringing together a collection of exhibits fairly representing the artistic industries of these Provinces.

Mr H A. Cockerell, C S I, President
Hon'ble Colonel S T Trevor
Mr M Finucane
Dr George King
Mr. H H Risley
Major Waterhouse
Mr H H Locke
Surgeon Major D D Cunningham
Hon'ble A P MacDonnell
Mr A Pedler
Mr M Jackson, Member and Secretary

3. The general duties of the Committee are sufficiently apparent from the correspondence connected with the exhibition, copies of which will be supplied to them Arrangements will also be made to place at their disposal a report, specially prepared for this purpose, showing the best examples of artware, fabrics, &c, contributed from Bengal to the Calcutta Exhibition, with the price of each article. Using this report as a basis, the Committee will probably find little difficulty in drawing up for each district or division provisional lists of the articles which the local officers should purchase if the manufacturers do not wish to exhibit on their own account, though with the Committee's general assistance. Commissioners of Divisions will be instructed to form district or divisional committees, as may be most convenient, to consider these lists, to amend or supplement them by the light of local knowledge, and to carry out the instructions of the Central Committee as to the manner in which the exhibits should be dealt with.

4. Apart from the exhibits to be collected locally, the chief ornament of the Provincial Court will consists of screens (the general plan of which is described in the correspondence) showing either the characteristic styles of Bengal architecture or the features and peculiarities of the decorative arts

of the country. For the construction of these screens a grant of Rs. 1,500 has been sanctioned by the Government of India; but it will be open to the Committee to employ some portion of the grant of Rs. 20,000 in preparing the screens should the allowance made by the Government of India not suffice, provided that this additional expenditure may be so directed as to work in with the proper representation at Bombay of the arts and industries of Bengal. The comparative backwardness of the arts of wood and stone-carving in Bengal will probably dispose the Committee to invite from the pupils of the School of Art and other competent persons designs for screens based upon those modes of architectural ornament which are most characteristic of the chief Hindu, Mahomedan, and Buddhist buildings in these Provinces. If such a reproduction of selected ornamental details commends itself to the taste of the Committee, and can be carried out in a manner compatible with the necessary form and proportions of a screen, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it may form a worthy illustration of a branch of art little known in Europe, and may, at the same time, offer some encouragement to the pursuit of wood-carving and modelling in Bengal. No time should be lost in commencing the work, as all articles intended for exhibition in London must be ready for despatch by the 25th December, and it is understood that even the simplest type of screen will require considerable labour and constructive skill to adapt it to the conditions imposed by the dimensions of the Exhibition building.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires that the President of the Committee will arrange to hold a meeting at as early a date as possible, in order to decide the preliminary questions noted above, and to start work throughout Bengal with the co-operation of the local officers.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of Government, all Commissioners, and the Members of the Committee, for information and guidance.

Also that it be published in the *Calcutta* and *Vernacular Gazettes*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES FOR 1884.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL

Dated Darjeeling, the 6th May 1885.

READ—

The Report of the Judges of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, for 1884.

The year under review was the second complete year throughout which the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 was in force.

2. The following statement shows the number of suits which came before the Court, and the manner in which they were disposed of, in each of the last three years :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Pending from the previous year	1,801	1,557	1,333
Instituted during the year ...	31,074	26,027	29,553
Total ...	32,875	27,584	30,886
Decreed in favour of plaintiff after contest	4,076	3,859	4,397
Decreed in favour of plaintiff without contest	9,450	7,478	8,141
Dismissed after trial	1,312	1,352	1,358
Nonsuited or withdrawn .	816	920	1,641
Compromised	11,492	9,599	11,040
Dismissed for default of plaintiff ...	2,995	2,514	2,704
Dismissed uncontested	70	61	48
Pending at close of the year ...	2,664	1,801	1,557
Total ...	32,875	27,584	30,886

There was thus an increase of 5,047 in the number of suits instituted compared with the figures of 1883, and of 1,521 compared with those of 1882. In 1882 the old procedure was in force for the first six months of the year. The increase is attributed by the Judges to two causes—*firstly*, to the people having now become more accustomed to the new procedure, and resorting to the Court with greater freedom; and *secondly*, to the fact that creditors have greater security for their loans, in so far as they are able to seize and sell tiled huts in execution of their decrees. There was an increase in every description of suit. Suits of values up to Rs. 10 increased from 8,387 to 10,411, or to within 665 of what they were before this class of cases began to diminish in 1883, and of values between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 from 11,020 to 13,159. In suits of values between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 there was an increase from 505 to 546, and of those over Rs. 1,000 from 315 to 379. The above represents a considerable increase in the work of the Judges.

3. It would appear therefore that the inconveniences of which complaints were made when the Act came into operation, noticed at length in paragraph 2 of the Resolution on the Report of the Small Cause Court Judges for 1883, have not had the effect of permanently discouraging the smaller suitors. Moreover, some at all events of the grievances most strongly urged after the coming into operation of the new Act, have now been removed. For example, during the year the Lieutenant-Governor took into consideration the issue of a notification withdrawing the extension to the Small Cause Court of sections 37 and 41 of the Civil Procedure Code, by the operation of which the procedure of the ordinary Civil Courts with regard to recognized agents had become applicable to the Small Cause Court. It was, however, finally decided that the notification should not come into force until the 1st January of this year. In October 1883 the Government of India reduced the stamp duty payable on a power-of-attorney under article 50 (*b*), Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 14th May 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts		
	Burdwan, May 9 '85	0·48	Weather—much cooler Price of rice varies from 10½ to 15 seers per rupee; *aus* paddy is being sown in parts of the district, more rain is wanted. Several sporadic cases of cholera and a few of small-pox are reported
	Kulna	0 67	
	Cutwa	1 32	
	Ranegunge	1 18	
	Bankoora, „ 9 „	0 37	Weather—cool with occasional strong winds during the latter part of the day. The recent rain has done much good to the standing crops, but more is wanted; fields are being prepared for the sowing of *aus* paddy and transplantation of sugarcane; price of rice stationary. Public health good.
	Bishenpore	2·78	
	Kotulpur	5 05	
	Indas	1 60	
	Pounamukhi	2 07	
	Khatra	0·45	
	Malisra	0·22	
	Beerbhoom „ 9 „	0·10	Weather—cloudy and comparatively cool. Ploughing for next crop is going on here and there; more rain is wanted; prices still high Cholera is more prevalent
	Rampore Hat	0·35	
	Midnapore, „ 9 „	2·63	Weather—cool and stormy The rain has been most beneficial to cultivation of land; *boro* paddy is doing well. Public health improved
	Hooghly, „ 9 „	5 19	Weather—stormy There has now been sufficient rain for all present needs and prospects have changed for the better; prices showed a tendency to rise before the rain, but will now probably be easier. Public health is good.
	Serampore	1 19	
	Jehanabad	1·15	
	Howrah, „ 11 „	2·87	Weather—seasonable. The abundant rain has been most favourable to cultivation; ploughing is beginning all over the district. Public health good
	Colocberiah	2·27	
	Central Districts		
	24-Pergha. May 11 '85	2·91	Weather—variable; rain almost every evening. Lands are being prepared; the late rain has done much good; more rain is wanted in the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Public health is generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Basirhat sub division
	Nuddea, „ 9 „	1·91	Weather—cool and cloudy. The rain has done much good to standing crops, and greatly facilitated sowing of paddy.
	Kooshtea	1·67	
	Meherpur	3·07	
	Chooadanga	2 65	
	Khoolna, „ 9 „	5 48	Weather—rain towards evening almost every day There has been abundant rain for ploughing and sowing. Public health fair
	Jessore, „ 9 „	2 43	Weather—windy; rain at intervals. Cultivation is being vigorously pushed on; the recent rain has done much good Public health has on the whole improved in consequence of the rain.
	Jhenidah	1 79	
	Magoora	1·32	
	Narail	2·99	
	Bongong	1·12	
	Moorshedabad, „ 9 „	0·77	Weather—cloudy and unusually cool for the time of year Rain fell all over the district on the 4th instant, and it has done much good; *aus* paddy is being sown, and in some places it is above the ground; more rain is wanted; price of rice varies from 11 to 14 seers per rupee Cholera is decreasing.
	Dinagepore, May 8 '85	2·12	Weather—rain fell generally throughout the district, but very light in the south Ploughing for and cultivation of *bhadoi* paddy, jute, and sugarcane are goin on. Cholera is reported from thana Porsha. Rice is selling at from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
	Rajshahye, „ 9 „	1 29	Weather—cool and cloudy Rain has done much good to *boro* paddy and other standing crops; but more is still wanted; sowing of *aus* and *aman* paddy is now going on vigorously Public health somewhat improved, but cases of cholera are still reported.
	Nattore	1 34	
	Nowgong	1·28	
	Rungpore „ 9 „	4·60	Weather—cooled down by recent rain; the recent rain has benefit d standing crops; prospects of *aus* paddy, jute, and sugarcane are promising Cholera still reported from some parts of the district; public health otherwise good.
	Gaibanda	0·99	
	Kurigram	0·75	
	Nilphamari	1·84	
	Bogra, „ 9 „	0·35	Weather—a few showers have made the weather chilly The rain has done some good to the standing crops; ploughing for jute and *aus* paddy has commenced. Cholera still reported from the interior.
	Pubna, „ 9 „	3·22	Weather—cool. The recent rain has rendered the out-look quite safe, it has also benefited public health. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from several parts of the district, but cholera is fast disappearing.
	Darjeeling, „ 9 „	4·29	Weather—unseasonably cold and wet. All very fair
	Julpigoree, „ 9 „	5·69	Weather—cool and cloudy with frequent rain and thunder storms. Prospects of crops favourable; the rain has benefited sowing of late paddy and cultivation, owing, however, to difficulty in husking and drying paddy in wet weather prices have temporarily risen at Julpigoree. Public health good. Prospects of tea also very good.
	Eastern Districts.		
	Dacca, May 9 '85	2·26	Weather—storms with heavy showers of rain. Harvesting of *boro* paddy nearly finished; sowing and ploughing are still going on; prospects of crops fair. Public health fair.
	Manickgunge	5·55	
	Munshigunge	7·55	
	Narainguage	5·69	
	Furreedpore, „ 9 „	1·26	Weather—cool and pleasant. Cultivation of paddy is in full progress. Health fair.
	Madaripore	4·54	
	Backergunge, „ 7 „	4·12	Weather—seasonable; there was sufficient rainfall during the week. Cultivation of *aus* paddy continues; prospects of crops fair. Cholera has abated; general health fair.
	Mymensingh, „ 8 „	1·32	Weather—cool; rain has fallen generally all over the district. Sowings of *aus* paddy and of jute are in progress. Public health fair.
	Jamalpur	2 60	
	Kishoregunge	0·68	
	Attia	2·13	
	Netrakona	0 85	

No	District and date of return.				Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*						
	Eastern Districts					
Chittagong Div. 22	Chittagong,	May	11	'85	0·53	Weather—seasonable; cold-weather crops have been somewhat damaged by the late rain Sowing of *aus* paddy has commenced. Prices steady. Cholera continues.
23	Noakholly,	,,	8	,,	4 86	Weather—variable; cloudy and rainy at times. *Rubbee* crops are being harvested
	Feuny				3 97	with very fair outturn. The early sowings of *aus* paddy have been much benefited by the late rain. Cholera reported from the interior
24	Tipperah,	,,	8	,,	6·08	Weather—the rains have apparently set in with the usual succession of thunder-storms. The country round the Sudder station is a sheet of water, and consi-
	Brahmanbariah				4 50	derable damage has been done to young paddy, linseed, jute and sesamum.
	Chandpore				5 05	A spell of dry weather is now needed for cultivation. Public health shows a slight improvement, though small-pox and cholera are still prevalent.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	,,	5	,,	4 56	Weather—rainy and cloudy occasionally with high winds Sowing in *jooms* in full swing; lands are being ploughed for *aus* paddy Prospects of sugarcane good Fever is very prevalent.
	Hill Tipperah,	,,	6	,,	3 78	Weather—cloudy and rainy and occasionally stormy *Satya* paddy is still being sown Chillies and tobacco are being harvested *Joom* cultivation nearly over. Public health good.
BEHAR.						
Patna Div. 26	Patna,	May	9	'85	0·14	Weather—cooler with some rain on the first accompanied by hail-storm.
	Behar				0·07	*Rubbee* harvest operations completed, cutting of *cheena* has commenced; cholera is prevailing in Behar and Seeloo thanás, and also in Dinapore town. Small pox in Chandi, Hilsa and Seeloo thanas; some small pox is reported in the Dinapore sub-division also
27	Gya,	,,	9	,,	0 01	Weather—cooler towards the end of the week, a few drops of rain fell at the Sudder and slight showers in the north and east of the Nowada sub-division. Sugarcane continues to do well Fields are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy *Mahua* crop has been poor in the Nowada sub-division, and the mango crop will also be poor all over the district Prices show no material change. Public health normal
28	Shahabad,	,,	9	,,	0·02	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy, it has been unsettled, with occasional thunder storms and slight showers in the head quarters sub-division. Sugar-cane and millet, the only crops on the ground, are doing well
29	Durbhanga,	,,	9	,,	1·27	Weather—cloudy Early paddy, *jonera*, *mung* and indigo have been immensely
	Tajpore				1 25	benefited by the late rain where it fell heavily, more rain is, however,
	Madhubani				0 20	required. Prices stationary Public health generally good
30	Mozufferpore,	,,	9	,,	3 02	Weather—cool east winds with rain towards night The rain that has fallen during the week has considerably improved agricultural prospects It
	Hajeepore				0 16	has been pretty general over the district, but most has fallen in the Sudder
	Sitamarhi				0 80	sub-division Prices stationary Public health fairly good
31	Saran,	,,	9	,,	0 07	Weather—cool for the time of the year Winds variable, drizzling rain with
	Sewan				0 10	occasional hail *Cheena*, sugarcane and indigo are being kept up by constant
	Gopalgunge				0 26	irrigation where practicable; lands are being prepared for sowings of *bhadoi* crops Public health good
32	Chumparun	,,	9	,,	1 03	Weather—cool with easterly winds The rain which has fallen during the week has facilitated preparation of land for sowings of *bhadoi* crops. Opium weighments are in progress Public health fair
Rajshye Div. 33	Monghyr,	May	9	'85	0·61	Weather—much cooler; cloudy The rain has been beneficial to sugarcane,
	Begusarai				1·05	indigo, and *cheena* crops, and has enabled lands to be prepared for *bhadoi* crops.
	Jamooi				1 41	Prices steady. Public health good.
34	Bhagulpore,	,,	9	,,	0 86	Weather—cool and cloudy Sowings of *bhadoi* paddy continue. The rain has
	Banka				0 37	done good to the crops on the ground and facilitated ploughing, but more rain
	Soopole				1 31	is wanted. Prices stationary. Public health good
	Mudhipurah				0 70	
35	Purneah,	,,	9	,,	2 71	Weather—unsettled. Sugarcane, millets, jute, and *bhadoi* crops are doing well.
	Kissengunge				3 28	Health fair.
	Arrareah				2·47	
36	Maldah,	,,	9	,,	0·07	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy with thunder and wind generally easterly. The rain has been general and moderate, and has done much good to standing crops, and greatly facilitated ploughing and sowing of autumn and broadcast winter paddy. *Boro* paddy is ripening, and in some places harvesting has begun. The outturn is estimated at from 10 to 12 annas. Price of rice ranges from 13 to 18 seers per rupee There is still a good deal of cholera and some small-pox, but no other diseases prevail.
	Santhal Perghs		9	,,	0 04	Weather—variable; occasional heavy storms with little rain from south and east.
	Deoghur				0·33	Sugarcane is doing well; *boro* paddy wants rain Ploughing is going on here
	Godda				0 72	and there. Heavy rain reported from Jamtara Prices stationary Cholera
	Rajmehal				0 26	and small pox are reported here and there. General health good.
ORISSA.	Jamtara				0 62	
	Pakour				0 63	
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack,	May	8	'85	0·17	Weather—hot, occasionally cloudy with high winds There was slight rain last week almost in every part of the district. Reaping of *dalua* still continues. Ploughing is in progress. Price of rice is rising; common rice is selling at from 15 to 18 seers per rupee in the town Public health is generally good
39	Pooree,	,,	7	,,	Nil	Weather—hot Ploughing for ensuing *sarad* crops is over and sowing has begun. *Dalua* is still being harvested; common rice is selling at an average of 21 seers 12 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder station and 21 seers 9 chittacks in the Kherda sub-division Public health good.
40	Balasore	,,	8	,,	0·71	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. There has been more or less rain through-out the district. Ploughing is in progress. Sowing of paddy has begun in some places. Public health is generally good, except that a few cases of cholera have been reported from the interior.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
South West Frontier Agency.						
41	Hazaribagh,	May	8	'85	0·90	Weather—cloudy. The rain of yesterday and that which fell on the 8th instant much facilitated ploughing operations for ensuing crops; but the hail which accompanied the rain did considerable damage to the mango crop. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga,	,,	9	,,	0 34	Weather—wet and stormy and hot till the 5th, since then the weather has been stormy with showers of hail and rain; mango crop more or less a failure everywhere Prices stationary. Small-pox is still very prevalent.
43	Singbhoom,	,,	8	,,	0·06	Weather—unsettled; comparatively cool. No crops to report about. General health good.
44	Manbhoom,	,,	9	,,	0 44	Weather—cool and stormy. The recent rain has improved agricultural pros-
	Govindpore				0·73	pects. Ploughing is going on everywhere. Price of rice is falling. Cholera is somewhat prevalent.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
the 12th May 1885.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Act, from Re. 1 to annas 8, thereby giving material relief to the poorer suitors. The question of reducing the institution fees was another subject which received the attention of this Government. The Court, however, on being consulted, remarked that the effect of the reduction would probably be an increase in the number of suits, and that the present staff—judicial and ministerial—was unable to cope with any further addition of work. For the reasons given by the Court, and because the returns for the year 1884 show that the present scale of the institution fees has not prevented a large increase in the litigation, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that no steps shall be taken for the present towards its reduction.

4. The total number of cases disposed of (omitting transfers), compared with the result of the preceding year, increased from 25,783 to 30,211. The average duration of contested suits increased from 71·5 to 114·4 days, yet the number of contested cases only increased from 5 211 to 5,388. The Court have, in paragraph 7 of their Report, given reasons, all doubtless of more or less weight, why the average duration of suits has again increased, and will probably continue to do so. These, together with the increasing difficulty felt by the Judges in getting through their daily boards, must be accepted as accounting sufficiently for an evil which, in a Court of Small Causes especially, is a very serious one. The Court sat for 265 days. There were 863 suits pending at the close of the year more than at the close of the preceding year. The total value of the suits instituted increased from Rs. 19,89,465 to Rs. 22,47,816. The amount realized on applications for execution of decrees with the issue of process increased from Rs. 2,11,407 to Rs. 2,46,451, and without the issue of process from Rs. 2,17,355 to Rs. 2,29,159. In 440 cases the judgment-debtor was imprisoned, in 369 arrested but released without imprisonment.

5. The total receipts rose from Rs 2,82,968 to Rs. 3,24,516; those in court-fee stamps for process and other fees alone having increased from Rs. 2,80,339 to Rs. 3,21,419. The charges were Rs. 2,11,940, almost the same as in the preceding year. The net amount credited to Government increased from Rs. 71,954 to Rs. 1,12,576.

6. The work of the Court was distributed among the Judges and the Registrar. The Chief Judge dealt with all suits and miscellaneous cases from Rs. 700 and upwards for half of the year, and from Rs. 600 and upwards for the other half. The Second, Third and Fourth Judges dealt each with one-third of all suits and miscellaneous cases between Rs 15 and Rs. 700 (or Rs. 600), and one-fourth of all suits, &c., between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 The Registrar heard one fourth of all suits and miscellaneous cases between Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, and all suits, &c, up to Rs 10.

7. In paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the Report of last year's working of this Court, it was remarked that upon the facts contained in the Report for 1883, the Lieutenant-Governor found it impossible to press on the Government of India a recommendation for the appointment of an Additional Judge, or any increase to the pay of the present Judges. The Judges have now represented in detail the difficulties with which they have to contend, and the impossibility, with the present judicial staff, of preventing the growing accumulation of arrears. While admitting that as regards suits alone the numbers are not so great as in the years previous to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court to suits of values up to Rs. 2,000, they state that the value of the suits has greatly increased, thereby involving more frequent contests and a greater complication of details. They further represent that the new procedure has given rise to a variety of miscellaneous applications which were previously unknown, and they show by the analysis of an ordinary day's work that arrears must at present necessarily accumulate. With reference to the refusal of the Government of India, after a careful comparison of the work done in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes with that in other Presidency Small Cause Courts, to sanction the appointment of an Additional Judge and an increase to the pay of the Second and Third Judges of the Court as proposed in 1882, the Judges explain that the Small Cause Courts of Madras and Bombay have to deal with a far larger proportion of the very suits which are most easy to try, viz. suits on "written promise for sum certain." They finally point out that in the course of the last ten years the Calcutta Court has yielded a much larger revenue than either of the other Presidency Small Cause Courts,

and that the number of days on which the Judges actually work is also greater. It appears to Sir Rivers Thompson that the Judges make out some case for an enlargement of the Court; but the present moment is not a favourable one for any representation which involves increased expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer if the Judges would re-submit the case in a special report when the Court closes for its vacation in October next. A fuller experience will then have been gained of the work to be dealt with, and the ability of the Court to cope with it. It might be a consideration whether the pecuniary limit of the powers of the Registrar in trying suits should not be extended.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD, AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH APRIL 1885.

PRICES-CURRENT of Foodgrains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJEE.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan ..	14 0	16 4	16 0	...	24 0	32 0	13 4	15 10	13 4	16 0	17 6	16 0	..	.	..	...	..	..
2	Bankoora ...	16 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	14 8	15 8	15 4	17 0	16 0	17 8		..	...	..	..	..
3	Beerbhoom ...	17 4	17 4	16 8	..	..	..	12 0	12 0	13 6	15 0	15 0	16 0	..	..	.	.	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ..	17 0	17 0	17 0	..	..	..	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Howrah ..	16 0	16 0	14 8	.	...	.	11 0	11 4	12 0	12 8	14 4	14 4		.	..	...	...	...
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta ..	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	7 8	8 4	8 0	10 0	11 6	13 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	11 10	11 10	19
6	24-Pergunnahs .	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	17 1		..	..	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	17 4	18 12	16 12	22 16	24 9½	22 16	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 0	13 14½	13 6½	..	...	.		...	...
8	Khoolna ..	.			.		...	14 0	14 4	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	..	.	.	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	15 4	13 4	16 0		..	...	13 4	10 4	13 0	14 4	14 8	16 0	..		.	.	...	...
10	Moorshedabad ...	18 0	19 0	19 8	...	.		10 8	11 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	13 8	..		.	.	..	...
11	Dinagepore .	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	13 0	15 0	15 8	14 4	16 0	17 4		..	..	..	...	...
12	Rajshahye ..	18 0 to 20 10	18 0 to 20 10	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	12 6	12 0	11 4	14 0	14 0	12 8	..	.	.		.	.
13	Rungpore ..	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	.		11 0	11 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	13 3			...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	16 0	14 8	12 0	...	.	..	9 12	12 0	9 12	15 0	16 6	15 0	.	.	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna ..	21 0	24 0	24 6	...	.		8 4	8 4	8 4	14 10	15 0	15 0	.		...	.	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	12 0	..		10 0	10 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	.	.	.	.	...	...
17	Julpigoree .	18 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	.	..	...	.	.	...
	Eastern Districts																		
8	Dacca ..	16 0	21 0	17 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	17 12	14 0	.	..	...	.	...	
9	Furreedpore ..	16 0	16 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0			..	.	..	
10	Backergunge ...	..	..		..	..	.	12 0	13 4	15 0	14 0	16 0	13 0		.	..	..	...	
11	Mymensingh .	13 0	13 4	13 4	...		.	13 0	12 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0		..	..	..	...	

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Ranegunge 13½ seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatsil 14 seers and Contai 11 seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Johannbad 13½ seers
F In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Baraipur 13 seers, Serrampore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 14½ seers, Chuadanga 11½ seers, and Hanspukur 12½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions of Nuddea and Jessore the retail price of salt was 11 chits per rupee.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenaidah 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, Meherpur 12 seers and Bongong 13 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lowest Market-Rate on Mofussil and Chiefly.			Maund or Import-cost.			Grain.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	..	22 0	19 8	22 0	190 0	190 0	190 0	A 18 5	13 5	13 4	2 15	2 15	2-14-9	Burdwan.
...	...	..	29 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	242 0	230 0	B 13 0	13 10	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 2	Bankoora.
...	...	..	...	..	.	21 0	20 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 3	3-2-	3-2 6	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 13 3	13 3	13 13	3 1	3 1	3 1	Midnapore.
...	...	..	..	..	..	17 0	17 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	E 13 9	13 9	13 9	3 14	3 14	3 14	Hooghly.
...	...	...	.	..	...	16 8	17 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
...	...	...	11 14	11 10	..	19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	3 13	3 13	3 13	Calcutta.
...	...	..	28 14	30 0	..	17 8	17 8	17 8	90 0	100 0	90 0	F 13 13	13 13	13 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	..	...	..	...	...	23 15	24 5	24 8	...	..	...	G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 4	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.
...	...	...	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0		H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
...	...	...	...	...	..	21 4	21 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 12	11 12	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	..	23 8	25 0	24 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	J 11 .	11 4	11 8	3 3	3 3	3 1	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	20 0	120 0	120 .	140 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	3 3	3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	.	..	...	...	..	30 0 to 35 8	26 4	25 0	240 0	240	240 .	K 12 0		12 0	.		3-2 6	Rajshahye.
...	..	..	...	...	..	18 0	18 0	18 5	110 0	110 0	110 .	L 13 2	..	11 14	3 1 6	...	3 5	Rungpore.
...	..	..	...		.	22 8	24 0	22 8	90 0	90 .	90 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5-4	Bogra.
...	..	..	.	...	...	20 0	22 8	24 0	200 0	200 .	200 .	M 12 6	12 0	12 6	3 2	3 2	3 0 2	Pubna.
12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 6	Darjeeling.
..		.	.			16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 .	128 .	12 4	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	.	.	...	.	18 8	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	O 13 5	13 2	12 5	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca.
...	..	.	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	P 13 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Furreedpore.
...	...	.	..	..	.	18 0	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	..	.	.	R 12 4	12 12	12 8	3 2	3 2	3 2	Mymensingh.

J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10½ seers, Jungipore 11½ seers, and Kandi 13 seers.
K In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
L In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kurigram 13 seers, Gaibanda 11½ seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
M The retail price of salt in Serajgunge was 12 seers per rupee.
N The retail price of salt in Kurseong was 6 seers per rupee and in Silliguri 11 seers.
O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manikgunge 14 seers, Meerzabigunge 12 seers 12½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 12½ seers.
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers, Shurgo 13 seers, Gopalgunge 12½ seers.
Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Rotnabali 13½ seers, Perozepore 13 seers, and Bhola 11½ seers.
R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—Concluded	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ..	16 0	16 0	12 0	.	.	..	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	.	..	..
23	Noakholly ...	...			..		.	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	14 8	15 8	44 10	..	...	..	15 11	15 11	13 8	18 3	18 4	16 3	...	..	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..	.	..	..	...	12 4	12 4	11 6	13 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	..	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna .	21 0	21 0	22 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	17 8	21 0	14 0	.	..	..	..	...	...
27	Gya ..	18 8	19 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	8 8	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	21 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
29	Durbhanga ..	16 8	16 8	16 0	20 15	22 0	..	8 14	9 14	10 8	12 2	12 2	13 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
30	Muzafferpore ..	18 0	19 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
31	Saran ..	18 8	19 0	17 0	25 8	27 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	27 0	20 0	22 0
32	Chumparun ..	16 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Mongyr .	21 0	21 0	18 14	21 4	27 5	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	13 9	12 9	...	..	.	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore .	19 9	19 9	18 11	25 4	26 8	21 7	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah .	20 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	20 0	21 0	20 0	.	..	.	13 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	16 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Perus.	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	..	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
	ORISSA																		
38	Cuttack	15 12	21 0	19 11	.	.	.	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6 (a)	17 1	19 11	..	..	...	...	..	...
39	Pooree .	15 12	17 1	13 2	.	...	...	15 12	13 2	15 12	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	27 0	21 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency.*																		
41	Hazareebagh ...	15 9	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	..	..	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga .	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom .	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	.	..	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom .	17 0	17 0	14 8	.	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 4	19 0	20 8	...	...	..	...	...	...

(a) Price of common rice ranges in the interior from 21 to 26½ seers per rupee.
S The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
T In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12½ seers per rupee.
U The retail price of salt in Brahmunbareean was 13 seers per rupee and in Chandpore 12½ seers.
V In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurungabad 11½ seers, Nowsun 10 seers, and Jehanabad 8½ seers.
W In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghuzee 12 seers, Sasseram 11½ seers, and Shahbaun 11½ seers.
X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 12 seers, and Mudhubuni 12 seers.
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11½ seers, and Gopalgunge 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th May 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millet—Kasi or Murwa and Cheena			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 80 Seers. Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	Rs A	Rs A	Rs. A	
..	..		..	..	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	190 0	120 0	...	13 0 [S]	13 0	10 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	Chittagong.
...	.				,	12 0	10 0	12 0		.		10 0 [T]	10 0	10 0	4 0	3 6	3 6	Noakholly.
..				.	.	14 8	13 14	14 8			...	13 8 [U]	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 3	Tipperah.
...	.	.	.	.			.	.	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
.	.	.	.		.	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah
																		BEHAR.
	..	.	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	2 14	Patna.
...	..	.	...	..	.	20 8	20 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	180 0	11 0 [V]	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
			25 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 [W]	13 0	12 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
.	23 2		20 6	29 10	.	20 15	21 0	20 15	176 0	.	180 0	12 0 [X]	12 0	12 1	3-0-6	3-0-6	3 4	Durbhunga.
												..					..	Monufferpore
24 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	21 4	23 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0 [Y]	11 0	11 0	3 8	3 3-6	3 5	Saran.
			26 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0			.	12 0 [Z]	11 12	11 8	3 4	3 4	3 6	Chumparun.
			25 2	26 4	22 7	24 2	24 0	27 15	128 0	126 0	126 0	13 2 [Z1]	3 9	13 4	2 14 6	2 14 6	3-2-6	Monghyr.
.			22 11	4 0	20 3	21 7	22 11	20 13	164 0	151 8	164 0	12 10 [Z2]	12 10	12 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	Bhagulpore.
		.				20 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0 [Z3]	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah.
..	.	...				26 0	25 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8	3 8-3	3 8	Maldah.
...			24 0	25 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 4 [Z4]	11 4	10 0	3 7	3 7	3 12	Santhal Pergns
																		ORISSA.
18 6	18 6	10 8	.	.		19 11	19 11	24 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack
..	.	..	.	..	.	18 6	18 6	21 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	2 7	2 7	2 6	Poorie.
..	...	...	.	.		15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12 [Z5]	9 0	10 8	3 12	4 0	3 8	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAGPORE, *South-Western Frontier Agency*
22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0 [Z6]	10 0	10 0	3 9	3 10	3 12 6	Hazareebagh
...	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	3 4	3 4	3 9	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	4 0	3 10	4 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	20 0	.	...	17 0	19 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	10 10 [Z7]	10 10	10 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	Manbhoom.

Z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 13 seers, Madhupura 10½ seers, and Sheopur 11 seers.
Z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kutha-gunge 10 seers, and at Hanseegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
Z4 The retail price of salt at Rajmehal was 13 seers per rupee.
Z5 The retail price of salt at Bhadarak was 9½ seers per rupee.
Z6 Two retail prices of salt at Chatra was 10 seers per rupee and at Khurrachdiha 12 seers.
Z7 The retail price of salt at Govindpore was 15 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURMESE MUNG—CUMMOO KALKA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R. A P	R. A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A. P	R. A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R. A. P.	R. A. P	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ..	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
2	Serajgunge .	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	...	.	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	2 13 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca .	2 8 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	1 6 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge	...	...	...	...	...	..	2 10 0	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 4 0	1 13 0	2 10 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	1 11 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ..	2 5 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	..	..	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 12th May 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th April 1885.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN			GRAM			FIREWOOD			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
3 4 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	.	.		3 0 0	3 4 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 6 3	0 6 3		2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	Calcutta.
...	...	.	...			.		.	2 14 0	2 5 0	2 6 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	.	...				.		2 2 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
...	.	..	.	.				.	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	Narsingunge
...	..	..	..			.	.	..	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	Chittagong.
...	...	..	..	...	..	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 9	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	Patna.
...	...	.	...	...	.	...		..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Balasore
...	...	.	...	..	.	..	.	.	..	.		.	.	..	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 3 0	2 2 0	3 10 0	...			2 1 0	2 1 0	1 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	District.	Representative stations	Station Observations.															
			Air Pressure					Temperature.						Humidity		Cloud.		
			Highest 10 A.M. barometer reading of month	Lowest, 10 A.M. barometer reading of month	Mean 10 A.M. for month	Mean reduced to sea level	Variation from normal of month	Highest of month	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M. humidity	Variation from normal mean.	Mean amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Rainfall.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29 919	29 744	29 811 (a)	29 861 (a)	—	94 4	69 9	90 0 (b)	75 7 (a)	82 9 (b)	—	78	—	1 4	—	0·14
		False Point	29 943	29 753	29 834	29·855	—·007	86 0	67 0	86 7	74 4	80 6	—4 4	69	—12	3·3	+0·3	0·98
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 857	29 690	29 758	29 838	— 001	104 4	69 8	102 6	77 2	89 9	+0 5	49	—14	1 9	—1·1	1·74
	Balasore	Balasore	29 921	29 706	29 796	29 844	—	106 4	75·9	99 3	75·9	87 6	—	42	—	0·9	—	0·20
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore and South 24 Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	29 920	29 737	29 810	29 836	— 024	93·7	75 5	91 3	80 1	85 7	+1 3	74	—6	4·3	—0·4	—
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 704	29 605	29·676	29 824	—	110 4	70 2	104·3	77 4	91·3	—	25	—	2·3	—	0·22
	24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	Calcutta	29 913	29 728	29 804	29 825	— 023	105 5	69·7	99 8	76 0	87 9	+2 6	52	—20	2·5	—0·3	0·66
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 818	29 641	29 732	29 821	— 006	109 7	68 4	103 9	75 8	89 9	+2 3	33	—25	3·3	—0·2	0·39
	Bankoorah	Bankoorah						Observatory not started										
	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom	Raniguni	29 606	29 501	29 485	—	—	109 5	68 4	104 3	75 7	90 0	—	29	—	2 6	—	0·27
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 847	29 647	29 737	21·804	— 018	104 2	66 3	101 8	74 1	88 0	+0 5	39	—23	3·3	—0·9	1·26
	Nuddea	Krishnagar						Observatory started since April 1883										
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	29 891	29 699	29 787	29 831	— 023	105 8	64 0	100 6	75 6	88 1	+2 5	55	—13	3 2	—0 2	3·60
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 957	29·783	29 864	29·894	+ 002	90 6	66 5	87 2	73 1	80 1	—1 5	72	—5	6 3	+2 4	6·01
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	—	—	—	—	—	96 3	65 2	89 1	74 0	81·6	+2 5	—	—	0 7	—0·7	4 11
	Backergunj	Barrisal	29 988	29 653	29 709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	—	—	93 3	62 5	89 0	75 4	84 2	—	70	—	4 8	—	2·82
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 951	29 670	29 797	—	—	107 8	64 0	97 9	73 1	85 5	—	81	—	3 1	—	1 69
	Dacca	Dacca	29 916	29·693	29 805	29 836	— 015	100 7	67 0	97 0	74 1	84	+0 8	68	—6	2 2	—1 8	2·95
	Commillah	Commillah	29 909	29 708	29 810	29 846	—	95 8	64 9	91 2	73 5	82 3	—	70	—	2 2	—	5·96
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 872	29 668	29 719	—	—	103 3	59 1	96 5	68 5	82 5	—	—	—	3 0	—	2 65
North Bengal.	Bogra	Bogra	29 878	29 597	29 727	—	—	106 5	—	98 7	—	—	—	41	—	2 5	—	0 15
	Pubna	Serajgunj	29 890	29 630	29 759 (c)	29 805 (c)	—	103 6	63 9	99 9 (d)	72 1 (d)	86 0 (d)	—	50	—	2 6 (c)	—	0·39
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 853	29 499	29 715	29 798	—	112 3	61 7	101 8	75 2	88 5	—	(c) 51	—	1 1	—	0·82
	Maldah	Maldah						Observatory not started										
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 839	29 537	29 684	29 784	—	106 1	62 2	98 2	70 7	84 5	—	46	—	1·5	—	1·51
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 843	29 556	29 683	29 808	—	102 3	59 9	93 5	67 9	80 8	—	63	—	4·6	—	2·95
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 698	29 394	29 550	29 639	—	98 9	56 1	89 0	68 3	78 7	—	58	—	1 8	—	2·26
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	25 085	23 887	23 958	—	—	68 1	34 6	60 6	46 8	53 7	—	77	—2	5 9	—0·2	9·64
North Behar.	Purneah and North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 745	29 551	29 658	29 784	—·032	105 3	58 5	99 4	68 2	83·8	+0 3	43	—9	1 5	—0·1	0·62
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore						Observations incomplete										
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 736	29 519	29 630	29·797	—·033	104 4	63·9	99 6	73 5	85 8	+2 3	45	—5	0·6	—1 0	0·04
	Chumparum ...	Motihari	29 677	29 440	29·543	29·770	—	105 4	59·6	99 6 (d)	68 2 (d)	83 9 (d)	—	40	—	1·8	—	0·01
	Sarun	Chupra	29 728	29 503	29 599	—	—	106 5	66·0	97 8	70 2	84 0	—	37	—	0·7	—	0·02
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 561	29 360	29 461	29 810	—	103 8	67 8	96 7	78 3	87 6	—	24	—	1·7	—	—
		Buxar	29 674	29 470	29 558	29·796	—	104·9	68·4	99 7	73 5	86·6	—	24	—	0·8	—	—
		Arrah	29 676	29 507	29 600	29·794	—	105 9	60·0	101·4	71 2	86·3	—	29	—	0·6	—	—
	Gya	Gya	29 547	29 347	29 430	29·791	—·022	108·0	60 2	103 6	66 7	85 2	+3 8	21	—20	1·5	—0·1	0·05
	Patna	Bankipore	29 741	29 518	29·617	29·796	—·007	107 1	67·4	101 5	75 1	88 5	+1 7	32	—10	1 4	—0·9	0·03
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29·748	29 509	29·613	29 779	—	101 4	64·9	97 7	73 7	85·7	—	31	—	0·6	—	0·25
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Naya Doomka	29 600	29 191	29·396	—	—	107 0	67 1	102·2	75 7	89·0	—	57	—	0·3	—	0·15
Chutia Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 989	27 761	27·830	29·806	+ ·01	101 5		9 7	72·6	86 2	+1 1	32	—10	2·0	—0·6	0·24
	Lohardugga and Manbhoom	Ranchee ,,	27 651	27·654	27·733	29·806	—	101·0	61 4	96·9	71·9	86·6	—	44	—	1·4	—	0·69
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29 164	28 989	29·069	—	—	100·8	69·3	103 8	76 6	90·2	—	28	—	1·3	—	0·05

(a) Mean for 26 days. (b.) Mean for 24 days. (c) Mean for 29 days. (d.) Mean for 26 days.

Bengal for the month of April 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of month. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days	Since 15th May 1884. Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Representative stations	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore } Pilot Point }	Pooree	Orissa.
0·99	1·28	−0·29	1·8	2·4	54·53	60·67	− 6·14	93·8	87·6			
0·97	1·46	−0·49	1·8	2·6	53·52	55·99	−2·47	88·7	78·1	Cuttack	Cuttack	
0·81	1·93	−1·13	3·0	4·0	60·35	58·03	+2·32	92·7	85·8	Balasore	Balasore	
0·97	1·91	−1·94	1·7	3·5	75·57	66·54	+9·03	102·1	93·2	Saugor Island	South West Midnapore and south 24-Pergunnahs.	
0·32	1·45	−1·13	1·3	2·4	45·41	53·20	−9·77	72·6	79·8	Midnapore	Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
1·28	2·02	−0·74	4·0	4·3	53·92	56·22	−2·30	100·3	101·7	Calcutta ,,	24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly	
1·75	2·44	−0·69	4·3	4·4	39·12	51·35	−12·43	79·9	85·3	Burdwan ,,	Burdwan	
										Bankoorah	Bankoorah	
0·44	1·13	−0·69	2·4	3·0	41·26	54·40	−13·14	90·3	89·6	Raniganj	West Burdwan, and Beerbhoom	
0·72	1·50	−0·78	2·9	3·0	37·22	53·28	−16·06	79·3	84·5	Berhampore	Moorshedabad ,,	
2·32	3·04	−0·72	4·6	5·6	40·74	55·64	−14·90	75·9	86·0	Krishnagar	Krishnagar	
2·75	3·76	−1·01	5·4	6·2	59·85	60·70	−0·85	93·5	102·1	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna	
7·08	2·82	+4·26	9·0	4·8	116·92	118·02	−1·10	125·0	117·2	Chittagong	Chittagong	
3·61	3·52	+0·09	6·0	6·4	70·49	94·24	−23·75	129·5	128·2	Demagri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
2·58	3·26	−0·68	5·3	5·6	89·14	83·52	+5·62	111·7	118·8	Barrisal	Backergunj	
6·07	3·96	+2·11	4·0	6·7	104·66	119·72	−15·06	110·0	126·8	Noakholly	Noakholly	
1·58	4·05	−2·47	3·7	7·0	48·02	64·45	−16·43	85·7	101·3	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
2·88	4·47	−1·59	6·7	8·2	55·94	67·81	−11·87	107·0	104·4	Dacca	Dacca	
4·70	4·71	−0·01	5·8	7·0	73·39	81·71	−8·32	90·5	114·6	Commillah	Commillah	
2·46	3·63	−1·17	3·8	6·9	50·79	76·83	−25·04	93·1	105·8	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
										Bogra	Bogra	
1·21	2·51	−1·30	2·8	5·2	40·43	61·03	−20·60	69·5	86·4	Serajgunj	Pubna ,,	North Bengal.
0·77	1·63	−0·86	2·0	3·4	35·83	56·97	−21·15	60·7	86·9	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
										Maldah	Maldah	
0·42	1·29	−0·87	1·5	2·8	39·54	59·47	−19·93	79·0	82·9	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	
2·29	3·35	−1·06	5·8	5·1	53·89	81·18	−27·29	79·1	85·8	Rungpore	Rungpore	
3·52	4·27	−0·75	7·2	6·7	102·35	120·63	−18·28	96·6	110·3	Julpigoree	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	
6·88	6·77	+1·75	10·9	11·9	127·06	163·30	−36·24	125·0	141·8	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	
0·89	1·25	−0·73	2·2	2·5	47·59	60·41	−12·82	68·4	73·8	Purneah	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	North Behar.
										Muzufferpore	Muzufferpore ,,	
0·91	0·67	−0·66	0·3	1·5	35·41	44·40	−8·99	53·3	61·5	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ,,	
0·01	0·36	−0·35	0·3	1·2	43·43	46·06	−2·63	51·3	87·4	Motihari	Chumparun ,,	
0·03	0·30	−0·27	0·5	1·4	31·63	42·57	−10·95	59·3	61·6	Chupra	Saran ,,	
										Debree		
0·02	0·17	−0·15	0·3	0·9	30·16	40·27	−10·71	54·5	66·0	Buxar	Shahabad ,,	South Behar.
										Arrah		
0·02	0·27	−0·25	0·7	0·9	29·25	41·38	−12·03	59·4	59·3	Gya	Gya ,,	
0·06	0·21	−0·15	0·5	1·1	29·53	41·01	−11·48	59·6	63·9	Hankipore	Patna ,,	
0·13	0·55	−0·42	1·3	1·4	31·32	43·39	−12·07	59·2	70·5	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr	
0·19	0·52	−0·33	1·7	2·0	34·73	50·89	−16·16	59·6	77·0	Naya Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
0·15	0·36	−0·20	1·3	1·3	27·08	40·86	−11·78	56·9	66·1	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ,, ,,	Chutia Nagpur.
0·13	0·09	−0·61	1·3	2·5	29·10	50·32	−11·22	94·6	88·0	Ranchee ...	Lohardugga and Manbhoom.	
0·06	0·31	−0·25	1·0	2·2	55·54	56·08	−0·54	96·0	102·5	Chaibassa ...	Singbhoom ,, ,,	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division	District	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree																				
		Khurdah								0 60												
		Kanpur																				
		False Point																				
		Hookitola																				
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore								0 22	0 05											
		Banki									1 88											
		Cuttack																				
		Kendrapara									0 57											
		Jajpur																				
	Balasore	Chandbali									0 26		0 20								0 14	
		Bhuddruck									0 55											
		Soorah									0 61											
		Balasore																				
		Jellasore																				
		Barapodah																				
South-West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai					0 04				0 02											
		Sangor Island																				
		Tumlook																				
		Midnapore																				
		Ghatal																				
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour									0 17											
		Alipore Jail																				
		Barrackpore									0 04											
		Dum Dum																				
		Barasat		0 09						0 07												
		Bancorhat																				
	Howrah	Howrah																				
		Mahesrekha (Culbertah)																				
	Hooghly	Serampore								0 05		0 03										
		Hooghly																				
		Jehanabad																				
	Burdwan	Culna									0 01											
		Burdwan																				
		Cutwa									0 06											
		Rane gunge								0 07												
	Bankoora	Bankoora																				
		Indus																				
		Bishenpore																				
		Kotulpore									0 02											
		Mallara									0 03											
		Onda																				
		Khatra								0 01												
		Gangajalghati																				
		Sonamukhi																				
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory								0 06	0 02											
		Hetampore																				
	Nuddea	Bongong																				
		Ranaghat																				
		Kishnaghur									0 04											
		Chooadanga									0 01											
		Meherpore									0 03	0 27										
		Koolitea																				
	Khoolna	Satkira																				
		Bagerhat																				
		Khoolna								0 02	0 10											
	Jessore	Narail										0 19										
		Jessore								0 03		0 04										
		Jhenidah																				
		Magoorah																				
	Moorshedabad	Kandi																				
		Rampore Haut									0 25											
		Berhampore									0 27											
		Lalbagh																				
		Aumgunge								0 01												
		Jungipore																				
		Lalgola									0 05											
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar								2 18			0 82									
		Chittagong				0 01				0 03			0 80	0 05			0 04					
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati				0'05							0 05									
		Ranha								0 20												
		Agartola												1 55								
	Backergunge	Patuakhally										0'20										
		Coraspore																				
		Barrisal										0 03				0 24	0 28					
		Ghola													1'31							
	Noakholly	Noakholly										0'07	0 25	0'54								
		Fenny												2 02								
	Furreedpore	Madaripore										0'75				0'31						
		Furreedpore									0'20											
		Goalundo																				
	Dacca	Munshigunge										0 15				0'28			0 10			
		Dacca										0 25		0'17	0'37				0'25			
		Narainganga										0 32							0 15			
		Manickgunge									0'07	0'01										
	Comilla	Comilla										0'14		2'58			0'02					
		Chandpore										0'40			1 45		0'20					
		Brahmunberia				0'43								0'89		0'15			0'10			
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge																				
		Atia									0'16											
		Mymensingh									0'28											
		Jamalpore										0'05										
		Netrokona										0'44										

in Bengal in April 1885.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month	Heaviest rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st January 1885 up to 30th April 1885	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th April 1885	Station	District.	Meteorological division.
										0	1·8	Nil	0·98	—	5·17	2·03	Pooree	Pooree	Orissa
		0·12				0·08				2	2·2	0·20	0·77	0·12	4·08	2·71	Khurdah		
	0·26									2	2·3	0·88	0·98	0·60	5·44	1·03	Banpur		
						-			0·06	1	2·7	0·06	2·41	0·06	4·01	4·96	False Point		
										0	1·0	Nil	0·10	—	2·60	3·60	Hookitola.		
							0·19			1	1·5	0·10	0·84	0·10	2·92	2·46	Jagatsingpore	Cuttack	
						0·70				4	2·5	1·10	0·53	0·70	3·40	2·08	Banki		
		0·03								2	3·6	1·01	1·34	1·08	6·17	3·47	Cuttack		
										0	2·2	Nil	1·21	—	5·54	3·07	Kendrapara		
		0·57			0·50	0·28				4	3·1	1·87	2·13	0·57	7·34	4·08	Jajpore		
						0·91	0·16			5	2·3	0·83	1·76	0·23	5·62	3·79	Chandbali	Balasore	
0·25					0·70	0·10	0·47			6	4·1	2·77	2·0	0·80	5·29	4·09	Bhuddruck		
				0·34	0·06				P	5	3·9	0·69	2·00	0·34	4·68	4·70	Soroh		
					0·8					1	3·7	0·16	3·19	0·16	4·80	4·80	Balasore		
										0	2·1	Nil	1·45		1·62	4·14	Jellasore		
				0·13		0·17	0·05			3	4·7	0·35	1·64	0·17	2·98	3·73	Barpostah		
						0·5				3	3·1	0·10	0·62	0·05	3·04	4·49	Contai	Midnapore	South West Bengal.
										0	3·8	Nil	1·61	—	7·02	3·98	Sangor Island		
										0	2·9	Nil	1·80	—	3·10	5·48	Tumlook		
					0·0					1	3·9	0·10	1·65	0·10	1·63	4·5	Midnapore		
		0·07			0·80	0·20				3	3·5	0·87	1·95	0·80	2·53	4·86	Ghatal		
							2·35			2	3·6	2·52	2·50	2·35	6·41	6·13	Diamond Harbour	24 Pergunnahs	
				0·09	0·2		0·46			3	4·5	0·57	1·86	0·26	4·20	5·52	Alipore Jail		
					0·81	0·04	0·14		-	4	4·1	1·07	1·82	0·56	5·47	5·4	Barrackpore		
				0·04	1·01	0·01	0·10			4	4·2	1·18	2·10	1·01	5·88	5·12	Dum Dum		
				0·02	1·84	0·1·	0·23			3	3·0	2·38	1·90	1·84	7·15	4·95	Barasat		
		0·07			0·71	1·21	0·5			4	4·4	2·74	2·05	1·21	7·58	5·40	Basserhat		
				0·05	0·35		0·14		-	3	4·1	0·96	2·15	0·54	3·16	5·87	Howrah	Howrah	
		0·06			0·01		0·12			3	3·9	0·19	1·54	0·12	2·83	4·50	Mohurrekha (Golfurah)		
					0·14	0·04	0·12			4	4·9	1·15	2·10	0·94	4·96	4·92	Serampore	Hooghly	
					1·40	0·47	0·15	0·01		6	4·6	2·19	2·85	1·50	6·35	5·52	Hooghly		
			0·03		0·18	0·11	0·15			3	3·6	0·34	1·89	0·18	1·28	4·87	Johnnabad		
				0·15	0·30	0·28	1·95			5	3·8	2·67	2·69	1·95	4·32	5·27	Culna	Burdwan	
					0·40	0·28	0·0	0·20		4	3·3	0·80	2·11	0·40	1·75	4·30	Burdwan		
					0·47	1·10	0·05			4	4·1	1·05	1·95	1·10	3·38	4·76	Cutwa		
					0·15	0·35	0·40			4	3·1	0·95	1·54	0·40	2·60	3·58	Ranneegunge		
						0·27				1	3·9	0·27	1·98	0·27	2·07	4·50	Bankoora	Bankoora	
					0·80	0·70				2	?	1·50	?	0·80	3·20	?	Indus		
						0·07				1	3·0	0·07	1·40	0·07	2·39	3·62	Bishenpore		
						0·20				2	?	0·23	?	0·20	1·19	?	Kotulpore		
										1	2·8	0·03	0·80	0·03	1·96	2·42	Mulsara		
										0	?	Nil	?	-	2·43	?	Onda		
		0·10				0·30				3	1·3	0·2	0·44	0·30	2·70	2·40	Khatra (ramajalghat)		
					0·18	0·2				2	?	0·48	?	0·28	1·59	?	Sonamukhi		
						0·17				1	?	0·17	?	0·17	0·17	?			
					0·01	0·51	0·13			5	3·6	0·83	0·89	0·51	2·66	2·92	Bh Soory	Beerbhoom	
						0·21	0·18			2	3·0	0·35	1·19	0·21	2·17	3·21	Hetampore		
		0·48			0·90	0·80	0·70	1·30		5	4·5	3·08	2·92	1·30	6·66	5·87	Bongong	Nuddea	
				0·45		1·0		1·28		3	4·1	2·95	3·14	1·28	3·81	5·71	Raunghat		
					0·05	0·10	0·17			1	4·9	4·01	2·44	0·30	1·31	5·16	Ki hnaghur		
						2·61	0·6			3	5·3	3·21	3·06	2·61	4·72	6·22	Chooadanga		
				0·04	0·03	0·09	0·61	0·40	-	4	4·6	2·09	3·02	0·80	6·63	6·50	Meherpore		
					0·11		0·71			4	6·3	1·12	3·11	0·71	3·56	6·18	Koolhi a		
										6	5·0	2·70	3·01	0·81	5·98	6·80	antkira	Khoolna	
	0·17			0·13	0·75	0·83	0·20	0·60		5	4·6	2·05	3·19	0·52	5·64	6·69	Bagherhat		
				0·27	0·23	0·48	0·02	0·48		4	3·6	1·25	2·54	1·25	6·79	7·22	Khoolna		
				0·02	0·02	1·25	0·26	1·10		7	6·1	2·77	4·54	1·25	6·79	7·22			
					1·75	0·80	1·80	0·06		5	7·5	4·70	3·61	1·80	6·86	7·14	Narail	Jessore,	
	0·02		0·02		0·01	2·06	0·05	0·16		5	7·3	5·60	4·71	2·06	8·98	8·05	Jessore		
				0·26	0·70		0·26	0·37		4	5·9	2·09	3·71	0·70	5·63	7·10	Jhenidah		
					0·95		0·57	0·11		3	7·1	1·45	4·60	0·95	7·87	8·12	Magoorah		
					0·14	0·25	0·30			3	3·3	1·21	1·50	0·80	2·67	3·45	Kandi	Moorshedabad	
				0·04	0·10	0·5				3	3·2	0·75	1·50	0·5·	1·67	3·44	Rampore Haut		
						1·03				2	3·0	1·26	1·95	1·03	3·18	4·48	Berhampore		
				0·16		0·35	0·05			4	2·3	0·68	1·25	0·35	1·66	3·60	Lalbagh		
				0·01	0·03	0·33				4	3·0	0·38	1·54	0·35	0·70	3·46	Jungipore		
						0·25				1	3·2	0·25	1·29	0·25	0·71	3·19	Jangipore		
				0·05	-	0·25				3	3·0	0·35	1·54	0·25	2·07	3·35	Lalgola		
				0·76	1·65	0·18	0·20	0·54	0·27	5	4·1	0·62	2·67	2·18	7·15	5·14	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong	Saur Bengal.
				0·63		0·25	0·04	3·30	1·95	10	5·4	7·64	4·85	3·30	15·21	8·21	Chittagong.		
				0·19			0·05	1·99	1·65	6	6·4	3·61	4·06	1·65	8·25	8·31	Rangamati.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
				0·20		0·05		1·90	1·65	5	6·4	4·63	4·01	1·90	9·19	8·65	Kaptai		
			1·60				1·18	1·20		4	6·9	5·07	4·28	1·60	9·75	10·99	Agartola		
						0·70	0·90		0·20	4	5·5	2·10	3·08	0·90	5·10	6·21	Patunkhally	Backergunge.	
				0·70	0·07	0·19	1·15	0·92		5	4·5	3·00	2·70	1·15	6·75	5·90	Perozepore		
				0·12		0·03	0·20	0·26		7	6·2	2·21	3·77	0·20	6·06	7·55	Burrisal		
				0·07	-	-	0·30	0·70		5	6·6	3·09	3·74	1·91	6·20	7·06	Bhola.		
							0·46	1·46	-	5	5·0	2·74	4·14	1·42	4·36	5·10	Noakholly	Noakholly	
						-	0·05	0·12	-	5	7·4	5·20	4·85	0·12	12·49	8·99	Fenny		
					0·31					3	6·6	1·17	3·24	0·75	3·69	5·48	Madaripore	Furreedpore	
				0·20	0·35	0·07	0·76	0·21	-	6	7·2	1·27	4·31	0·76	5·61	5·80	Furreedpore		
				0·74			0·50		-	2	7·2	1·60	3·00	0·50	3·10	7·48	Goalundo		
					0·30	1·13	0·76	1·27	-	7	7·6	3·06	4·01	1·27	9·56	10·72	Munshigunge	Dacca.	
						0·55	1·46	0·14		7	9·1	5·20	5·76	1·46	9·21	9·54	Dacca		
				0·06	0·14	0·18	1·22	1·91		7	?	3·05	?	1·22	8·30	?	Narainganj		
					0·20	0·55	0·77	0·91	-	6	8·0	1·67	3·93	0·77	5·40	7·18	Mannikgunge		
							0·96	1·91	-	5	7·7	5·16	6·05	0·90	15·41	11·01	Comilla	Comilla	
					0·20	0·15	0·80	0·92	-	5	5·1	0·40	4·72	1·45	7·35	9·46	Chandpore.		
							0·57	0·97	-	6	7·6	2·61	4·50	0·97	7·27	11·22	Brahmanberia		
			3·06				3·25	3·74	0·12	3	6·4	5·20	4·72	3·06	7·04	9·23	Kishoregunge.	Mymensingh	
				0·05	0·07	0·18	0·95			5	6·4	3·45	3·55	0·25	7·11	6·51	Atia.		
			0·75	0·05	0·18	0·95		1·05	-	5	5·9	2·55	3·05	1·05	5·45	9·37	Mymensingh		
			0·05	0·20				0·50	-	5	5·9	1·95	2·70	0·50	4·55	6·20	Jamalpore		
				0·25			0·05	0·77	-	4	11·0	1·54	4·05	0·77	5·77	6·70	Sutrasan.		

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna																				
		Serajgunge			..																	.
	Bogra	Gherpore																.	..	.	..	..
		Nowkhilla																				
		Bogra																		.	.	
		Panchbibi									0 13										..	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah								0 01	0 01											...
		Nattore																				..
		Nowgong								0 03												..
	Maldah	Maldah			...												.		.		..	..
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore																	.			...
		Churamon																				..
		Raigunge								0 08												
		Dinagepore									0 19											..
		Balooghat																				...
	Rungpore	Bhowanigunge (*Gyabanda*)			.						0 14					0 27						.
		Rungpore		0 18							0 47					0 16						
		Kurigram		0 37							0 47											
		Bogdogra (*Nilphamari*)									0 11					0 39						
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0 24	0 68												0 26						
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta		0 51							0 71											
		Cooch Behar	0 20	0 54							0 18											
		Mekliguncc		0 66							0 62					0 58						.
		Mathbhanga	0 48	0 80							0 92				1 52			.				..
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa	1 09	2 74	0 24					0 10						1 10						
		Silgori		0 92												0 10						
		Darjeeling		0 14							2 12				0 08	0 .8						
		Kalimpong		0 30							0 60				1 2.		0 07					
North Behar	Purneah	Kosseegunge																				.
		Arrareah																				.
		Purneah									0 07											
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore									0 02											
		Soopool																				
	Durbhunga	Lapore																				
		Durbhunga									0 04											
		Madhubani																				..
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi	.																			..
		Mozufferpore					.															..
		Hajipore									0 03											.
	Chumparun	Motihari																				.
		Betiah																				
	Sarun	Gopalgunge																				.
		Sewan																				
		Chupra									0'08											
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar									0 07											
		Dehree																			.	.
		Bhubooah																				
		Sasseram																				.
		Arrah	.	.			.															
	Gya	Aurungabad																				
		Gya			0 01					0 02	0 03											
		Nowadah		.																		
		Jehanabad																				.
	Patna	Patna									0 02								.			..
		Dinapore																			.	..
		Behar									0 22				.							.
		Barh					.														.	...
	Monghyr	Begoosrai									0 10											...
		Monghyr									0 04				.	-						...
		Jamui		.			.				0 20											
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	.			.					0'24											..
		Banka									0 04										...	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal												.				.		.		..
		Godda																				..
		Pakour														.	.		.		..	..
		Nya Doomka			.					0 01												.
		Deoghur								0 17	'07											
		Jamtara	.												.			.	..	.	..	...
Chutia Nag pur	Hazaribagh	Lachamba				..				0 15							..			.		
		Hazaribagh						-		0 12	0 03									.		.
		Sentagurah							0 18										.			
		Mahudi Hills					..			0 18										..		
		Jhoomrah Hills					.				.	..						.	.	..		...
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga			0'03	.	.	...	.	0 30	.	.					..	...		.	.	..
		Ranchi		.		..	.		..	0 35	0 05			.					..	.	.	..
		Palamow	..			.	...			0 06	.	..		.			.	.	..	..	..	...
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	...	.	.	..		..		..	.	.	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	.
	Manbhoom {	Purulia		...	.	.	.	.		0'02		..			..	.		...		..	...	..
		Gobindpore ..		..	..		...	..		..		.	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	..	..

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th May 1885.

in Bengal in April 1885—*concluded*.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1885 up to 30th April 1885.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th April last.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
				0·28		0·06	0·42			3	7·9	0·77	2·61	0·43	1·65	6·68	Pubna	Pubna	NORTH BENGAL.
							0·70	0·16		3	5·1	0·66	2·79	0·30	1·96	5·22	Serajgunge		
							0·20			1	4·0	0·20	1·53	0·20	0·20	4·11	Sherpore	Bogra.	
				0·08			0·08	0·07		3	5·1	0·78	1·96	0·68	2·62	4·19	Nowkhilla.		
				0·06			0·10			3	5·3	0·16	3·51	0·10	0·76	5·76	Bogra.		
					1·10			0·08		3	5·4	1·31	1·50	1·10	3·47	5·23	Panchbibi.		
						0·26	0·98			4	4·0	1·22	1·75	0·94	3·14	4·20	Beauleah	Rajshahye	
					0·66	0·45				2	3·2	1·09	2·30	0·64	1·09	4·57	Nattore.		
							0·69			1	?	0·63	?	0·60	0·69	?	Nowgong.		
										0	2·9	Nil	1·48		0·24	3·70	Maldah	Maldah.	
										0	2·8	Nil	1·27	—	0·75	2·69	Mohadehpore	Dinagepore.	
										0	2·0	Nil	0·54	—	0·38	1·53	Churamon		
						0·20				2	3·1	0·17	1·18	0·09	0·46	2·76	Raigunge		
						0·30	0·04	0·56		4	3·7	1·49	2·24	0·88	1·26	3·90	Dinagepore.		
								0·09		1	3·3	0·09	0·87	0·09	1·04	1·53	Balooghat		
					0·16			0·58		4	4·5	1·06	2·50	0·55	2·72	4·75	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)	Rungpore.	
				0·01	0·21	0·37	0·72	0·45		8	5·3	2·57	3·92	0·73	3·71	4·80	Rungpore.		
						0·32	1·51	0·42		5	5·5	3·49	4·03	1·51	5·45	6·96	Aurigram.		
					0·10	0·09	0·97	0·27		6	5·9	2·42	3·80	0·86	4·02	5·58	Bazidpore (*Nilphamari*)		
				0·19		0·65			0·35	6	4·9	2·37	3·88	0·68	5·56	6·47	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
				0·98	0·11	0·41	0·49	0·65		7	6·3	3·71	4·16	0·93	6·24	6·79	Dinhatta	Cooch Behar	
				0·68	0·16	1·41		1·10		7	5·1	4·15	5·63	1·41	9·29	8·00	Cooch Behar		
				0·88	0·09	0·72		0·54		7	5·8	2·79	5·00	0·88	4·55	6·38	Mekhligunge		
			0·09	0·55	0·31	0·63		0·76		9	6·5	4·56	3·91	0·88	9·38	6·91	Matabhanga.		
				0·14	0·03	1·00	0·33	0·76	0·17	11	12·8	7·79	0·09	2·38	12·76	14·66	Buxa	Darjeeling Hill.	
				0·03	0·03	0·03		0·36		6	?	1·47	?	0·12	4·48	?	Siliguri		
			4·15	1·26	0·25	0·43	0·73			9	10·9	9·64	3·95	4·15	13·51	8·14	Darjeeling		
			0·31	0·43	0·21	0·09	0·09	0·07		10	7·5	3·49	2·37	1·25	6·85	5·70	Kalimpong.		
				0·04		0·65	0·38	0·30		4	3·3	1·27	1·44	0·63	2·04	5·20	Kusumgunge	Purneah	NORTH BEHAR.
							0·09	0·45		2	2·5	0·76	1·58	0·45	1·48	3·04	Arraria		
						0·18		0·37		3	2·0	0·62	1·32	0·37	1·00	2·07	Purneah		
										1	1·8	0·02	0·10	0·02	0·93	2·24	Maddapore	North Bhagulpore	
								0·06		1	1·7	0·06	0·67	0·06	1·04	1·87	Soopool		
										0	0·9	Nil	0·30	—	0·78	1·62	Tajpore	Durbhunga	
										1	1·9	0·04	0·56	0·04	0·78	1·77	Durbhunga.		
										0	2·0	Nil	1·05	—	0·97	2·66	Madhubani.		
										0	2·0	Nil	1·07	—	0·46	2·56	Sitamarhi	Mozufferpore	
										0	1·4	Nil	0·49	—	0·62	2·56	Muzufferpore		
										1	1·0	0·03	0·21	0·03	0·73	1·75	Hajipore.		
								0·02		1	1·7	0·02	0·59	0·02	0·60	1·91	Motihari	Chumparun.	
										0	1·0	Nil	0·76	—	0·57	2·32	Belkah		
										0	1·0	Nil	0·10	—	0·60	1·25	Gopalgunge	Sarun	
										0	1·7	Nil	0·28	—	0·61	1·80	Sewan		
										1	1·1	0·06	0·49	0·06	1·56	1·93	Chupra.		
										1	0·8	0·07	0·16	0·07	0·62	1·55	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BEHAR.
										0	?	Nil	?	—	1·56	?	Dehree		
										0	0·6	Nil	0·11	—	1·10	1·98	Bhuboosh.		
										0	0·9	Nil	0·12	—	1·15	1·36	Sasseram		
										0	1·2	Nil	0·56	—	1·13	2·46	Arrah		
										0	1·1	Nil	0·23	—	1·68	1·47	Aurungabad	Gya	
										3	1·0	0·06	0·34	0·03	1·73	1·96	Gya		
										0	0·9	Nil	0·29	—	1·46	1·79	Nowadah		
										0	0·4	Nil	0·14	—	0·44	1·53	Jehanabad		
										1	1·8	0·02	0·20	0·02	0·53	1·84	Patna	Patna.	
										0	1·1	Nil	0·27	—	0·44	1·30	Dinapore.		
										1	1·2	0·22	0·23	0·22	1·25	1·60	Behar		
										0	1·0	Nil	0·10	—	0·40	1·38	Barrh		
										1	1·2	0·10	0·33	0·10	0·60	1·56	Begoosarai	Monghyr	
										1	1·3	0·06	0·44	0·04	0·78	1·94	Monghyr.		
										1	0·9	0·20	0·36	0·20	0·66	2·16	Jamui		
										1	1·9	0·24	0·86	0·24	1·01	2·37	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
				0·06						2	1·6	0·09	0·61	0·06	0·65	2·02	Banka		
										0	1·7	Nil	1·16	—	0·27	2·10	Rajmahal	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
										0	·17	Nil	0·17	—	0·24	1·62	..ldda		
				0·02		0·03				2	1·1	0·05	0·39	0·05	2·50	1·97	Pakour.		
					0·03	0·01	0·13			4	2·3	0·14	1·11	0·13	1·91	2·99	Nya Doomka		
				0·02		0·06				4	2·3	0·34	0·85	0·17	1·46	2·55	Deoghur		
										0	2·1	Nil	0·02	—	1·64	2·22	Jamtara.		
										1	2·2	0·15	0·71	0·19	2·06	2·45	Pachamba	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAGPUR.
										2	2·3	0·15	0·57	0·13	2·56	2·31	Hazaribagh		
										1	0·3	0·15	0·22	0·15	4·36	2·35	Kendagurah		
										1	0·2	0·16	0·04	0·16	2·77	2·10	Mahudi Hills.		
										0	0·0	Nil	Nil	—	2·00	1·30	Jhoomrah Hills		
			0·04							2	?	0·37	?	0·30	2·21	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	
	0·02									2	2·5	0·42	0·66	0·35	2·46	2·05	Ranchi		
										1	1·6	0·06	0·33	0·06	1·80	2·03	Palamow		
	0·02									1	3·2	0·04	0·76	0·06	2·17	2·72	Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	
						0·19	0·02			2	4·0	0·24	0·85	0·19	2·35	2·30	Purulia	Manbhoom.	
										0	2·0	Nil	0·65	—	0·96	2·65	Gobindapore.		

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

THE normal meterological conditions of April in Bengal are very similar to those which were described for March, but with the continuance of the conditions, they become stronger and more developed. These conditions, it will be remembered, are steadily increasing temperature over the whole of Northern India, accompanied by reducing pressure; the latter effect being the result of a series of oscillations in which the downward movement is greater than the upward. The wind system over the Province in this month, as in March, is usually made up of three components. Easterly winds, the continuation probably of winds down the Assam Valley, prevail along the foot of the hills, and their influence is frequently felt even to the western limit of the Province. Southerly and south-westerly sea winds blow over the southern districts of Bengal, and as the month advances they gradually penetrate further into the interior of the Province. At the same time hot westerly and north-westerly winds blow from Upper India over the greater part of Behar, Chutia Nagpur and the western districts of South-West and Central Bengal. By the interaction of these almost opposing wind systems, which differ in strength, humidity, &c, the hot-weather storms of Bengal are almost certainly produced, and with the inland extension of the southerly moist winds, the rainfall brought by these storms advances into the interior of Bengal.

The rainfall of April is practically entirely due to these storms, and the average distribution of the rainfall in Bengal during this month is simple. The lines of equal rainfall run mainly north and south, or parallel to the hills on the borders of Eastern and Northern Bengal. To the east of a line running through Julpigoree, Rungpore, Serajgunge, Burrisal and Chittagong the rainfall varies from 4 to 6 inches. The rainfall diminishes westwards, and to the west of a curved line running through Bettia, Durbhunga, Doomka, Hazaribagh and the Cuttack hills, the average rainfall of the month of April is less than one inch. It is least in Shahabad, where it is barely a fifth of an inch.

The meteorology of the past month has been of considerable interest, and, for the purpose of discussion, the month should be divided into two portions—one part up to the 22nd or 23rd, and the second from the 23rd to the end of the month, for the conditions in the second portion were almost the reverse of those of the first.

The month commenced with rapidly increasing, and, in some cases extremely high, temperatures, and with pressure, which was, except in Chutia Nagpur, distinctly below the normal. Winds also were strongly westerly over the whole Province, except in North and East Bengal, and rainfall was practically absent, except for a few showers which were reported from North Bengal, and which were induced by a small area of low pressure which developed in Behar, and passed into North Bengal. Winds continued to become even more strongly westerly, particularly from the 8th instant, when a north-westerly current invaded the whole Province. This was accompanied with a rapid increase of pressure, which in some instances, as at Hazaribagh, amounted to nearly a quarter of an inch. During the third week of the month, the former conditions continued to hold, temperature steadily increased, and winds were strongly westerly except in East Bengal; but pressure now began to fall rapidly, and it was decidedly below the normal at this period. With the steady dry westerly current which was blowing almost all over the Province, conditions up to the 23rd of the month were extremely unfavourable to rainfall, for during this period practically no interaction between the wind currents, as noted above, could take place, and consequently hot-weather storms or nor'-westers were almost entirely absent during this period. The rainfall was therefore confined to a few local showers in East Bengal, where moist south-easterly winds were still blowing. On the 23rd, the movements of the barometer became rather irregular, showing that conditions were unsettled, and on the 24th a strong easterly current set in over North Bengal and North Behar, and at some stations in South Behar. In East Bengal winds were south-easterly; in the southern parts of South Behar and Chutia Nagpur winds were north-westerly and westerly, and in South-West Bengal winds were southerly. A considerable amount of interaction necessarily took place between these opposing wind systems, and the previous meteorological conditions of the Province became almost reversed, and the conditions at once became favourable for the production of hot-weather storms or nor'-westers. These conditions continued, and a small area of low pressure began to develop in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and winds showed a fairly complete cyclonic circulation round it. This continued up to about the 29th and 30th of the month, when wind directions to a certain extent ceased to show the tendency to cyclonic circulation, though the area of low pressure could still be faintly traced. It will thus be seen that from the 23rd or 24th, up to nearly the end of the month, weather conditions over the Province were very disturbed, and local storms, in many cases of considerable intensity, have been of almost daily occurrence over a considerable portion of the Province. Thus, during this period, rainfall generally brought by such storms has been general in South-West Bengal, East Bengal and North Bengal, while a few showers have fallen in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa; but in Behar, except in the Purneah district, rainfall has practically been absent. With the heavy rainfall during the last eight days of the month, temperature of course fell rapidly, and was below the normal in all districts.

Pressure, as stated above, was at the commencement of the month, except in Chutia Nagpur, distinctly below the normal. The defect also continued through the greater part of the second and third weeks, and in fact until the sudden change of conditions noted above, when the setting in of easterly winds was followed by a rapid increase of pressure, and for the last week of the month pressure was above the normal in all parts of the Province, the

average excess being equal to 0·032". The averages for the whole month therefore show pressure, as a rule, very slightly removed from the normal, and the variation over the whole Province is a defect of 0·012", though the seat of the greatest defect is in Behar.

Temperature was extremely high, and in most cases much above the normal, up to the 23rd, but from that day it decreased with great rapidity, and except at Chittagong and False Point mean temperatures for the month have been slightly below the normal: the greatest defect is 1·1° at Cuttack, and the largest excess 2 4° at Chittagong. In certain cases maximum temperatures have been very high during the month, and higher than in many previous years. This has been especially the case in South-West Bengal, where at Burdwan a maximum temperature of 109 7° was registered on the 23rd, and at Calcutta on the 16th, where a temperature of 105·5° was registered, the highest recorded temperatures at these stations during April for many years having been 108·7° and 105 3°, respectively.

The distribution of rainfall, as to time and place, has been already dealt, with; it remains therefore only to consider the variations in amount. In all districts the fall during April has been below the normal. Thus East Bengal has received 95 per cent. of the usual fall; South-West Bengal and North Bengal about 60 per cent. of the normal; Orissa has received 44 per cent of the usual amount; Chutia Nagpur 31 per cent.; North Behar 22 per cent., while South Behar has only received 6 per cent. of the normal quantity. In Orissa the False Point district appears to have suffered from the largest defect. In South-West Bengal the Midnapore, Bankoora, and Ranigunge districts have received comparatively small amounts. In East Bengal, Furreedpore has received decidedly less than the proportion stated previously. The district of Dinagepore has received only a third of the normal fall, while in North Behar, Purneah has received moderate amounts of rain, and the districts of Durbhunga, Motihari, and Chupra have been almost rainless. In South Behar the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore districts have received a little rain, but elsewhere it has been almost rainless, while in Chutia Nagpur the Singbhoom district has suffered most from want of rain.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological Divisions of the Province for the month of April 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 1st May 1884.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	103 4	67·0	90·7	75·3	83·3	—2·0	0·71	1 61	—0·90	2·1	3·1	—1 0	56·73	56·29
South-West Bengal	110·6	64 0	101 0	76 4	88·7	+1·3	1·37	2·21	—0·84	3·5	4·2	—0·7	49·54	36 39
East Bengal	107 5	59 1	93·1	73·1	82 6	+0 6	3·74	3·93	—0 18	5 4	6·6	—1·2	73·95	84 05
North Bengal	112·3	56 1	93 5	70·9	82·7	—.	1 87	3·07	—1 10	3·9	4 8	—0·9	56·21	77·47
North Behar	103 5	58·5	89·9	69 8	84 4	+1·3	0 17	0·78	—0 61	0·9	1·7	—0·8	40 03	49 47
South Behar	103·0	69·8	102·4	73 5	87·9	—1·1	0 07	0·45	—0·38	0·9	1 5	—0 6	31 45	44·44
Chutia Nagpur	101·5°	60·6°	97·3°	73 3°	84·8°	+1 1°	0·17	0·55	—0 38	1·5	2 0	—0 5	39 02	50·22

* Chyebassa not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 11th May 1885

Alexander Pedler,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Station Observations													
			Air Pressure.			Wind		Temperature.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean R. A. H.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gogulpore	29 813	29 863	—	S	563	94 2	8th May	73 5	7th May	91·1	77·1	84·1	—	
		False Point	29 856	29·879	+ 045	SW	563	89 5	2nd, 3rd 4th & 5th	69·8	7th ,,	88·9	79·3	83·6	—1·3	
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 773	29 853	+ 085	S	165	103·4	4th May	74·8	8th ,,	100 8	79 4	90·1	+0·3	
	Balasore	Balasore	29·808	29·887	—	S,SW	251 8	100 4	4th ,,	72 3	7th ,,	94·9	77·6	86·3	—	
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	29 846	29 871	+ ·074	SSE	459	93 2	2nd ,,	67 9	5th ,,	90·6	78·0	84·3	—0·3	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 700	29·850	—	S	232 0	105 4	2nd ,,	70 2	8th ,,	93 6	75·9	84 8	—	
	24-Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	29 837	29 858	+ ·065	SSW	237	96 5	2nd ,,	67 3	7th ,,	93 1	75·2	84·2	+0·7	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 764	29 868	+ ·098	S	127	102 2	2nd ,,	69 4	6th ,,	90 7	74 5	82·6	—0·1	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started.													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Ramgunge	29 825	—	—	SSE	153 0	104 0	3rd ,,	64 5	5th ,,	93·2	74 1	83 2	—	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 811	29 879	+ 107	E	141 9	99 7	2nd ,,	66 7	6th ,,	91 6	71·8	81 7	—0·3	
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	29 811	—	—	—	—	100 8	2nd ,,	67 3	3rd ,,	93 9	71 3	82 6	—	
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	29 847	29 881	+ 097	S	120	96 5	3rd ,,	68 5	7th ,,	91 6	73·0	81 8	—2 4	
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·809	29 969	+ 115	SE	127	96 6	5th ,,	67 0	2nd ,,	85·7	69·9	78 8	—4 6	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 874	29 887	—	SSE	159 5	86 6	2nd, 3rd	64 4	5th ,,	84 5	72 1	78 5	—	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SSE	178 7	89 0	8th 4th ,,	65 6	6th ,,	86 7	69·1	77 9	—	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 870	—	—	E	467	95 5	3rd May	65 0	6th ,,	89 4	69 5	79·4	—	
	Dacca	Dacca	29·879	29 901	+ 111	SSE	123	91 8	2nd ,,	65 0	6th ,,	89·2	68 9	79 1	—2·9	
	Commillah	Commillah	29·889	29 934	—	SE	302 8	89 4	2nd, 8th	65 8	2nd, 6th	87 0	68 9	78·0	—	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 854	—	—	SE	63 7	89 5	5th May	64 1	8th ,,	87 8	66 6	77 2	—	
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29 823	?	—	SE	176 4	90 3	2nd ,,	?	—	89 6	?	?	—	
		Serajgunge	29 858	29 905	—	ESE	155 9	99 1	2nd ,,	63 8	6th ,,	90 0	68·9	79 5	—	
	Rajshahye	Ramporé Beauleah	29 769	29 844	—	E	213 1	90 4	2nd ,,	72 7	4th ,,	85 7	77 0	81 4	—	
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 772	29·895	—	ENE	239	91 6	5th ,,	65 7	5th ,,	87·3	69·9	78 6	—	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29·788	29 916	—	E	139	89·6	4th ,,	63 1	6th ,,	84·9	66 7	75 8	—	
	Julpigoree / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 038	29 951	—	E	173 2	86 9	3rd ,,	66 1	6th, 7th & 8th	85·9	67 5	76·2	—	
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23 021	—	—	Calm	87·6	59·6	5th ,,	44 8	2nd, 6th	55·7	45·9	50·6	—	
North Behar.	Purneah / North Bhaugulpore	Purneah	29·760	29 838	+ 092	E	41 3	93·2	2nd ,,	59 9	6th ,,	90·9	67·2	79 1	—0·2	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	29 684	—	—	Easterly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 706	29·875	+ 113	ENE & ESE	185	98 4	2nd, 3rd	66 4	6th ,,	92 8	71·7	82·3	—1·6	
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·618	29·848	—	ESE	277 2	98 7	4th ,,	63 8	6th ,,	90·8	70·9	82 4	—	
	Sarun	Chupra	29 662	—	—	E	147·3	104 8	5th ,,	69·0	2nd, 7th	93 5	71·9	82·2	—	
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 439	29 789	—	ENE	273 0	104 3	3rd ,,	71·9	7th ,,	97·0	74 8	85·9	—	
		Buxar	29 563	29 801	—	ENE	253 5	103·4	3rd ,,	70·8	7th ,,	93 4	73 6	83 5	—	
		Arrah	29 629	29 836	—	ENE	247 8	103 4	3rd, 4th	70·2	7th ,,	93 1	74 3	83·7	—	
	Gya	Gya	29 411	29 783	+ ·063	Calm	151	106 2	3rd, 7th	68 3	3rd ,,	103 5	70·2	86 9	—2·5	
	Patna	Bankipore	29 659	29 843	+ ·097	E	178	103·9	2nd May	65 5	6th ,,	96·3	72 2	84 5	—2·9	
	South Bhaugulpore / Monghyr	Bhaugulpore	29·693	29·856	—	ESE	48	98 4	2nd ,,	68·9	5th ,,	94 4	69·9	82·1	—	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29 351	—	—	ESE	235·4	101·7	2nd ,,	62·9	6th ,,	90·9	72·9	84·4	—	
Chutia Nagpore.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 814	29·796	+ ·049	SSW	219	103·5	4th ,,	65·3	5th ,,	88·2	65·9	77·1	—1·3	
	Lohardugga / Manbhoom	Ranchee	27·710	29·763	—	—	—	101·6	4th ,,	63·6	6th ,,	90·2	69·9	80·1	—	
	Singbhoom	Cuyebuna	29·823	—	—	S	266 4	100·1	4th ,,	68·2	5th ,,	105·2	74·9	90·1	—	

* Observations for six days.

Explanation.—*Summary.*—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the ... The Humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0, and an overcast ... rations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district ascertained from the returns sent in by the ... from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the self-registering stations in the district during a season divided by the number of stations.

for the week ending Friday, the 8th May 1885.

Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week: Mean for district	Of week: Normal mean.	Since 1st of April: Mean for district.	Since 1st of April: Normal mean.	Since 1st of April: Variation	Since 15th May 1884: Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884: Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884: Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
66	2·4	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Ponree	Orissa.
78	5·9	2·61	0·96	0·59	0·96	0·61	+0·37	53·52	61·28	−8·76	1·0	1·3	False Point		
83	2·6	0·23	1·14	0·85	1·34	0·87	+0·47	54·96	56·90	−2·44	1·7	1·3	Cuttack	Cuttack	
83	3·3	0·48	0·96	1·14	0·96	1·26	−0·30	61·37	59·34	+2·03	3·5	2·1	Balasore	Balasore	
73	7·9	1·93	1·96	1·38	1·93	1·51	+0·42	77·50	68·02	+9·48	4·0	2·0	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
														South 24-Pergunnahs	
80	5·8	2·75	2·24	1·43	2·24	1·61	+0·63	67·67	56·81	−0·14	3·3	2·1	Midnapore	Midnapore	
67	5·7	1·95	4·14	1·58	4·14	1·74	+2·40	58·96	57·94	+0·12	3·9	3·5	Calcutta	24 Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
65	6·6	0·32	1·05	1·12	1·05	1·32	−0·27	45·16	58·04	−12·08	2·7	1·8	Burdwan	Burdwan	
													Bankoora	Bankoora	
65	4·9	1·11	0·76	0·99	0·76	1·03	−0·27	42·01	55·41	−13·40	1·9	2·0	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
71	9·3	0·77	0·02	1·23	0·93	1·28	−0·36	38·15	55·55	−16·40	2·3	1·9	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
69	7·1	?	1·96	1·45	1·96	1·54	+0·42	42·68	57·19	−14·51	2·8	2·1	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
79	6·1	2·01	3·72	1·78	3·32	1·99	+1·33	63·17	62·71	+0·46	4·9	3·8	Jessore	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
74	6·0	1·86	2·79	2·27	2·85	2·53	+0·32	119·75	120·56	−0·81	4·5	2·9	Chittagong	Chittagong	East Bengal.
			1·63	2·72	1·69	3·25	−1·56	72·22	97·50	−24·28	5·0	3·7	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
73	5·0	3·70	4·76	1·79	4·76	1·92	+2·84	93·92	88·96	+4·96	5·6	3·0	Barrisal	Backergunge	
76	7·0	4·39	4·18	2·06	6·18	2·41	+1·77	190·84	122·07	−13·09	4·5	3·1	Noakholly	Noakholly	
79	6·1	1·88	4·85	1·99	4·85	2·18	+2·67	52·87	66·55	−13·68	5·0	2·9	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	
77	5·3	4·74	6·27	2·23	6·38	2·61	+3·97	62·31	70·18	−7·87	4·3	3·0	Dacca	Dacca	
75	1·9	0·27	4·15	2·68	5·06	3·05	+2·01	76·46	84·81	−8·35	4·8	3·2	Commillah	Commillah	
—	4·3	1·52	1·36	2·17	1·51	2·62	−1·11	53·19	78·50	−25·31	3·3	3·2	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
61	4·6	0·35											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna	North Bengal.
68	6·1	2·13	2·09	1·71	2·09	1·94	+0·15	42·59	62·97	−20·38	2·3	2·6	Serajgunge		
71	1·1	1·83	1·38	1·41	1·33	1·57	−0·24	37·15	58·56	−21·41	2·7	2·3	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah	Maldah	
67	3·3	2·06	2·15	0·93	2·15	1·24	+0·91	41·09	60·72	−19·63	3·5	1·6	Dinagepor	Dinagepore	
76	6·1	4·50	3·00	1·94	5·00	2·25	+2·75	56·59	83·43	−26·84	3·6	3·1	Rungpore	Rungpore	
80	4·3	4·06	5·29	2·36	5·29	2·61	+2·68	107·84	123·22	−15·38	5·0	3·9	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
93	9·4	5·03	3·92	2·69	3·92	2·99	+1·02	130·98	166·21	−35·23	5·0	4·3	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill District	
63	7·5	2·71	2·59	0·95	2·39	1·03	+1·36	49·98	61·41	−11·43	3·2	1·6	Purneah	Purneah	
														North Bhaugulpore	
—	1·0	1·10											Monullerpore	Monullerpore	
61	1·6	1·27	1·84	0·41	1·34	0·45	+0·89	50·72	64·54	−13·82	2·0	1·0	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
69	4·3	1·16	0·87	0·93	0·82	1·04	−0·22	45·43	67·19	−21·76	1·7	1·1	Motihari	Chumparun	
58	1·0	0·11	0·42	0·57	0·42	0·27	+0·15	12·05	62·85	−19·80	1·5	1·0	Chupra	Saran	
56	1·1	0·95											Dinapore		
47	1·7	0·15	0·27	0·24	0·27	0·27	0	50·40	61·17	−10·77	1·9	0·6	Buxar	Shahabad	South Behar.
61	1·4	0·06											Arrah		
38	1·6	0·01	0·12	0·25	0·12	0·25	−0·13	29·45	61·64	−12·19	1·0	0·5	Gya	Gya	
62	2·0	0·62	1·19	0·39	1·19	0·39	+0·80	36·84	48·34	−11·50	2·0	0·9	Bankipore	Patna	
59	2·9	0·96	0·96	0·57	0·96	0·30	+0·66	32·75	44·20	−11·45	2·2	1·0	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore	
														Monghyr	
78	3·2	0·04	0·64	0·70	0·64	0·76	−0·12	25·80	51·64	−16·28	1·8	1·5	Dumka	Soonthal Pergunnahs	
84	1·7	1·26	1·23	0·47	1·23	0·67	+0·56	38·15	49·36	−11·21	2·0	1·3	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	Central Provinces.
														Lohardugga	
66	2·6	0·32	0·47	0·43	0·47	0·43	+0·04	39·88	*50·79	−11·21	2·3	1·2	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	
														Singbhoom	
83	1·4	0·32	0·32	0·24	0·32	0·05	−0·63	46·98	55·90	−9·13	2·0	1·9	Chyebassa		

period for the past ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observational stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "districts" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell).

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 8th May 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 2nd May	Sunday, 3rd May.	Monday, 4th May.	Tuesday, 5th May.	Wednesday, 6th May.	Thursday, 7th May.	Friday, 8th May	Total. Number rainy days.	Total. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
Orissa	Pooree ..	Pooree						0 29		1	0 29	0·29	0·40	64·67	66·33
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·65	54·05	61·36
		Banpur											0,74		65·11
		False Point											?		?
		Hookitola			.....	.. .	0·73	2·09	0·80	3	3·61	3 61	0·65	69·61	72·75
													?		?
	Cuttack ..	Jagatsingpore											0·91		50·36
		Hanki											?		?
		Cuttack					0 17			1	0 17	0·17	0·85	57·03	61·01
		Kendrapara						0·12	1 79	2	1 91	1·91	0·74	48 24	57 29
		Jajpore						0·74	0·70	2	1 44	2 14	0·98	54·93	59·35
	Balasore ..	Chandbali					0 17	0 82	0 44	3	1 43	1 43	1 83	67·11	69·83
		Bhuddruck				0 10	0 46		0 14	3	0 69	0·69	0·97	64 32	66 79
		Soroh			0 25	0 05		0 74	0 10	4	0 04	0·04	1 35	51·16	57·06
		Balasore	0 29				0 08	0 17	0 45	4	0 96	0·96	1 21	73 36	64 30
		Jellasore					0 10	0·10	0 20	3	0 40	0 40	0 89	52·09	58 61
		Bampodah	0·08	0·70	0 15	0 45	..			4	1 36	1 36	1 44	59 19	66 75
South-We Bengal.	Midnapore	Contai				1 16	0 40	0 35	0 75	4	2 66	2 66	1 71	73 13	67·77
		Sauger Island				1 48	0 20	0 25	0 20	4	2 13	2 13	1 29	65 69	70 41
		Tumlook				0 70	0 20		0 50	3	1 40	1 40	1 44	49·50	57 14
		Midnapore				2 03		0 10	0 50	3	2 63	2 63	1 81	50·41	54 04
		Ghattal	0 24		2 26		0·08		0 10	4	2 68	2 68	1 85	45·09	50 21
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Har bour			0 08	0 31		0 82	0 08	4	0 99	0·99	1·94	76·09	63·99
		Alipore Jail													
		Barrackpore			0 06	0 27	..	1 12	1 26	5	2 91	2 91	1 65	64 99	61 88
		Dum Dum			1 07	0 14		0 77	3 40	4	5 58	5 58	1 58	59 85	64 03
		Baraset	..		0 08	0 53		0 84	2 26	4	4 57	4 57	1 57	65·93	67 46
		Hasseerhat			2 45	0 20		0 16	1 31	4	4 12	4 12	1 91	57·96	55 57
					0 37	1 01		2 10	3 00	4	6 48	6 48	1 04	73 58	60 13
	Howrah ..	Howrah		0 06	0 53	0 20		1 33	0 75	5	2 87	2 87	1 30	52·95	48 17
		Mohesreka (Goliheriah)				0 45	0 01		1 80	3	2 26	2 26	2 45	48 56	50 46
	Hooghly ..	Serampore	..		0 91	0 20	0 02	0 05	3 79	5	5 54	5 54	1 73	67 25	55 50
		Hoogly			0 41	0 24	..	2 17	2 33	4	5 19	5 19	1 75	50 77	54 24
		Jehanabad		0 76		1 15				2	1 90	1 90	1 09	39 58	61 35
		Culna				0 44	0 44		0 16	3	1 53	1 31	1 88	42 15	50 34
	Burdwan .	Burdwan				0 40				1	0 40	0 40	1 30	57 47	58 57
		Cutwa		0 18	1 15	0 02			0·09	4	1 41	1 4.	1 18	46 68	53 52
		Ranneegunge			0 41	0 77				2	1 18	1 18	0 97	45 58	50 53
	Bankoora .	Bankoora					0 37			1	0 37	0 37	0 99	57 30	55 23
		Indus ..		0 25	1 85			0 80		3	1 00	1 00	?	?	?
		Bishenpore		0 03	1 03	0 05		1 05		4	2 78	2 78	2 01	43 65	55 15
		Kottapur		1 16	1 59	1 85	0 10			4	5 05	5 05	?	?	?
		Mallara			.. .	0 22				1	0 22	0 22	1 11	36 71	51 99
		Onda					0 55			1	0 55	0 55	?	?	?
		Khara			0 35	0 08	0 03			3	0 46	0 46	0 91	40 41	50 23
		Gangajulghati								Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Nonamukhi			2 07					1	2 07	2 07	?	?	?
	Heerbhoom ..	Bhoosoory				0 10				1	0 10	0 10	0 70	43 85	57 53
		Hetampore			0 19					1	0 19	0 19	0 85		56 23
East Bengal	Nuddea .	Bongong		0 55		0 57							1 43		58 91
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	Nil	1 44	42 74	53 96
		Krishnaghur	1 37		0 21	0 17			0 16	4	1 91	1 91	1 55	32·94	53 49
		Chooadanga				1 08	0 07		0 79	3	3 14	3 14	1 80	45 60	54·43
		Meherpore			0 13	2 44	0 51		0 21	4	3 29	3 29	1 44	44 43	54 53
		Koushtea		.. .	0 13	1 50	0 04		0 31	4	1 98	1 98	1 78	47 35	52 34
	Khoolna ..	Satkira		0 30			0 90	0 25	0 43	4	1 88	1 88	1·85	70 33	62 29
		Bagirhat		0 2.	1 71	1 06	1 51	0 44	0 05	6	5 76	5 76	2 21	79 54	69 47
		Khoolna		1 28	1 31	0 60	0 60	0 06	1 43	6	5 68	5 68	1 77	76 81	68 58
	Jessore .	Narail	0 32	0 70	0 09	1 19	0 40	.	0 80	6	3 70	3 70	2 03	62 56	67 40
		Jessore		0 73		0·89	0 59		0 43	4	2 45	2 45	2 17	62 56	64 57
		Jhenidah			0 03	1 89	0 07		0 2.	4	2 04	2 04	1 89	56 47	63 36
		Magoorah	0 06			1 07	0 24	.	0 47	5	1 84	1 84	2 01	53 69	58 53
	Moorshedabad	Kandi		0 10	0 04					2	0 14	0 14	1 02	38 45	55 58
		Rampore Haut			0 1.	0 02	0 04	.	0 19	4	0 44	0 44	0 74	35 24	55 13
		nolhampore			0 77					1	0 77	0 77	1 51	36 48	57 03
		Lalbagh			1 52	0 33			..	2	1 85	1 85	1 60	38 28	52 71
		Nimsarai			1 00	.. .	0 03			2	1 03	1 03	1 31	41·67	54·94
		Jungipore			0 73		0 35		0 18	3	1 26	1 26	1 26	33·41	51 89
		Lalgola											1 48		54 56
	Cox's Bazar .	Cox's Bazar	0 02		2 15	0 17	0 23						2·25		120 25
		Chittagong	0 38	0 03	0 34	0 44	0 32	..	....	5	1 71	1 71	2 81	98·30	101 80
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramasmati	0 54	0 30	0 37	0 11	0 31	.		5	1·63	1·63	3 26	73·53	97 50
		Rancha											?		?
		Agartola	0 05	0 10	0 90	.	..	. .	1 45	4	3 10	3 58	3 16	63 38	77 59
	Backergunge	Patuakhally		1 00	0 80	1 70	0 80		1 40	5	5 70	5 70	1 91	96 00	96·56
		Barisaul	0 16	1 15	1 36	0 17	0 15	0 48	0 48	7	3 83	3 83	1·97	91·83	76 76
		Bhola	0 01	0 15	1 16	1 03	1 36	.	1 00	6	4·56	4 56	1 89	90·04	84 09
												4·56	1 89	96·04	92·54
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly .	0 08		1 43	0 41	1 03		0 03	5	4 38	4 38	2·08	108 38	121 43
		Feuny ...	0 05		1 53	0 28	1 10		..	4	3 97	3 97	2 74	100 30	123 66
	Furreedpore	Madaripore	0 35	1 20	1 02	1 05			2 08	5	7 22	7 22	2·09	87·21	97 02
		Furreedpore	0 43	0·03	0 44	0 22	0 23	.	0 81	6	2 36	2 36	1·80	85 44	95 27
		Goalundo	0 33		3 16		0 45	.	1·01	4	4·97	4 97	1 94	45·94	63 80
	Dacca ..	Munsingunge	1 75		2 05	2 07	1 15	.	0 54	5	8 14	8·34	2·34	74·84	82·30
		Dacca			2 20	1 16	0 22	. .	0·27	4	3 85	4 03	2 19	66·08	70 19
		Narrainguage	0 57	0 20	1 10	2 43	0 38	. .	0 55	6	7·23	7 23	?	62·96	?
		Manneegunge			4 32	0 63	0 18	. .	1 31	4	6 71	6 96	2·09	58·39	39 46
	Comilla	Comilla	0 05	1 75	2 06	0 70	1 59		0·21	6	6 29	6·29	2·61	86·74	95 84
		Chandpore	1 10	0 20	1 05	1 50	0 70	0 55	...	6	5 70	5·70	2·79	74 52	93 16
		Brahmunberia		..	2 22	0 44	0 83		... ...	5	3·49	4 36	2·63	75·13	76·36
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge			1 03		0·14	..	..	2	1 77	2·42	2·23	82 36	94·36
		Atia			3·01		0 34			4	3 35	3 35	1·65	80·07	65 09
		Mymensingh			0 25	0·03	0 20	0 45	0·03	5	1 01	1·66	2 05	63 10	80 57
		Jamalpore			0 70	...	0 75	0 19		3	1·64	1 89	2·22	49·73	75·65
		Netrokona .	0·25	...	0 30	..	0 30	.....	0 07	4	0·92	0·92	?	75·90	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 8th May 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
			Thursday, 2nd May.	Friday, 3rd May.	Monday, 6th May.	Tuesday, 5th May.	Wednesday, 6th May.	Thursday, 7th May.	Friday, 8th May.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna	.	...	2·26	...	0·21		0·02	3	2·28	3·28	2·28	47·61	42·43
		Serajgunge	.	.	1 32	. ..	1 03	0·03	...	3	1 38	2 36	1·32	44·75	39 96
	Bogra	Sherpore		... ..											
		Nowmalla		...		..	1·06			1	1 06	1 06	2·00	38 86	36 40
		Bogra		...	1 40	.	0·47	0·20		3	2 13	1·73	1·73	45 05	41 39
		Paschibbil	..	.....	0·04		0·25	0·04	.	3	0 33	2·36	2·11	39·11	36 34
						...	0 27	0 16	..	2	0 43	2 26	2 26	45 90	42·00
	Rajshahye	Baniesh	.. .	.	1 50	0·02	0 17		.. .	2	1 69	1 69	1·52	37 85	34·62
		Nattore	.		0·16.	0 25	0 48	.		3	1·54	1·54	2·00	38 39	35·73
		Nowgong	... .	..	0·03	.....	1 10	0 15	0 07	4	1 35	1 30	?	46 13	?
	Maldah	Maldah	... ..	.	.	..	0 89	0·08	.	3	0·97	0·97	1·09	38·03	34·84
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore		0 30		0·23	1·70			3	2 23	2·23	1·48	34·36	32·00
		Churamon	...	.	.	0 36	0 47		0·40	3	1 23	1 23	0 99	46 17	42 48
		Raigunge		.	..	1·17	0 71	.	0 83	3	2 71	2 71	1 65	46·65	39 30
		Dinagepore			0 08	1 33	0 76	0·03	0 21	5	2 33	2 13	1 25	38 44	37 06
		Balooghat	..			0 10	0 17	.	..	2	0 27	0 33	?	30 09	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	... ..		..	0 44	0·28	..	...	3	0 72	0 72	1 76	46 81	43 05
		Rungpore	...		1·08	1·20	0 33	0·05	1 34	5	4 40	4 40	1 85	45 88	41 50
		Kurigram			0 19	0 14	0 35	0·15	1 05	5	1 28	3·05	2·57	50 07	44 07
		Bagdogra (Nilphamari)				0 38	0 25	..	1 36	3	2 40	2 23	2 07	51 01	46·76
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree		0 13	0·67	1·03	1 76	..	0 91	5	5 09	5·09	3·04	112 31	223 23
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta	.	0·20	0·31	0·18	2 25	0 05	1 71	6	5 18	5 18	2 88	95 80	106 27
		Cooch Behar		0·02	0 05	1 08	1 48		0 44	5	2 86	2 86	2 [illegible]	100·00	122 [illegible]
		Mekhigunge		0 32	0·15	3 72	1 30		1 12	5	7 41	7 41	[illegible]	97 10	117 80
		Mathbhanga			0 79	2 25	0 64		0 45	4	4 33	4 33	2 09	100 46	135 06
	Darjeeling Hills	Buxa				1 76	0 48	0 41	0·90	4	3 55	3 55	3 38	147 82	214 54
		Silliguri		0 62	0 21	1 16	0 77			4	2 76	2 76	[illegible]	122 04	?
		Darjeeling	0 1	0 01	0 04	2 41	0·30	0 84		6	4 20	4 [illegible]	2 21	116 13	117 77
		Kalimpong		1 61	0 12	1 11	0 28	0 42	Nil	5	3 34	[illegible]	[illegible]	74 05	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge			0·01	0·92	1 35		0 13	4	2 71	2 71	1 25	71 10	71·53
		Arrareah		.		1 07	1 40		0 68	3	3 15	1 21	1 21	50 51	47 17
		Purneah				0 56	1 06		1 10	3	2 71	2 71	0 97	50·10	46 96
	North Bhagulpore.	Maldapore	.		.	0 10	0 60		1 00	3	1 70	1 70	0 77	40 49	32 34
		Soopool				0 80	0 81		0 19	3	1 70	1 70	0 93	32 04	54 19
	Durbhunga	Tejpore				0 53	0 02		1 36	3	2 51	2 51	0 64	47 06	42 46
		Durbhunga	. .			.	1 20		0 07	2	1 27	1 [illegible]	0 44	34 48	40 57
		Madhubanni					0 20			1	0 20	0 20	0 20	41 70	40 54
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi			.		0 80	.		1	0 80	0 80	0 51	38 17	43 05
		Mozufferpore				1 10	0 45		1 37	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 61	39 07	47 11
		Hajipore			.	.....	0 16	.	0 10	2	0 26	0 26	0 27	39 07	43 28
	Chumparun	Motihari				0 18	0·07			2	1 02	1 02	0 50	45 15	44 13
		Bettiah	.			0 97	0 22		.	2	1 19	1 19	0 87	46 29	50 87
	Sarun	Gopalgunge					0 26			1	0 26	0 26	1 00	40 31	46 43
		Sewan		.						2	0 77	0 77	0 52	39 15	45 58
		Chuprah	.	..	0 10			..	0 07	1	0 07	0 07	0 21	33 91	40 00
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar	..						0 10	1	0 09	0·10	0 17	29 11	29 76
		Dehree			.			0 05	0 15	2	0 29	0 20	.	38 [illegible]	.
		Bhuboosh							0 40	1	0 40	0 40	0 24	30 14	43 01
		Sasseram						.	0 25	1	0 15	0 25	0 24	30 14	41 79
		Arrah						.	0 02	1	0 02	0 03	0 43	30 35	40 41
	Gya	Aurungabad							0 22	1	0 22	0 22	0 14	41 18	41 66
		Gya				.			0 01	1	0 01	0 01	0 15	35 70	40 90
		Nowadah							0 12	1	0 12	0·13	0 20	34 10	41 26
		Johanabad		..					0 15	1	0 15	0 15	0 20	34 70	40 56
	Patna	Patna		..	0 14			0 05	0·02	3	0 02	0 02	0 28	30·06	42 07
		Dinapore			0 15			0 [illegible]	0 32	3	0 67	0 67	0 28	37 45	40 76
		Behar			0 12		0 18		1 15	3	1 82	1 82	0 31	21 13	44 16
		Barrh				0 40	0 25		1·00	3	1 65	1 65	0 49	33 [illegible]	31 [illegible]
	Monghyr	Begoosarai				0 61	0 44		0 41	3	1·46	1·46	0 [illegible]	27 50	40 70
		Monghyr			0 15	0 03	0 [illegible]		0·08	4	0 61	0 61	0 45	32 70	[illegible]
		Jamui	.		1 12	0 09	0 20		0 09	4	1 50	1 50	0 34	37 [illegible]	44 13
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore				0 02	0 30		0 05	3	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 42	34 07	42 28
		Banka		..	.	0 07	0·40	..	. .	2	0 37	0 37	0 29	26 70	41 07
	Sonthal Parganahs.	Rajmehal		.			0 26		1 24	3	1 60	1 60	1 54	35 24	52 18
		Godda		..		0·07		.	0 46	3	0 72	0 72	0 53	40 11	46 13
		Pasour			0·16	0 21	0·25	.		3	0 64	0·65	0 65	38 06	53 03
		Nya Doomka				0·08	0 03			2	0 06	0 06	0 [illegible]	31 02	57 [illegible]
		Deoghur		.		0 33	.	.		1	0 33	0 33	0 [illegible]	32 00	52 16
		Jamtara		..	.	0 03	.		.	1	0 03	0 03	0 40	40·40	47 99
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba		.....		1 05	.	0·04	.	2	1 09	1 09	0 42	33 70	46 70
		Hazaringan		.	0·12				1 05	2	1 24	1 24	0 47	32 60	43 76
		Somagurun		.....	0 38		... .	0·30	...	3	1 40	1 40	0 [illegible]	30 08	48 29
		Mandu Hills											0 [illegible]		50 41
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	..	..	...	...	.	.....	0 39	1	0 39	0 39	?	44 25	
		Mandar			0·11	...	.	.	0 23	2	0 44	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	34 71	45 26
		Palamow			0 18	. .	.		0·18	2	0·40	0 30	0 31	31 57	44 43
	Singbhoom	Cayeeoosa		..	. .	.	. .	0·06	0·28	2	0 33	0·38	0·05	46 90	55 99
	Manbhoom	Purulia	. ..	.....	0·25	0·09	.	0 10	.	3	0·41	0·44	0 [illegible]	41 12	52 69
		Gobindapore	...	.. .	0·03	.	0 75		...	2	0 81	0 81	0 29	31 92	40 01

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th May* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 8TH OF MAY 1885.

THE conditions which had prevailed over Bengal during the previous week, and which were then favourable to the formation of hot-weather storms or nor'-westers, have continued to exist during the present week without interruption General rain, in many cases in large amounts, has therefore fallen over almost the whole of the Province, and in almost all districts rainfall has been very considerably above the normal for the week.

The week opened with the existence of a distinct area of low pressure over Chutia Nagpur and part of South Behar, and there was a decided tendency for wind directions to circulate round it. This area of low pressure apparently moved towards the south, and on the 3rd it gave rise to strong winds, unsettled weather, and heavy rain in many parts of Bengal. These conditions were present in a more or less pronounced form for two or three days, but from the 6th, however, pressure began to increase rapidly over the whole Province, the area of low pressure filled up, and on the 8th pressure was very largely above the normal, and at the same time the distribution became decidedly irregular, for it was highest in North and East Bengal, while some parts of South-West Bengal showed pressures which were distinctly low in comparison with the surrounding districts. Throughout the week the easterly component in the wind directions has been very clearly and strongly marked, particularly in the northern and eastern districts, and at one time it almost appeared to be prevailing over the westerly current which generally blows over the western districts at this season of the year Southerly winds have also been blowing steadily in South Bengal, so that the conditions remained favourable for the formation of local storms up to the close of the week.

Pressure during the previous week had been above the normal by about 0·032″; the changes and oscillations which have occurred during this week have generally had an upward tendency, and the mean pressure for the week over the whole Province is now no less than 0·09″ in excess The excess pressure is smallest in Chutia Nagpur, where it is about 0·05,″ but in other parts of the Province the excess is fairly evenly distributed.

With the heavy rainfall over almost the whole of the Province, temperature has been decidedly below the normal at almost all stations The average defect has been about 2,° but at such stations as Chittagong and Berhampur the defect has been nearly 5°.

Rainfall has been general throughout the week in almost all districts. East Bengal, North Bengal and South-West Bengal have received the largest amounts, North Behar and Orissa have also received considerable quantities, while South Behar and Chutia Nagpur have reported the smallest amounts The average fall over East Bengal amounts to no less than 4 11 inches, North Bengal has averaged 2 75 inches, and South-West Bengal 2 28 inches North Behar has received an average of 1 46 inches, and Orissa comes next with 1 inch Lastly, the fall in Chutia Nagpur has been 0 73 inch, and in South Behar 0 65 inch Comparing these numbers with the normal fall for the week, East Bengal has received an excess fall of 47 per cent, in Orissa the excess has been equal to only 10 per cent. In North Behar the excess amounts to no less than 120 per cent, in South-West Bengal and North Bengal the excess is about equal to 60 per cent. The and excess is smaller in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, where it is about 50 per cent In certain divisions and sub-divisions, however, the rainfall has not been so plentiful as the above figures would seem to imply; thus the Singbhoom district has only received about a third of the normal fall for the week Nya Doonka has received practically no rain for the week, the Giya and Shahabad districts have also had very little rain and finally parts of the Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and Bankoora districts are considerably below the average for this period

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 8th of May 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week			Average excess of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week			Rainy days			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1884	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day		Average.	Normal average	Variation	Average number in week	Normal average number in week.	Variation	Average	Normal average	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	103·4	69·8	93·9	75·1	86·0	—0·5	1·00	0·90	+0·10	2·3	1·6	+0·7	1·06	0·97	47·78	36·16
South West Bengal	105·4	64·5	94·3	74·0	84·2	—1·3	2·28	1·40	+0·88	3·2	2·2	+1·0	2·28	1·56	50·81	37·92
East Bengal . .	95·5	64·1	80·9	69·7	78·1	—3·8	4·11	2·27	+1·84	4·6	3·1	+1·5	4·24	2·46	77·10	56·50
North Bengal ..	99·5	61·1°	86·1°*	70·0°	78·1	—	2·75	1·74	+1·01	3·5	2·8	+0·7	2·75	2·04	59·05	73·50
North Behar ..	104·5	59·9	94·0	70·4	82·2	—2·4	1·46	0·66	+0·80	2·3	1·2	+1·1	1·46	0·72	41·58	30·19
South Behar .	102·2	63·0	93·0	72·6	83·3	—3·3	0·65	0·47	+0·22	2·0	1·0	+1·0	0·65	0·66	35·10	46·46
Chutia Nagpur ..	102·5††	63·6†	92·2†	69·8†	83·5†	—1·1†	0·73	0·49	+0·24	2·0	1·3	+0·7	0·73	0·80	39·74	30·71

* Begra not included † Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 11th May 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th May 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in s.s.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature: Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometer: Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point	Humidity.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885		○		Inches	○	○	○		○	Inches	○	%			Inches	
May	3rd	152·5	11·8	29·725	86·1	93·6	16·4	77·4	79·6	0·924	76·8	75	SSE and S by W	262	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, d.
"	4th	115·5	4·1	·764	80·9	91·5	10·5	81·0	78·4	·855	74·5	81	SSE and variable	274	0·41	Cloudy, o, g, t, ≤, p, K, ⁄.
"	5th	119·3	8·7	·715	81·0	68·5	18·1	70·4	75·5	·813	73·0	73	SSW and variable	207	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, t, ≤, ⁄.
"	6th	156·0	11·3	·784	81·7	92·6	16·4	76·2	75·7	·819	73·3	70	SSW and variable	253	1·48	Cloudy, o, g, p, ≤, t
"	7th	155·5	9·0	·790	80·7	91·6	24·4	67	73·6	·740	70·2	72	SW and SSE	190	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o
"	8th	96·5	4·5	·807	76·6	90·5	16·2	75·3	73·6	·796	72·4	87	NE by E and variable	123	1·78	Cloudy, ⌓, o, g, d, t, ≤, K, ⁄, ▲, p
"	9th	151·5	9·5	·876	78·9	87·7	19·0	68·7	73·1	·695	68·4	71	NE by E, S by W and variable	112	Nil	Chiefly cloudy ⌓, o, d

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	.	29·789
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	.	29·688
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	.	58·4
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine . ..	...	93·1
		○
The mean temperature of the seven days ..	...	80·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	85·1
The extreme variation of temperature	..	26·6
The maximum temperature . . .	..	93·8
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour .. .	..	27
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	12
		··
The mean relative humidity . ..	...	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years S G.'s Office .		73
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th May 1885 .	...	3·65
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s office .	.	0·96
The total fall from 1st January to 9th May 1885 . ..	..	7·76
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	..	6·00

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground

o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, d drizzling rain, ≤ lightning, p passing temporary showers, K thunder-storm, ⁄ strong wind, ⌓ dew, ▲ hail, = fog.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 11th May 1885

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th May 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	3rd	84 8	95 3	19·0	77 3	78·5	·891	75 7	75	0·01
,,	4th	81 4	93 0	15 7	79 3	77 2	·878	75·3	82	0·27
,,	5th	77 9	90 5	20·2	70 3	74·6	814	73·0	85	0·30
,,	6th	83 9	94·0	17 7	76 3	77 4	853	74 4	73	
,,	7th	78 7	93 2	26 4	66 8	74 3	708	68·9	72	1·65
,,	8th	77 9	92 2	16 4	75 8	75·0	830	73 6	87	1 67
,,	9th	77 7	91 0	22 7	68 3	73 4	766	71 2	81	

The mean temperature of the seven days	..	° 80 3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	28 5
The maximum temperature	...	95 3
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	79
		Ins.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th May 1885	...	4·00

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India,
Calcutta, the 11th May 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE annexed table presents the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 25th April 1885 The results to be gathered from it, contrasted with those for the preceding week ending 18th April, are the following :—

Births and Deaths recorded.

	During the weeks ending—	
	25th April 1885.	18th April 1885.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population ..	24 1	24 5
Proportion per cent of male to female births ...	116	114
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population .	38·5	39 7
Proportion per cent of male to female deaths .	135	124

2. The above events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Municipalities :—

Births

	Ratio per mille
Durbhanga . ..	43 3
Bhagulpore .	38·0
Gya	36 2
Purneah	34 6
Burdwan .	32 0
Comillah ...	30 8

Deaths

	Ratio per mille
Burdwan	88 5
Bhagulpore	69 7
Chittagong	63 4
Kishnaghur . .	58 8
Suburbs of Calcutta ..	50 5
Beauleah	49·9
Purneah	48 4
Durbhanga	44·1
Mozufferpore	43 8
Comillah	38 5
Patna .	37·0
Hughli	34 8
Dacca	34 4
Midnapore	32 5
Poori	31 5

3 From the figures in the following table, it appears that during the week under notice the mortality from small-pox and fever had declined to a small extent, that the death-rate from the diseases recorded under the head of "Other causes" exhibits no variation, and that there were no marked differences in fatal results from the rest of the death-causes —

	Ratio per mille during weeks ending—	
	25th April 1885	18th April 1885
Cholera	10 4	10 5
Small-pox ...	7	1 5
Fever . .	14 4	15 1
Bowel-complaints ...	5 0	4 8
Injury ...	7	·5
Other causes	7 3	7 3

4 Of the abovementioned diseases cholera, small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and "other-causes" exhibited greatest severity in the following Municipalities :—

Cholera.

	Ratio per mille
Burdwan	53 4
Kishnaghur .	43 6
Chittagong ...	39·9
Beauleah	31 5
Bhagulpore .	30 8
Suburbs of Calcutta .	17 8
Hughli ..	17 4
Santipore ..	7 0
Howrah	6 9
Gya ..	3 4
Patna .	2 9

Small pox

	Ratio per mille
Dacca ..	5 8
Durbhanga	3·9

Fever.

	Ratio per mille.
Purneah ..	41·4
Mozufferpore	30 4
Burdwan ...	29 0
Comillah .	26 9
Bhagulpore ...	26·3
Jessore	24 4
Chittagong	21 1

Bowel-complaints

	Ratio per mille
Durbhanga	15 7
Patna ...	12 3

Other Causes.

	Ratio per mille
Poori . .	25 2
Midnapore	15 5
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	11 6
Dacca	11·0
Durbhanga	11 0

It is observable that, in comparison with the outcome of the preceding week, there was a considerable increase of mortality from cholera in Burdwan, Kishnaghur, Chittagong, Beauleah, and Bhagulpore, and from fever in Purneah and Mozufferpore

5 With reference to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality stands as follows :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille
Males	41 7
Females	34·9
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	135

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille
Christians . . .	13 0
Hindus	38 0
Mahomedans ..	40·5
Budhists	48·4
Other classes .	36 4

According to Age

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year ..	259·0
1 and under 5 years . .	58·8
5 „ 10 „ ..	29 4
10 „ 15 „ .	23 5
15 „ 20 „ ...	30 8
20 „ 30 „ ...	31 2
30 „ 40 „ ...	22·1
40 „ 50 „ ...	27 2
50 „ 60 „ ...	34 4
60 years and upwards ..	78 2

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 11th May 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 25th April 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
												Disease.															Sex			
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES				NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera.	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes		Males	Females.	Males	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	1[illegible]	18[illegible]7	34[illegible]	11	7	21	21 4	16 0	32 0	200	55		19	2	1	1	58	53 4	..	29 0	3 0	1 5	1 5	88 5	61 0	35	25	100 8	74 7	133
Midnapur	Midnapur	16,927	16,633	33,560	6	8	14	9 3	12 4	21 7	75	2		7	1	1	10	21	3 1		19 4	1 5	1 5	15 5	32 5	21 7	6	15	18 4	46 9	40
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19[illegible]	19 539	38[illegible]9	3	9	12	4 0	12 1	16 1	33	13		19	3			26	17 4		13 4	4 0			34 8	34 9	14	12	37 9	31 9	116
Serampore ...	Serampore ...	13,559	12 937	26,496	5	2	7	9 8	3 9	13 8	250	1		7	3	1	2	14	1 9		13 8	5 9	1 9	3 9	27 5	27 5	9	5	34 5	30 1	No female deaths.
	Utterpara ...	3 [illegible]5	2 464	5,510	1	2	3	9 4	15 9	29 5	50	1			1			2	9 4			9 4			18 9	18 9	2	..	34 1		
Howrah ...	Howrah	60,999	44 [illegible]30	105,628	26	19	45	12 8	9 3	22 2	136	14	1	17	6	2	8	48	6 9	5	8 4	2 9	1 0	3 9	23 6	25 1	31	17	26 4	19 8	183
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	147 2[illegible]5	101 234	25 429	56	45	101	11 6	9 3	20 9	124	66	1	67	25	6	56	244	17 8	2	13 9	5 8	1 2	11 6	50 5	65 1	143	101	20 5	50 4	141
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	13,263	14,214	27,477	6	9	15	11 3	17 0	23 4	66	23		5			5	31	45 6		5 6			9 4	55 8	45 5	15	16	58 9	53 6	93
	Ranaghat	4 928	4,655	9 583								1						1	6 0						6 0	6 0	..	1		11 2	No male deaths
	Santipore ...	13,709	15,979	29 687	5	7	12	9 7	12 3	21 0	71	4		1			3	11	7 0		7 0			5 2	19 3	28 1	5	6	13 0	19 5	83
Jessore	Jessore ...	4 650	3 [illegible]5	8 695		1	1		6 1	6 1	No male births			4				4			23 1				23 1	6 1	3	1	32 3	14 2	300
Bajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	18,700	9 025	19 791	3	5	8	7 9	13 1	21 0	60	12		6		1		19	31 5		15 8		2 0		49 9	44 6	9	10	43 5	37 0	90
Darjiling ...	Darjiling*	5 0[illegible]9	2,[illegible]67	7 [illegible]76		1	1		6 3	6 3	No male births			1				1			6 5				6 5	13 0	1		10 3	..	No female deaths.
Dacca ...	Dacca	42,782	47 [illegible]79	90 [illegible]6	15	7	22	9 7	4 5	14 3	215	1	9	22	3		17	53	6	3 3	14 9	1 9		11 0	34 4	55 1	36	17	43 8	34 0	211
	Narayanganje	7 685	4 956	12,641	2		2	8 3		8 3	No female births.	2				1	3	6	8 3				4 1	12 4	24 8	13 4	3	1	34 2	10 5	300
Chittagong	Chittagong*	13,340	8 [illegible]79	22,119	3	6	9	7 0	14 1	21 1	50	17		6		1		27	39 9		21 1		2 3		63 4	21 1	20	7	78 0	41 4	285
Tipperah	Commillah	8 153	5,253	13 [illegible]06	6	2	8	23 1	7 7	30 8	300			7			3	10			26 9			11 6	38 5	46 2	6	4	38 3	38 6	150
Patna ...	Patna City	79 782	81,375	160 257	53	34	87	17 2	11 0	28 2	155	9	1	38	35	1	27	114	29	3	12 3	12 3	3	8 8	37 0	44 1	65	56	38 3	35 7	163
Gya	Gya	38,290	[illegible]37,831	76,121	24	29	53	20 4	1[illegible]7	38 2	82	5		25	2	1	10	43	5 4		17 1	1 3	6	6 8	29 3	39 7	20	23	27 2	31 6	87
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	20,830	22 [illegible]5	43 165	2	7	9	2 4	8 4	10 8	28	1		3			1	5	1 2		3 6			1 2	6 0	3 6	3	2	7 4	4 6	150
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	23 044	19 [illegible]5	42,742	9	9	18	10 9	10 9	21 9	100	2	2	25	6		1	36	2 4	2 4	30 4	7 3		1 2	43 8	32 8	23	14	49 6	37 0	157
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	33 [illegible]74	32 [illegible]22	66 [illegible]96	25	30	55	19 7	23 6	43 3	83	..	5	17	20		14	56		3 9	13 4	15 7		11 0	44 1	28 9	30	26	48 2	41 9	115
Saran ...	Chapra ...	26 044	27 [illegible]48	53 269	10	9	19	9 8	8 8	18 6	111			15	1		1	20			17 6	1 0	..	1 0	19 6	22 4	19	10	30 2	19 3	100
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	29 640	27 [illegible]13	57,453	25	17	42	22 6	15 4	38 0	147	34		29	7		7	77	36 8		26 3	6 3		6 3	69 7	34 4	50	27	37 7	180 5	185
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	28,154	29 [illegible]6	57 320	20	12	32	18 1	10 8	28 9	166			13	5	2	4	24		..	11 8	4 5	1 8	3 6	21 7	34 4	14	10	25 8	17 7	140
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	8,968	6,558	15,016	5	5	10	17 3	17 3	34 6	100	.		12	1		1	14			41 4	5 5		5 5	48 4	34 6	9	6	49 2	47 6	133
Pooree	Pooree	13,247	11,537	24,784	7	1	8	14 7	2 1	16 8	700	1		2			12	15	2 1	..	4 2			25 2	31 5	16 3	9	6	35 2	27 0	150
	Total	703,899	619,091	1,322,991	331	283	614	13 6	11 1	24 1	116	284	19	360	127	18	186	980	10 4	7	14 4	5 0	7	7 3	34 5	29 7	664	416	41 7	34 9	133

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native population remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except 'Age,' the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to, cannot be employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

		13					14					15										16									
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																													
		Class.										Age.																			
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS.										RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.									
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
[illegible]	Burdwan		4	5				24·4	76·0			5	4	5	1	6	9	8	7	9	4	305·9	92·3	111·5	30·7	69·8	89·1	66·3	82·4	139·6	147·4
[illegible]	Midnapur		19	2				35·1	14·4			2	1				4	7	3	1	3	140·9	22·1	—	—	—	23·2	68·6	41·9	35·6	83·3
[illegible]	Hughli and Chinsurah	1	19	7	9		285·1	29·6	53·3			3	2		2	2	2	5	6	2	-	275·7	39·9	—	26·4	26·1	15·6	37·1	89·9	31·5	—
[illegible]	Howrah		11	1				26·8	55·4			2	3	1			2	2	3		1	166·5	86·4	20·7	—		19·3	30·9	66·2	—	37·4
[illegible]	Serampore							19·5							1		1						—	111·6	—	—	43·2	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	Uttarpara		2					22·8	28·6		172·2	7	9	2	3	4	10	3	3	3	4	180·1	71·6	14·1	29·1	24·6	20·6	9·6	11·6	25·9	69·4
[illegible]	Howrah		35	12		1		53·9	49·3			37	30	11	5	20	47	36	20	11	22	403·3	96·5	23·9	14·5	57·7	42·1	36·4	30·6	39·7	98·6
[illegible]	Suburbs of Calcutta	2	150	92			20·7	34·1	113·3			2	—	3	3	3	7	7	3	2	1	207·7	—	46·4	53·6	76·9	75·7	36·9	47·8	49·6	59·2
[illegible]	Kishnaghur		13	10				—	39·1								1	—				—	—	—	19·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
[illegible]	Baraghat			1																											
[illegible]	Santipore		11					27·7				3	1	3	—	—	3		2	—		184·6	15·0	41·3	—	—	21·2	—	29·6	—	113·8
								46·2	—								1	—	1		1		—		7·8		25·9	—	49·5	—	139·0
Jessore	Jessore		4					15·7	54·8		5·3	1	1	5	1	4	3	1	—	5	128·1	36·7	—	14·8	31·3	30·9	14·6	21·2	—	170·0
Dakshabye	Rampore Beauleah		5	16						31·6																					
Darjiling	Darjiling				1			29·7	39·7	—		13	10	7	2	2	5	2	1	1	10	384·2	70·6	36·7	13·1	14·2	27·9	8·9	6·2	11·9	28·5
Dacca	Dacca		25	30				16·4	35·3			2					1	2	—		1	372·5	—	—	—	—	19·5	45·6	—	—	79·8
	Narsingunge		2	4				35·9	74·8	316·7		4	3	4	2	2	4	6	—	—	2	389·4	79·3	85·2	40·5	48·0	44·9	55·5	—	—	189·7
Chittagong	Chittagong		4	22	1			26·2	49·3	—		2		1							7	256·2	—	31·9	—	—	—	—	—	—	209·9
Tipperah	Comillah		3	7				34·9	39·8			20	22	10	10	9	14	7	2	6	16	241·3	78·4	39·9	30·1	41·9	25·2	15·7	8·5	14·7	49·2
Patna	Patna City		59	25				32·1	19·4	—		6	5	3	1	—		4	5	10	9	174·3	49·9	22·3	7·7	—	—	16·3	30·9	79·1	99·9
Gya	Gya		37	6				6·7	6·2	—	—						1	1	—	1	1	—	11·7	—	—	—	5·6	5·1	—	16·6	159·9
Shahabad	Arrah		6	1				68·6	4·2	—			1	—	—	—	1	7	6	1	—	—	25·7	469·4	105·0	51·5	6·0	22·2	69·9	16·6	—	
Monghyr	Monghyr		35	1				68·6	4·2	—			2	6	5	3	1	2	3	5	13	686·6	105·4	—	22·1	—	7·5	9·3	34·9	22·3	166·6
Durbhanga	Durbhanga		61	15				44·9	44·4			12	15	—	3	—	3	2	3	2	5	144·9	9·8	16·9	—	16·6	27·5	—	—	39·7	78·7
Purnea	Chapra		13	5				15·2	34·6	—		4	1	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	2	69·7	45·9	26·6	22·1	27·3	27·1	29·3	29·1	26·4	139·9
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore		66	9				16·9	27·2			14	5	10	4	3	13	7	11	2	3	216·1	14·5	16·7	—	—	5·9	29·9	16·3	12·1	39·9
Monghyr	Monghyr		14	8				13·6	33·1	—	—	6	5	2	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	153·7	26·1	66·7	46·6	—	16·9	27·7	29·9	39·5	64·6
Purnea	Purnea		9	5				31·9	46·9	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	1			1	-	214·9	57·9	—	—	29·9	—	—	—	169·5	—
Patna	Patna		15	—	—	—	—	31·6	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	3	659	306	3	1	13·9	35·9	49·5	46·4	36·4	151	124	74	33	50	137	115	84	61	133	209·9	38·5	29·4	23·5	30·5	31·2	33·1	37·5	50·4	78·5

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 11th May 1868.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 13, 1868.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th of May 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
279	Rice and paddy	68,195	1,106
8	Jute	3,450	67
104	Firewood*	59 710	817
647	Other articles	1,46,990	1,838
1,038	Total ..	2,78,345	3,828

Statement of Fluctuation of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway, for the month of January 1885.

Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the line during the month of January 1885, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1884.		1885.		Total in 1884.	Total in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ale	21·69		24·76		21·69	24·76	3·07	.....
Food-grain	479 46	1,502·97	943 60	2,111·24	1,982 43	3,054 84	972 41	.....
Ginger	..	33·21	..	7·67	33 21	7·67	..	25·54
Gunny-bags	31·31	411 16	46 56	456·77	442 47	503·33	42 86	..
Jute	..	3,653 57	1 67	5,903 57	3,654 57	5,905 24	2,301 87	.. ...
Miscellaneous	1,878 16	569·93	2,454 79	552 60	2,148 11	2,977 39	832 28	..
Piece-goods	274 17	4 11	449 80	1 91	278 28	451 21	172 93	..
Railway material	4,240 2	165 09	2,711·96	92 47	4 405 61	2,804 81	..	1,600·80
Salt	2,097 57	9·61	1,883 24	15 87	2,107 18	1,899 11	..	208·07
Sugar	62 80	1 91	97 72	·33	64 81	98 05	33 24	...
Seed	134 44	4 92	71 80	175 33	139 36	247 13	107 86	.. ...
Tea	..	62 62		164 80	62 62	164 80	102 18	..
Tobacco	46·00	396 54	4 18	763·82	643 23	768 00	124 77	.. ..
Total	5,968·81	7,018 66	8,661 82	10,280·01	15 987·47	18,941 83		.. ...

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS

During the month under review 2,859·36 tons more merchandise have passed over the line than during the same month last year, which gives a net increase of 17 89 per cent. The increase is general under all heads of traffic, excepting ginger, railway material, and salt. The season for ginger has ended, railway material cannot well be looked upon as a staple of the line; and salt has suffered from an overstocking of the local markets consequent on a reduced rate introduced in December, which was apparently too eagerly availed of by despatches

Increases

Ale ... ... Tons 3 07

This increase is not worth noticing.

Food grain .. .. Tons 972·41

There is a little more animation in the rice market This increase, however, is due to paddy, for which there is a good demand. During the corresponding month last year, 925 53 tons of paddy went forward, while in the present month the traffic amounted to 1,849 7½ tons

Gunny bags ... ... Tons 42 86

Owing to the cheapness of the raw material, and the want of orders from home, mill made bags are under selling hand made gunnies for packing purposes A local demand, however, for the latter still exists

Jute Tons 2,301 87

During the month there has been a fair demand for loose jute; but business in baled jute has been at a discount.

Miscellaneous .. .. Tons 832 28

Machinery, stores, &c, are still coming forward to meet the extensive requirements of the numerous tea gardens and other local industries.

Piece goods .. . Tons 172 93

Though the spring season has not fairly opened yet, enquiry from the mofussil markets is said to be good.

Sugar . ... Tons 33 24

Nothing is reported doing in this staple

Seeds . .. Tons 107 86

There has been fair enquiry for linseed, and the market closes firm with plenty of buyers In the other descriptions nothing is doing

Tea . ... Tons 102 18

For *common Pekoes* and *medium Broken Pekoes* there was an active enquiry at an advance of one anna per pound on previous quotations.

Tobacco ... ... Tons 124 77

The demand both from the Rangoon and local markets continues.

Decreases

Ginger ... ... Tons 25 54

There is no demand for this staple

Railway material ... . Tons 1,600·80

The usual quantity of coal for the Locomotive Department was not carried during the month, and stores and machinery for the A. B. Railway have almost all passed up

Salt . . . . Tons 208·07

The reduced telescopic rate of ½ to ¾ pie per maund per mile introduced last December has apparently had the effect of overstocking local markets, and thus retarding despatches until the surplus supply is sold off.

G. S. Leonard, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Traffic Superintendent's Office, *Saidpur, the 28th April* 1885.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the 5 weeks ending 28th March 1885, as compared with the same period of 1884.

Staples	1885		1884.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight	Weight.	Freight.	Weight	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs	Mds	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Animals, living — Horses, ponies, and mules	No 54	21,136	No. 81	1,378			No. 27	242
Animals, living — Cattle	,, 68	16	,, 29	198	No 39		...	182
Animals, living — Sheep and goats	,, 3,527	2,492	,, 1,953	1 709	,, 1,574	783	...	
Animals, living — Other kinds							...	
Horse	7,474	5,700	7,516	5,013	...		42	313
Canes and rattans	199	347	186	345	13	2		
Caoutchouc (Indian rubber)	25	9	17	10	8			1
Chinese and Japanese ware	236	553	223	488	14	34		
Coal and coke, up	8,48 147	3 21 678	9,79 191	4,46 847			1 31 044	1,19,169
Ditto, down	26 05 055	5 88 070	29,00 946	5,99,220			2,95,890	31,280
Cotton, raw	1,34,009	1,55 671	1,61 473	1,53,694		2,187	7,464	
Cotton, manufactured — Twist and yarn (European)	12 058	18,785	16 097	14 940	1,961	845		269
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	8,094	4,150	8,028	4,270	6			
Cotton, manufactured — Piece goods (European)	1,78 135	2,19,112	1,65 941	2 17,924	12,194	198		
Cotton, manufactured — Ditto (Indian)	17,415	12,746	18 324	13,664			909	218
Drugs and medicines — Asafœtida	725	221	412	256			87	36
Drugs and medicines — Other sorts of tent creating	2,070	2,067	1 677	1,888	393	179		
Drugs and medicines — Intoxicating drugs (other than opium &c., arsenic, bhang, ganja, and churus &c)	2,115	1,589	1,360	1,290	755	299		
Dyeing materials — Indigo	1,079	892	797	680	282	103		
Dyeing materials — Madder or manjit	81	82	120	70		13	39	
Dyeing materials — Safflower	1 523	1 236	2,041	1,071		165	520	
Dyeing materials — Turmeric	12 981	8,647	11,550	8 929	841			282
Dyeing materials — Other kinds	15 188	12 402	12,465	9 903	2,723	2,579		
Earthenwares and porcelain	1 329	2 726	1 400	2 893			71	167
Fibrous products — Jute, raw	2 124	1,074	3 873	1,442			1,749	168
Fibrous products — Do., manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	99,329	56,613	69,554	41,334	29,764	15 279		
Fibrous products — Other fibres, raw	6 436	2 931	5 577	3,092	859			621
Fibrous products — Ditto, manufactured	4 007	1 756	2 824	789	1 183	967		
Fruits & Nuts — Cocoanuts	8 076	12 745	7 414	12,278	1,263	117		
Fruits & Nuts — All other kinds	72 915	20 005	31 010	25 071	1,905	982		
Grain & Pulses — Wheat	2 81 736	1 01 087	1,86 124	74,037	75 210	28 950		
Grain & Pulses — Gram and pulses	1 78 016	59 442	1,65 056	45 472	12 960	13,970		
Grain & Pulses — Rice husked	4,10 190	78 477	4 80 240	1 15 647			70,110	37,080
Grain & Pulses — Do unhusked	13 304	1 992	14 524	1 812			1 220	180
Grain & Pulses — Other rain and spring crops	2,70 614	62 777	2 81,094	69,887			31,080	7,110
Gums and resins	5 371	2 767	4 843	2 [illegible]	528	134		
Hides & Skins — Hides of cattle	1,13 362	72 678	79 580	47 [illegible]	33 782	25 [illegible]		
Hides & Skins — Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	19,274	10,052	11,840	7,510	7,434	2,536		
Horns	1 020	1 120	2 248	1 411			616	291
Lac — Lac dye	83	92	70	51	4	1		
Lac — Do shell	23,815	22 188	15 875	16 511	7 990	5,677		
Lac — Do stick and other kinds	20 419	6 095	19 [illegible]	6 209	1,045			197
Leather — Leather, unmanufactured	1 453	2 701	1 589	[illegible]			136	377
Leather — Ditto, manufactured	3 154	4,490	2 914	4 033	200	464		
Liquors	14 953	15,518	17,071	18 181			2,118	2,663
Mats	700	447	929	[illegible]	271	157		
Metals and manufactures of — Brass and copper	43 765	42 780	37 638	38 050	6,127	4,730		
Metals and manufactures of — Iron	1,05 988	90,998	1,12 762	91 870			7 854	2,868
Metals and manufactures of — Other metals	7 965	7 378	6 265	6 661	1 702	717		
Oils	20 081	16 607	16 470	9, 12	3 [illegible]	7,595		
Opium	58 176	59 073	4 810	[illegible]	53 [illegible]	52 457		
Paints and colours	3 221	3 545	3 157	[illegible]	64	3		
Provisions — Ghee	31,058	27 433	27 [illegible]	28 [illegible]	3,947	1,507		
Provisions — Other kinds	6 274	7,980	6 597	9 025			319	636
Railway materials, Construction Account	5 81 617	18 851	3 36 [illegible]	9 3 2	2 45 414	8,929		
Ditto ditto Foreign	3 15,445	1 51 648	2 17 224	1,60 [illegible]	1,30 621			27,015
Salt	8 19 211	3,08 522	5 [illegible] 0	1,68,018	2 55,151	44,504		
Saltpetre, &c — Saltpetre	1 08 008	45 782	1 16 292	5 074			8,134	7 282
Saltpetre, &c — Other saline substances	29 509	6 915	30 243	7 [illegible]			644	394
Seeds — Oil seeds — Linseed	3 56 029	1,95 986	2 33 130	81,495	1,20,890	44 100		
Seeds — Oil seeds — Mustard and rape	3 91 518	1 17,110	7,28 558	2,37 [illegible]			3,35 040	1,20 440
Seeds — Oil seeds — Til or ainjelly	50 712	12 881	68 222	16 [illegible]			7 480	3,530
Seeds — Oil seeds — Other oil seeds	90 356	6 262	40 [illegible]	5 912		350	10,540	
Seeds — Other seeds — Indigo seed	51,226	16,819	43,610	16,489	7,610	2 320		
Seeds — Other seeds — Tea seed								
Seeds — Other seeds — Other kinds	34 960	12 980	32 050	12 096	2,310	290		
Silk — Raw, raw	2,366	2,040	2,692	2,507		133	126	
Silk — Do manufactured (European)							212	186
Silk — Do., ditto (Indian)	74	60	286	243				
Spices	33 140	23 192	22 791	15 005	12,347	8 059		
Stone and marble	1,33,972	23,878	87 703	13 459	46,179	9,419		
Sugar — Sugar, refined	2 40 589	64,503	2 14 [illegible]	66 630	25 766			2,127
Sugar — Do unrefined	2,47,476	51 493	1,88,737	33,975	58,739	17,917		
Tea — Tea, Indian	1,048	2 966	1,645	2,204	3	162		
Tea — Do, Foreign	484	61	1,656	211			1,170	150
Tobacco	42,741	26 949	16,287	8,717	26 454	18,232		
Wood — Timber	66 749	13,708	55,523	11 498	11,226	1,202		
Wood — Firewood	98 764	4,047	98 [illegible]	7,141			29,296	3,094
Wool — Wool raw	1 389	1,969	1 [illegible]	1,096	291	215		
Wool — Do., manufactured (European)								
Wool — Wool manufactured (Indian)	1 083	902	1,018	897	65	5		
Wool — Shawls								
All other articles of merchandise	4 27 921	2,67 814	2,71,234	2 24 883	1,56 687	42 931		
Government stores	43, 10	74 808	23 [illegible]	35 173	2 [illegible]	39,281		
Minerals	1,49 114	29 956	86,670	18,601	63 438	11,355		
Total	99 08 471	32,23,435	93 58,629	31 74,975	14 33,732	4,17,965	3,83,890	3,69,445

N. St.L Carter,
Traffic Manager.

General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during the month ended 28th March 1885.

INCREASES.

Opium.—The increase in this commodity is attributable to a larger quantity having been manufactured than in March 1884, the poppy crop being an unusually good one this year.

Salt.—This is due to heavy despatches having been made from Howrah to the Patna and Behar districts and to Oudh.

Wheat.—Improved demand for export accounts for the increase in this staple.

Hides and Skins.—A good supply attended with brisk demand and low prices caused an active market and led to the increase in these commodities.

Tobacco.—This increase is accounted for by a better crop and demand.

Minerals.—The increase was principally in lime despatched from Ranegunge to Hajeepore and Patna for the Gunduk bridge and to Howrah for the port works.

Government Stores.—Heavy despatches of stores by the various Military Departments to the Punjab led to this increase.

Sugar.—A better sugarcane crop and an active demand from stations on the Rajputana-Malwa and Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railways account for the increase in this staple.

DECREASES.

Coal.—The heavy decrease in both the upwards and downwards coal traffic is due to want of demand from the foreign Railways and for trade and brick-burning purposes.

Rice (husked and unhusked).—Partial failure of the rice crop in the Beerbhoom district is assigned as the cause of this decrease.

Saltpetre.—This decrease is attributable to a rise in sea freights which restricted all business.

Seeds.—A dull market at Calcutta and want of supplies are the reasons for the decrease in seeds.

Railway Material, Foreign.—There has been an increase in weight and a decrease in earnings, and this is due to the despatches having been for shorter distances this year than in 1884.

N. St.L. CARTER, *Traffic Manager.*

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 10*th May* 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P.	Mds S.	Rs. A P.	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	816,884	2,72,206 13 0	28,66,767 10	7,90,486 13 11	26,076 1 1	10,87,831 11 0	66,[illegible]	830,730	396,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway		180 13 8	823 10 6	15 15 8	720 7 4		.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	3,915,623	40,06,631 12 6	4,11,90,590 20	1,04,12,976 9 9	2,92,963 7 4	1,56,12,665 13 1	*1,129,897	*1,810,045½	2,939,936½
Total for 18 weeks	4,126,607	61,78,830 9 9	4,40,77,187 30	1,12,03,467 6 8	3,17,279 8 5	1,67,00,567 8 1	1,195,1[illegible]	1,940,775½	3,144,926
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	226,768	2,38,642 9 11	28,05,387 0	7,41,194 9 3	21,437 2 0	10,01,274 8 2	62,541	126,652	188,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	...	158 1 6		491 6 4	14 3 3	663 5 1	.. ..	.....	.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,077,682½	46,24,469 10 1	4,79,23,809 30	1,22,28,611 4 0	3,23,827 15 9	1,71,76,908 14 4	1,127,430	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]

* Miles 6,160 added to Coaching and 159 deducted from Merchandise being differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 19th April 1885.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	10,01,274	663	1,509½	10,87,853	720	1,5 9½	44 83,722	2.970	1 5 9½	47,3[illegible],295	3,135	2,48,574	...

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	9,520	6 ,90 11 0	93 465 20	6 673 10 0	62 2 0	13,4 26 7 0	1,533	861	2,394
Or per mile of railway	167	109 15 8	1,634 10	116 10 9	1 1 4	237 11 9			
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	216,971	1,20,[illegible] 11 0	10,38,942 0	65,291 13 0	1,170 0 0	1,87 405 8 0	23,390½	14,484½	42,881
Total for 18 weeks	226 400	1,27,285 0 0	11 28,807 30	71 905 7 0	1,231 2 0	2,00,421 15 0	22 923½	15,345½	45,275
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,511	4,815 11 11	48,521 0	4,151 7 0	97 9 0	9,067 11 11	1,619	775	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	184	84 3 1	848 20	72 10 1	1 11 3	158 8 5			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	213,140½	1,14,154 3 5	7,85,512 30	56 920 0 3	1 445 12 6	1,71,843 14 8	30,556	14,280	45,136

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	9,020	159	57½	13,026	228	57½	47,896	832	57½	54,020	946	6,206	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,239	559 10 0	23,991 20	996 8 0	37 14 0	1,574 0 0	138	177	315
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	29 4 10	.....	78 0 8	2 2 6	114 8 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	38,694	6,797 6 0	2,23,221 20	8,815 8 0	317 10 9	16,070 0 9	2,857½	2,857½	5,715
Total for 18 weeks ..	40,814	7,157 0 0	2,49,213 20	9,451 14 0	355 5 9	17,644 0 9	3,019½	3,034½	6,054
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	3,196½	329 13 6	27,063 20	1,861 13 0	161 14 0	2,073 0 6	65	994	959
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	16 2 6	.....	113 7 9	15 2 6	172 12 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	46,622½	3,199 6 6	2,26,463 0	9,166 15 0	314 15 9	18,082 3 3	2,770	5,163½	5,933

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	2,074	173	18	1,374	115	18	6,433	340	18	5,301	442	... ..	1,132

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs A. P	Mds S	Rs A. P	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4,077	5 294 4 0	85 809 10	3 762 5 9	128 10 0	9,189 3 0	1 135½	1,100½	2,4
Or per mile of railway		71 1 0		50 3 9	1 12 6	1.3 1 3	..	..	..
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	98,996	69,604 2 0	15,01,801 20	71,230 0 3	2,401 11 3	1,63,435 13 6	16,686½	21,501½	38,2
Total for 18 weeks	103,073	94,898 6 0	15,91,609 30	74,992 6 0	2,530 5 3	1,72,625 1 3	18,014½	22,602	40 7
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	5,813	5,089 5 10	57 810 10	3,554 14 0	113 0 0	8,729 2 10	849	1,349	2,1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		67 14 7	...	47 11 6	1 8 8	117 2 9		..	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	89,774½	75,907 4 9	10,97 471 0	63,175 6 9	2,135 5 6	1 41 117 15 0	9 708	20,754	30,4

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 3rd May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
74½	8 729	117	74½	9,189	123	74½	37 995	510	74½	44,687	598	6,.49	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	17,036	4,226 0 0	10,980 0	464 1 0	5 0 0	4,697 1 0	1,036	64	1,100
Or per mile of railway ...	.. .	192 2 11	. ....	21 5 10	0 3 6	210 12 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	359,450	96,017 8 0	4,21,573 20	8,969 11 0	113 9 0	1,06,199 13 0	16,545	5,766	22,311
Total for 18 weeks .	376,486	1,02,245 8 0	4,32,553 20	8,467 12 0	128 9 0	1,10,896 13 0	17,579	5,830	23,409

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883:

Receipts for week ending 188 .			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188 .			Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885.			Total increase in 188 .	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	. .	22	4,697	211	.....	. ..	. ..	22	30,933	1,402	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. S	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week .	92,848	25,080 0 0	3,87 722 0	61,508 0 0	6,431 0 0	32,789 0 0	11,327	13,212	24,539
Or per mile of railway ..	399	151 0 0	1,855 0	177 0 0		328 0 0	..	. .	
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,633 839	7,93,711 0 0	45,63,174 0	6,78,176 0 0	1,18,709 0 0	15,50,596 0 0*	198,799	114,632	313,441
Total for 17 weeks 8	1,726,707	8 23 791 0 0	49,35,900 0	6,79,423 0 0	1,25 140 0 0	16,33,393 0 0	210,126	127,845	337,981
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	92,307	25,613 0 0	2,61,200 0	39,440 0 0	5,244 0 0	30,297 0 0	9,232	6,896	16,730
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	397	152 0 0	1,126 0	169 0 0	.	321 0 0	.....	... ..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,588,632	7,39,673 0 0	43,99,225 0	6,63,942 0 0	1,05,049 0 0	15,18,664 0 0	176,262	125,650	301,912

* Audited up to week ending 28th March 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 2nd May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885.			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
233	30,097	344	233	32,709	363	233	3,75,634	1,613	233	4,08,330	1,752	32,696	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	22,945	7,663 0 0	22,224 0	1,496 0 0	25 0 0	9,181 0 0	3,719	1,086	5,076
Or per mile of railway	182	61 0 0	177 0	12 0 0	. . .	73 0 0	....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	374,187	1,48,078 0 0	4,02,806 0	27,806 0 0	536 0 0	1,76,420 0 0*	62,960	21,871	84,831
Total for 17 weeks ..	399,130	1,55,741 0 0	4,25,027 0	29,290 0 0	561 0 0	1,85,601 0 0	66,679	22,957	89,250
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,410	6,283 0 0	13,628 0	1,482 0 0	35 0 0	7,820 0 0	2,703	914	3,679
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	169	50 0 0	108 0	12 0 0	..	62 0 0	....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	317,236	80,660 0 0	2,33,904 0	11,998 0 0	337 0 0	93,680 0 0	33,781	8,867	44,648

* Audited up to week ending 28th March 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 3rd May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 3rd May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd May 1885.			Total increase in 1885-86	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
120	7,320	62	126	9,181	73	118	30,124	255	124	48,659	385	18,535	..

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th April 1885	8,855	0	0
Corresponding week last year	8,169	7	9
Increase	685	8	3
Receipts from 1st January to 25th April 1885	1,14,155	11	0
From 1st January to 20th April 1884	1,15,140	7	2
Decrease	984	12	2
	Miles.		
Miles open week ending 25th April 1885	50¼		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Increase	¼		
	Rs	A.	P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 20th April 1885	174	7	9
Corresponding week last year	163	6	3
Increase	11	1	6

DARJEELING, *the 2nd May* 1885. D PRESTAGE, *for Secy., Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry.*

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday the 21st March 1885

Description of Traffic	Number of Passengers. Week ending 22nd March 1884.	Number of Passengers. Week ending 21st March 1885.	Week ending 22nd March 1884.	Week ending 21st March 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
Coaching Traffic—			Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P
First class passengers	59	38½	499 6 3	548 3 3	48 13 3	
Second ditto	166	87½	700 0 0	617 11 3		82 4 9
Third ditto	828	413½	1,063 4 3	933 3 0		1.8 1 3
Passengers' luggage			603 3 0	247 3 6		355 15 6
Dogs, &c.			2 0 0	3 8 0	1 8 0	
Parcels			244 12 0	256 8 0	11 12 0	
Special trains						
Corpse						
Postal subsidy for carriage of mails						
Miscellaneous			0 5 6			0 5 6
Total			3,102 14 9	2,608 5 0	62 1 3	556 11 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable						
Total Coaching Receipts			3 102 14 9	2,608 5 0	62 1 3	556 11 0
Goods Traffic—	1884. Mds. Srs.	1885. Mds. Srs				
Merchandise, general	4,248 10	6,297 20	2,119 4 0	3,844 4 0	725 0 0	
Railway materials for construction						
Coal — For the public	38 0	177 0	16 0 0	66 6 0	50 6 0	
Coal — For the Railway (construction only)						
Coal — For the Revenue (Locomotive Department)	2,093 0	623 0	494 4 0	113 7 0		380 13 0
Revenue stores	36 0	30 0	6 9 0	4 6 0		2 3 0
Ballast trains						
Live-Stock—						
Ordinary						
Rents and demurrage, wharfage storage, &c.						
Miscellaneous				2 8 0	2 8 0	
Total			2,636 1 0	4,030 15 0	777 14 0	383 0 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable						
Total Goods Receipts			2,636 1 0	4,030 15 0	777 14 0	383 0 0
Total Coaching and Goods earnings			6,738 15 9	6,639 4 0	839 15 3	939 11 0

Description of Traffic	Week ending 22nd March 1884.	Week ending 21st March 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Total Coaching and Goods earnings brought forward	6,738 15 9	6,639 4 0	839 15 3	939 11 0
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages)	62 3 0	36 13 0	..	25 6 0
Rents				
Use of stations jointly occupied				
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods, &c.				
Miscellaneous				
Total	62 3 0	36 13 0		
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Sundry Receipts	62 3 0	36 13 0		25 6 0
Total for the week	6,801 2 9	6,676 1 0	839 15 3	964 1 9
Amount for previous 11 weeks of half-year	63,962 4 5	61,171 11 0	11,583 1 10	14,374 5 3
Total for 12 weeks	70,643 7 2	67,849 12 0	12,423 1 1	15,338 13 0
Length of line open	50	50½	½	
	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
Average receipts per week, for 12 weeks	5,836 13 11	5,654 2 6		32 11 7
Receipts per mile open week ending 21st March 1885	136 0 5	131 9 5		4 6 11
Average receipts per mile open per week, for 12 weeks	116 11 10	111 6 7		5 5 3

Office of the Secretary, Darjeeling: *Dated 28th April 1885.*

W. Stevenson.
Secretary

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REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 20 of 1885.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE CESS YEAR 1883-84.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS.

Darjeeling, the 5th May 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on Road and Public Works Cess operations for the cess year 1883-84.

Read again—

The Report for 1882-83 and the Resolution recorded upon it.

As in the preceding year, the Public Works cess was levied at the maximum rate in all districts where the Act is in force, and the road cess at maximum rates in all districts except Backergunge, where it was levied at half rates. The following statement compares the results of the year with those of the three preceding years :—

	Demand.			Balances.			Defalcations.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81 ..	69,14,897	9,22,461	78,36,936	10,60,936	1,04,876	11,01,192	17,992	11,73,039	14·9
1881-82	70,10,870	11,71,826	81,82,696	9,54,518	1,96,223	11,47,651	19,961	11,96,180	14·6
1882-83	72,10,251	11,46,256	84,56,507	10,60,289	1,77,790	11,96,729	27,910	11,96,769	13·7
1883-84	72,72,897	12,60,273	85,30,969	13,56,773	2,64,126	16,24,974	25,988	15,92,961	18·4

has, with the exception of one pergunnah, been completed. Summary valuations have been resorted to most sparingly during the year.

7. The Board have again submitted a table showing for each district the number of estates and tenures assessed, and the number of recorded shareholders. Although endeavours were made during the year to supply more accurate information than that furnished in the preceding year, the statistics are admittedly imperfect, and must be accepted with great caution. The figures include only estates and tenures assessed with cess; and it follows therefore that all revenue-paying estates situated within the boundaries of municipalities, all revenue-free estates of which the value is less than five rupees, and all tenures of less than a hundred rupees annual value, are excluded from the statement. Such as the statement is, it shows that the total number of estates in the Province is 262,254, and the number of recorded proprietors is 1,211,519, giving on an average 4·6 shareholders to every estate. In Monghyr the number of shareholders to an estate is 10·2, while in the adjoining districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah and Maldah the numbers are only 3·0, 2·9 and 2·1 respectively. No inference of any practical value can be drawn from such varying proportions. The figures also show a total number of 1,181,218 tenures, or an average throughout the whole of Bengal of 4·5 tenures to every estate. Detailed criticism of the figures at present available would lead to no useful result.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor again desires to express his acknowledgments to the Board for the efficient supervision exercised by them during the year over this branch of the Administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution, and of the Board's Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered further that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, and copies of the Resolution and of the Board's Report to the Appointment and Revenue Departments of the Government of Bengal for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

ENDOWMENT IN AID OF MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION MADE BY SYED KAZI REZA HOSSEIN AND OTHERS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT - EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1885.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following papers :—

Proposal by Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, his sister and sister-in-law, to assign an estate named Sheikpoora, in the Patna district, for education of Mahomedan youths.

Letter from the Commissioner of Patna, No 3506, dated 13th May 1884, and enclosures.

Letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 581T—G, dated the 4th June 1884.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 5613, dated 20th July 1884.

Endorsement to the Commissioner of Patna, No. 1571T—G, dated the 15th August 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner of Patna, No. 8766, dated 16th December 1884, and enclosure.

Letter to the Commissioner of Patna, No. 49, dated 26th January 1885.

Letter from the Commissioner of Patna, No. 235G, dated 15th April 1885, and enclosure

Syed Kazi Reza Hossein, a resident of the Patna City, and two ladies of his family have offered to devote an estate named Sheikpoora, in the district of Patna, as an endowment towards education of Mahomedan youths in English. The Kazi possesses a three-fourths share in the estate, the value of his share being estimated at Rs. 24,000, and the annual income, after paying the Government revenue, road cess, and the collection expenses, amounting to Rs. 1,200. The ladies own a fourth share worth Rs. 8,000. The annual income of their share, after paying the necessary expenses, is valued at about Rs. 400.

2. There was at first some uncertainty as to the terms of the documents by which the wishes of the donors might be effected, but now it has been agreed that the Kazi shall remain *mutwali* or trustee of the endowment till his death, and that during his lifetime he shall have power to expend the annual profits of the estate in the promotion of education among Mahomedan students. After his death the Government shall become trustee, and shall thenceforward be bound to devote the funds of the endowment to the objects declared in the deed, but with a discretion as regards the method which from time to time may be deemed best calculated to give effect to those objects The Government shall also have full power, after the kazee's death, to sell the property and to convert the proceeds into Government securities, if it considers it necessary to do so, to be held as a trust fund known by the donors' names, the interest being appropriated for the award of scholarships and prizes in the manner proposed in the trust deed.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts with much pleasure the assignment, on the conditions specified, of the estate Sheikpoora in aid of Mahomedan education, and desires that his cordial thanks may be conveyed to Syed Kazi Reza Hossein and the ladies who join with him in establishing this endowment, for their public spirit and liberality.

The Principal of the Patna College will administer the Fund, to be formed of the sum made over by the Kazi during his lifetime As desired by the donors, the value of the scholarships to be established will be decided by Government, and the Director of Public Instruction should now submit a report on this point in communication with the Principal of the Patna College.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DETERIORATION OF THE CHANNELS OF THE HOOGHLY.

No. 446, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1885.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, General Department,
To—The Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.

In forwarding, for the consideration of the Port Commissioners and for report, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 14th February 1885, from Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Company, on the subject of the deterioration of the channels of the river Hooghly, I am directed to say that the first point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have the opinion of the Commissioners is whether the channels have really deteriorated. Sir Rivers Thompson understands that in some years there is less water over the bars than in others, and that during the current year they have been unusually shoal. He particularly desires, therefore, to ascertain whether the state of things prevailing this year is unprecedented, whether it is likely to be permanent, or whether an improvement may reasonably be looked for.

2. In giving their reply to the points mentioned above, the Commissioners' attention is specially requested to the possible effects on the river channels of the reclamations on the Howrah foreshore, so far as they affect the volume of tidal water passing up and down the river.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor would also take this opportunity of asking the Commissioners whether they have in contemplation any further reclamation or river improvement schemes either at Howrah or on any part of the river banks, and he desires, should any such plans be in contemplation, that he may be favoured with a statement of them in their entirety. It seems to him very desirable that at this juncture Government should be in possession of a complete statement of the Commissioners' views in this direction, and that no detailed plans should afterwards be proposed which do not find a place on the general scheme.

No. 447, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1885.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department,
To—The Port Officer, Calcutta.

In forwarding for report the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 14th February 1885, from Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., on the subject of the deterioration of the channels of the river Hooghly, I am directed to state that the first point on which the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have your opinion is whether the channels have really deteriorated. It is understood that in some years the bars are shoaler than in others, and that during the current year they have been unusually shoal. You are particularly requested therefore to state whether the state of things is unprecedented, whether it is likely to be permanent, or whether any improvement may reasonably be looked for.

No. 1277, dated Calcutta, the 30th March 1885.

From—Captain A. W. Stiffe, R.M., Port Officer, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 447 of 21st ultimo, and in reply to report that these representations as to the state of the river Hooghly are raised periodically on what appears to me entirely insufficient grounds.

2. In connection with this subject, I beg to refer to a Government of Bengal's Resolution No. 2162, dated 30th July 1877, commenting on a very elaborate report by Colonel Stewart, and to submit the following remarks.

Para. 22 of the Resolution. I concur in the remarks of the Government that "it is clear the approaches to the port have not detorated during the last half century. It is an historical fact, as stated in Colonel Stewart's report, that 40 years ago a draught of 17 feet was thought to be the extreme limit of safety for a vessel proceeding from Calcutta to sea."

3. In paragraph 211 of Colonel Stewart's report, it is stated "that, in the evidence taken by the Committee of 1884, the pilots seem to consider that 24 feet draught was the maximum, and that vessels of that draught could *only* be taken up or down the river under *most favourable* circumstances." The Committee of 1872-73 mentions that "several vessels of 24 feet draught had lately visited the port." This, I would point out, was mentioned apparently as an exceptional kind of occurrence.

4. I beg to submit a list of ships detained in the river or "neaped" for want of water for the last four years. The number appears to fluctuate according to the year, but is not a large item. No doubt there is, *indirectly*, delay owing to vessels of heavy draught having to wait and start from Calcutta at springs during the low season; or inconvenience owing to such vessels as start on fixed dates being restricted as to draught.

1881-82	...	1
1882-83	...	7
1883-84	...	0
1884-85	...	7

5. I further submit a diagram showing the number of ships over 21 feet draught passing up or down the river since 1875-76, showing the large increase, especially in the heavier draughts. Only seven years ago the total number of vessels over 24 feet was only 19 during the year, and it is now made a cause of complaint that such vessels are detained during neap tides.

6. I would observe that the remedy is in the hands of the ship-owners themselves: there is no necessity whatever to build ships of this excessive draught, especially for this river. The largest vessel in port draws only 23 feet when deeply laden, and vessels should be designed with some regard to the trade they are intended for.

7. The two diagrams* attached show the comparative depth of water in the best track over the two principal bars for the last five years, each year being in different colours. They show a constantly changing depth, but it cannot be said there is any deterioration.

* Not printed in the Gazette

8. To talk (as in the letter from Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Company) about dredging channels through quicksand is highly unpractical: the present channels not only change in *depth* continually, but in *position* in the river, according to the seasons, and to attempt to deal *directly* with them is as impossible as to pump all the water out of the river.

9. There is, in my opinion, no prospect of the river seriously deteriorating within any period we are called on to consider practically. If large areas are reclaimed in the port or higher reaches, and the amount of tidal water passing up and down thereby diminished, it is a question whether prejudicial effect on the bars lower down the river may not result.

List of Vessels neaped in the river Hooghly from 1881-82 *to* 1884-85.

	Vessels.	Inward or outward.	From	To	Draught of water.	Number of days detained
			1881-82.			
1	Steamer *City of Agra* ..	Inward ..	8th April 1881 ...	16th April 1881 ...	22' 0"	2
1			1882-83.			
1	Ship *Abana*	Outward ..	29th January 1883	10th February 1883 ..	21' 0"	12
2	.. *Anglo-India*	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	22' 0"	12
3	.. *Achilles*	Ditto ...	14th February	21st Ditto .. .	22' 0"	7
4	Steamer *Galatia*	Inward .	1st March	6th March .. .	22' 0"	5
5	Ship *Wm. Douglas*	Outward	15th	20th	21' 0"	5
6	.. *Argus*	Ditto ..	16th	21st	22' 0"	5
7	.. *Candahar*	Inward ...	17th	22nd	21' 7"	5
7			1883-84.			
			Nil.			
			1884-85.			
1	Ship *H. L. Carthew*	Inward ...	6th February 1885 ...	12th February 1885 ...	22' 0"	6
2	Steamer *City of Agra*	Ditto ...	7th	14th	22' 0"	7
3	Ship *Blackwall*	Ditto ...	11th March	18th March	22' 0"	7
4	Steamer *Queen of Beauty*	Ditto ...	11th	18th	21' 0"	7
5	Ship *Crucible*	Ditto ...	16th	Ditto	22' 0"	2
6	Steamer *City of Edinburgh*	Ditto ...	18th	23rd	22' 0"	5
7	Ship *Shelly Hall*	Ditto ...	19th	26th	22' 0"	7
7						

A. W. STEWART, *Capt.*, I.M.;
Port Officer of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PORT OFFICE,
The 20th March 1885.

No. 137, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1885.

From—W. Duff Bauer, Esq., C.E., Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 446, dated the 21st February, forwarding a copy of a letter, dated the 14th idem, from Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Company, on the subject of the deterioration of the channels of the river.

2. I now beg to state, for the information of Government, that a regular survey of the Port is being made, and as soon as it is completed it will be submitted together with the surveys that were made by Colonel Stewart in 1875, and a comparison of the charts will show at a glance the changes which have been produced on the channels by the works on the Howrah foreshore. For the present, however, I am in a position to state that the direct effect of those works has been the clearing away to a great extent of the "chur" which formerly existed in the middle of the river and extended from below the East Indian Railway station to Fort Point. Prior to the construction of the spurs on the Howrah foreshore, the "chur," above alluded to, was dry at low water, but now boats can pass over it freely at all stages of the tide

3. In connection with the survey which is being made, a preliminary report has been submitted by Lieutenant Petley, the Deputy Conservator, and I beg to enclose a copy for the information of Government.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th March 1885.

From—Lieut. E. W. Petley, R. N., Deputy Conservator of Port Approaches,
To—The Vice-Chairman to the Port Commissioners.

In reply to your question as to whether the navigable channels of the Hooghly river show any marked difference this year as compared with former years, I have carefully taken up the movements of the Moyapore and James' and Mary's bars, taking these obstructions as my standard by which to reply to your question. These places are known to change and shift so often that special men are employed daily to report on the alterations, and for this reason I have made them the basis for my answer.

I have plotted the maximum and minimum water over the bars at both places since the year 1865-66, and then again plotted the least water in the best track across these bars, that is, the least water a vessel ever had to cross over with throughout each year. From these calculations I find that in both the James' and Mary's and Moyapore bars the water in the rains appear in former years to have scoured the channels deeper than at present, but the uniform height of the bars in the dry season more especially on the James' and Mary's, are now more even and slightly deeper than 10 to 15 years ago, so that on these facts alone I am of opinion that their is fair ground for supposing that the bed of the Hooghly river has not deteriorated as compared with former years, nor have its changes been any greater than other rivers composed and formed of the same material as the Hooghly

Below Diamond Harbour the channels as they now exist, as compared with those of former years, are unrecognisable, and to thoroughly work up the extensive changes that have happened would take up a very great deal of time; but it is within the recollection of some of our present pilots that vessels were neaped in the Gasper, there being only about 11 feet anywhere at the entrance to the river, and then again higher up the river was barred, and a small cut across the river opened out, called the Lloyd's channel, with only about 11 to 12 feet in it, and vessels crossing and getting be-calmed stood a very good chance of being wrecked on account of the direction of the channel.

Again, the inner and outer Rangafulla channels, which had been used for a number of years, was finally closed for big ships in 1873. These channels had always been a great source of anxiety to the pilots on account of the frequent and sudden changes.

The few instances I have quoted of course afford a very slight insight into the alterations of the river channels, but at present, below Diamond Harbour, we have a fine and steady channel called the Bellary opened in 1872, when the Rangafulla was closed; then follows the Hooghly, Jellingham, and Dredge, all broad channels with plenty water; the Auckland channel next follows with a bar formed last year with 15 to 16 feet in it; then comes Saugor Roads, and lastly the Gasper channel, with 21 feet least water in it.

Comparing the present charts of the river with the former ones, I find nothing to lead me to consider that the river is deteriorating. Annual fluctuations in any particular channel will occur always more or less frequently, but when one channel closes another opens out, which is fully exemplified when the Rangafulla closed and the Bellary opened, or when the Eastern bar of the James and Mary closed the Western bar opened out, and was used for navigating the larger ships.

[illegible] appears to me that [illegible] by any way reducing the volume of tidal water [illegible] the channel. The above [illegible] have been undertaken [illegible] the area of [illegible] has improved and stabilized, and we may later on reasonably expect a still further improvement in the carriage of the channel.

The sectional area of the river at the Hooghly Bridge, opposite East Indian Railway Steamer and Government Dockyard, have been worked out with the available data at hand, and the results show as follows, taking the calculations from mean high water for the year, viz., 16 above Kidderpore dock sill :—

Hooghly Bridge.		*East Indian Railway.*		*Government Dockyard.*	
	Sq. ft.		Sq. ft		Sq ft.
1879 ...	60,098	1879 ...	67,036	1879 ...	65,267
1885 ...	65,208	1885 ...	72,025	1885 ...	68,383

N. These figures have been calculated by first plotting the sections and then working them out by Simpson's rule for finding the area of irregular figures; and in which Mr. Soutter of your office was good enough to check and verify them.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

The 14th May 1885.—The following Notice is republished for general information.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons proposing to make a pilgrimage to Mecca are hereby warned that they will be required by the Turkish Government to perform quarantine for at least 10 days on the Island of Camaran before being allowed to go on to Jeddah, during which period the pilgrims will have to provide for all their expenses. They should, therefore, make certain, in taking their passages, that the steamer starts so as to arrive at Jeddah in time for the Haj, after making due allowance for the detention at Camaran. During the quarantine at Camaran the Turkish Government require the pilgrims to pay certain fees, besides arranging for their own provisions, and ships which have evaded quarantine are not allowed to land their pilgrims at Jeddah.

Pilgrims are, therefore, warned that before starting they should see that they have sufficient funds for the expenses of quarantine and of the Haj, and for their journey back to India. The Mahomedan Vice-Consul at Jeddah, Abdur Ruzzak, suggests that each pilgrim should have at least Rs. 300 with him when he leaves India, after having paid his passage to Jeddah. No pecuniary assistance can be obtained from the British authorities at Jeddah.

Intending pilgrims should apply to the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, and to the Port Officer at other ports for information as to the latest safe date for sailing.

HOME DEPARTMENT,
SANITARY,
Simla, the 3rd July 1884.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th May 1885.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
1	Burdwan, May 16 '85	1·45	Weather—seasonable. Rain has improved prospects. Price of rice is falling being now 12 to 17 seers per rupee A rather serious outbreak of cholera occurred at Asansole.
	Kulna	1·35	
	Cutwa	0·74	
	Ranegunge	0·24	
2	Bankoora, „ 16 „	1·10	Weather—days hot, nights cool. Prospects of standing crops have been materially improved by the recent rain. Cotton plants are flowering *Til* and indigo are doing well. Fields are being prepared for next crops. Price of rice shows a tendency to rise in some stations. Public health good.
	Bishenpore	1·18	
	Sonamukhi	0·40	
	Indas	0·58	
	Mallara	0·76	
	Kotalpore	0·38	
	Khatra	0·19	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 16 „	0·12	Weather generally fine with one or two light showers. Ploughing for paddy is going on. Prices have not materially changed. Cholera is prevalent. Water scarce.
	Rampore Hat	0·63	
4	Midnapore, „ 16 „	2·82	Weather—seasonable. Land is being cultivated and in places sown with paddy. Outturn of *boro* paddy is average Public health fairly good.
5	Hooghly, „ 16 „	0·50	Weather—seasonable Ploughing is now going on vigorously. Prospects generally good, Prices do not fall Public health fair
	Serampore	4·66	
	Jehanabad	0·45	
	Howrah, „ 16 „	1·53	Weather very hot State and prospects of crops everywhere satisfactory Public health good
	Oolooberiah	1·94	
	Central Districts.		
6	24-Perghs. May 18 '85	0·71	Weather—seasonable. Lands are being ploughed, and sowing of early paddy has commenced Public health is generally good.
7	Nuddea, „ 18 „	0·77	Weather hot Sowing of paddy is going on Agricultural prospects on the whole are promising Cholera reported in the Chuadanga sub-division.
	Kooshtea	0·62	
	Meherpur	0·59	
	Chooadanga	1·28	
	Rana, hat	1·10	
8	Khoolna, „ 16 „	4·05	Weather—hot with occasional storms Ploughing and sowing are going on well Public health good
9	Jessore, „ 18 „	3·01	Weather—seasonable The rain has done much good, and cultivation of land for sowing *aus* paddy is rapidly progressing In the Narail sub-division *boro* paddy is being reaped; sowings of *aus* paddy nearly completed in the Bongaon sub-division Public health improved.
	Jhenidah	2·29	
	Magoora	4·37	
	Narail	0·26	
	Bongong	1·80	
10	Moorsheoabad, „ 16 „	1·25	Weather—hot Some *aus* paddy has been sown, and land is being prepared for more; but more rain is urgently wanted Common rice is selling at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee Public health is good.
	Rajshahye Divs.		
11	Dinagepore, May 15 '85	1·03	Weather—a few tracts in the south still want more rain. Cultivation is going on satisfactorily. Rice is selling on an average at 15 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 16 „	0·40	Weather—hot and cloudy Rain has done good, and ploughing and sowing are going on vigorously, but more rain is wanted Public health continues improving, but cases of cholera are still reported.
	Nattore	0·35	
	Nowgong	0·27	
13	Rungpore „ 16 „	3·79	Weather—days hot and nights cool The rain has greatly improved the prospects of crops Cholera is still reported from some parts of the district. Public health otherwise good.
	Nilphamari	2·76	
	Ga banda	3·60	
	Kurigaon	5·49	
14	Bogra, „ 16 „	3·90	Weather—cool The recent rain has greatly facilitated ploughing operations Sowing of *aus* paddy and jute continues. Cholera is still prevalent.
15	Pubna, „ 16 „	0·35	Weather—hot. Seasonable for standing crops. Cholera disappearing.
16	Darjeeling, „ 16 „	3·83	Weather—showery and warmer. Prospects satisfactory. Public health excellent
17	Julpigoree, „ 16 „	0·53	Weather—cloudy with slight rain and occasional high winds. Sowing of early paddy and jute has nearly been completed Cultivation is progressing for late paddy. Prices of food-grains show a tendency to rise. Public health continues good.
	Eastern Districts.		
18	Dacca, May 16 '85	2·83	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of *aman* and *aus* paddy and jute continues *Aman* and *aus* are being harvested. Rain has done a little damage to *Til* and other standing crops in certain parts of the district Prospects of crops generally good Public health generally good.
	Manickgunge	2·53	
	Munshigunge	2·31	
	Narainguage	3·30	
19	Furreedpore, „ 16 „	2·42	Weather—cool with occasional showers. Paddy and jute are being sown. Public health generally good.
	Goalundo	0·10	
	Madaripore	3·13	
20	Backergunge, „ 14 „	1·84	Weather—seasonable; cloudy at intervals with occasional showers. Cultivation of *aus* paddy is going on. Prospects of crops fair. Cholera has abated
	Mymensingh, „ 15 „	2·99	Weather—cool. Prospects of crops good Public health generally good.
21	Jamalpur	1·99	
	Kishoregunge	0·19	
	Netrokona	1·58	

No.	Name of Station.	Week ending	Rainfall during the week.	Weather, state of the crops, and price of grain in the local markets.
	BENGAL.—concld.			
	Eastern Bengal.			
	Chittagong Division.			
24	Chittagong,	May 13	'35	Prospects of crops fair. *Aus* paddy is being sown actively. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease is reported. Cholera continues.
25	Noakhally,	„ 15	„	Weather—frequently cloudy, and occasionally rainy. Harvesting of rabbee crops nearly completed with a very fair outturn. The recent rain has greatly benefited cultivation. Cholera still reported from the interior.
	Patuy		4·26	
			1·02	
26	Tipperah,	„ 14	„	Weather—unsettled, wind and rain alternating with sunshine. Paddy and jute are coming on well. Public health given ground for anxiety in certain parts of the district where cholera is unusually prevalent; cattle-disease is spreading.
	Brahmanbaria		2·14	
	Chandpore		1·27	
			2·00	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	„ 13	„	Weather—cloudy and rainy in the first part of the week. Sowing in *jooms* still continues. Prospects of sugarcane and *aus* paddy good.
			0·21	
	Hill Tipperah,	„ 14	„	Weather—rainy and occasionally stormy. *Joom* cultivation is yet going on here and there in the hills. Plough cultivation for *aman* paddy has commenced in the plains. *Boro* paddy is still being sown. Public health good.
			1·43	
	BEHAR.			
	Patna Division.			
28	Patna,	May 16	'25	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Cutting of *cheena* has commenced; sugarcane looks well; lands are being prepared for sowing of *bhadoi* crops. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in the Behar and Dinapore sub-divisions.
	Behar		0·62	
			1·15	
29	Gya,	„ 16	„	Weather—there have been light showers in various parts of the district, and some thunder-storms, which kept down the temperature for several days. The rain has slightly damaged the grain lying on threshing-floors. Sugarcane is doing well. Prices steady. Public health is unsatisfactory. Fever and small pox are reported.
			0·29	
30	Shahabad,	„ 16	„	Weather—days hot, nights cool and pleasant. Rain has benefited sugarcane and millet. Cholera is reported from places in the Bhubhua and Sasseram sub-divisions.
	Buxar		Drops	
	Sasseram		0·40	
	Bhubhua		0·15	
			0·95	
31	Saran,	„ 16	„	Weather—cool; sometimes cloudy. The late rain has greatly facilitated agricultural operations. More rain is required to keep up ploughing. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	Hurbhunga.		1·87	
32	Muzaffarpore,	„ 16	„	The district has been much benefited by the late rain. Crops already sown are thriving, and lands are being busily prepared for further sowings. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	Hajeepore		1 09	
	Sitamarhi		0 14	
			0 69	
33	Champaran	„ 16	„	Weather—unsettled. The rain that fell during last week has considerably improved agricultural prospects. Prices stationary. Public health fairly good.
			Nil	
34	Monghyr,	May 16	'85	Weather cloudy during the first part of the week, west winds have since set in with great heat. The late rain has been of much benefit, enabling cultivators to prepare their lands for *bhadoi* crops. Prices steady. Public health good.
	Begusarai		0·66	
	Jamui		1 01	
			0·82	
35	Bhagulpore,	„ 16	„	Weather—though the rainfall registered at Banka was insignificant, heavy rain fell in the north of the sub division. The rain has considerably improved prospects. Autumn crops are being sown. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	Banka		1 46	
	Sooposi		0 06	
	Mudhepurah		1·39	
			2 47	
36	Purneah,	„ 16	„	Weather—sultry with westerly winds. Prospects of crops good, but backward. Health fair.
	Kissengunge		0·84	
	Arrareah		2·16	
			0·96	
37	Maldah,	„ 16	„	Weather—generally sultry and very hot, with variable winds. *Boro* paddy is being harvested with fair outturn in most places. Ploughing is going on briskly. Price of common rice ranges from 15 to 18 seers per rupee. Cholera has abated; public health is generally good.
			0·28	
38	Sonthal Pergha.	„ 16	„	Weather—variable. Frequent storms, with a little rain. Sugarcane is being kept alive by irrigation. *Boro* paddy is being harvested with an eight annas outturn. Ploughing is proceeding where rain has fallen. General health good, though cholera and small-pox prevail in places.
	Godda		0·49	
	Rajmahal		0·65	
	Jalitara		1 87	
	Pakour		0 48	
			0 07	
	ORISSA.			
39	Cuttack,	May 15	'85	Weather—cloudy at times with slight rain and high winds. Ploughing is in progress; sowing of paddy has commenced in some places. Price of rice is a little high. Common rice is selling at from 15 to 18 seers per rupee in town. Public health generally good.
			2·82	
	Orissa Tributary Mehals.			
40	Pooree,	„ 14	„	Weather—hot and cloudy with showers of rain. The rain has been favourable for ploughing of lands for sowing *sarad* crops as well as for the sowing of *sarad*. *Dalua* is being harvested. Late *dalua* (*pud*) is in ear. Miscellaneous crops are doing well. Common rice is selling at an average of 21 seers per rupee in the Sudder station, and 21 seers 5 chittacks in the Khurda sub-division. Cases of cholera are reported.
	Khoorda		6·51	
			2·93	
41	Balasore	„ 15	„	Weather—seasonable. The rain has done a great deal of good to ploughing operations which are going on vigorously. Sugarcane crop is promising. Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise public health is good.
			2·12	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.			
42	Hazaribagh,	May 15	'84	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Preparation for sowing of *bhadoi* crops continues. Common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee. General health good.
			0·65	
43	Lohardagga,	„ 16	„	Weather—unsettled. Stormy throughout the week with occasional showers of rain and hail. Heaviest rain fell in the west of the district. Prices show a tendency to rise. Small-pox is still prevalent, but of a very mild type. Eight deaths from cholera is reported from Ranchee.
			0·45	
44	Singbhoom,	„ 15	„	Weather—unseasonable, unsettled and stormy. No crops to report about; general health good.
			0·61	
45	Manbhoom,	„ 15	„	Weather—moderately hot with east winds. Sugarcane is still being planted. Price of common rice is falling. There is some distress in the Barda pergunnah. The mahua crop is a total failure all over the district. Tussa *ddua* is being cut in the Jaypoorsoondi pergunnah, the only part of the district where it grows.
	Gondalpara		0·04	
			2·45	

Published for general information.

J. WARD EVANS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, Secretariat Press,
The 16th May 1885.

Meteorological Report of the Provinces of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	District	Representative station.	Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean variation from normal.	Mean dew point.	Mean humidity.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29·789	29·880	—	Calm, S	3·0	96·2	10th May	70·2	11th May	89·1	74·7	10·2	—	76
		False Point	29·819	29·880	+·076	SW	5·19	86·0	12th „	69·0	11th „	87·2	71·6	7·6	—0·9	69
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·748	29·869	+ 074	SW	7·2	97·0	9th, 10th	69·2	11th „	95·5	72·5	9·9	—0·6	59
	Balasore	Balasore	29·783	29·841	—	SW	17·5	96·9	12th „	69·0	11th „	91·0	72·0	8·2	—	65
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Sangor Island	29·408	29·834	+·055	SW	2·81	90·2	14th „	71·0	9th „	89·0	76·0	6·2	—0·4	76
	South 24 Pergunnahs															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·677	29·826	—	S	11·4	99·2	12th „	69·4	10th „	94·5	73·2	5·9	—	59
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	29·801	29·882	+·056	SW	15·4	96·0	12th „	69·7	9th „	89·4	73·6	6·1	—1·0	69
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·725	29·882	+ 064	N, W	8·0	99·7	14th, 15th	70·5	9th „	95·6	73·5	5·9	—2·6	57
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started.													
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29·675	—	—	WNW	11·9	103·0	14th „	71·5	9th „	99·6	74·9	6·6	—	56
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29·748	29·810	+ 009	SW	9·1	99·2	14th „	69·7	8th „	93·9	72·9	3·2	—4·9	59
	Nuddea	Kishnagore	29·778	—	—	—	—	99·2	12th „	64·5	9th „	93·6	71·5	3·9	—	59
	Jessore	Jessore	29·760	29·832	+·038	SW	7·9	97·5	15th „	68·0	9th „	91·9	73·2	3·6	—3·6	65
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·784	29·874	+·046	S.	9·0	97·1	9th „	70·0	9, 14, & 15th.	83·9	70·9	7·4	—3·0	61
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received.													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29·851*	29·854	—	SW	10·0	97·6	13th „	65·1	9th „	95·2	73·0	7·1	—	64
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	NE	13·5	89·5	9th „	66·9	12th „	82·5	71·7	7·6	—	81
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29·708	—	—	SE	10·3	91·5	15th „	69·0	12th „	89·1	72·5	5·6	—	63
	Dacca	Dacca	29·804	29·827	+·049	SE	8·6	91·2	15th „	69·6	9th „	89·7	72·9	5·3	—2·7	64
	Cummillah	Cummillah	29·761	29·817	—	ESE	10·5	90·4	15th „	68·6	9th „	87·5	71·4	7·3	—	81
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·748	—	—	SE	5·6	96·5	9th „	61·1	11th „	83·4	68·5	7·9	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29·745	?	—	ESE	10·8	98·3	10th „	?	—	89·6	?	?	—	65
		Serajgunge	29·270	29·825	—	ESE	11·6	92·1	11th „	68·3	15th „	90·9	70·6	7·9	—	64
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah.	29·754	29·829	—	SW	12·0	98·4	12, 13, 14, & 15th.	77·6	12th, 13th	96·2	61·7	6·9	—	65
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started.													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29·696	29·817	—	ESE	11·5	96·6	14th „	67·6	11th „	89·0	70·5	7·7	—	69
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29·729*	29·850*	—	NE, SE	8·9	99·9	15th „	65·4	12th „	93·0	69·9	7·4	—	70
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29·563	29·853	—	SE	10·7·3	97·9	15th „	67·1	13th, 13th	95·9	69·1	7·5	—	70
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23·954	—	—	W	16·3	63·1	15th „	48·7	11th, 12th	58·7	45·9	5·7	—	84
North Bengal.	Purneah	Purneah	29·661	29·869	+·041	Calm	7·2	99·7	14th, 15th	65·9	10th „	94·0	69·3	7·5	—2·2	69
	North Bhagulpore															
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	29·907	29·791	—	Easterly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29·663	29·834	+ 079	ESE	8·6	99·6	15th „	68·4	11th „	89·7	73·5	6·1	—3·2	69
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·806	29·788	—	ESE	10·1	96·6	14th „	67·3	11th „	89·6	70·6	6·2	—	69
	Sarun	Chupra	29·807	—	—	WSW	8·1	99·5	15th „	72·0	9th, 10th	94·0	72·7	8·0	—	64
South Behar.	Shahabad	Dehree	29·668	29·812	—	WSW	21·9	94·5	14th „	69·0	9th, 10th	93·4	73·5	7·2	—	65
		Buxar	29·806	29·748	—	W	16·5	99·4	14th, 15th	69·2	9th „	96·5	71·9	8·0	—	57
		Arrah	29·803	29·802	—	SW	11·8	99·6	12th, 14th	70·2	15th „	96·5	71·7	6·1	—	54
	Gya	Gya	29·685	29·803	+·078	S, W	13·0	101·7*	14th „	69·8*	13th, 15th	97·0*	71·1*	8·1*	—7·1*	57
	Patna	Bankipore	29·634	29·807	+·080	Variable	9·3	101·5	15th „	71·7	11th „	96·3	75·6	6·1	—3·2	67
South Bhagulpore																
Monghyr	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29·685	29·798	—	W	Out of order.	97·6	15th „	69·0	11th „	96·2	74·2	6·0	—	69
Southal Pergunnahs																
Chota Nagpore	Dhanka	Dhanka	29·898	—	—	NW	14·4	100·7	14th „	72·9	9th, 13th	99·6	74·6	6·6	—	39
Manbhoom	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·832	29·848	+·030	WNW	10·1	92·5	14th, 15th	60·9	9th „	85·5	60·6	5·6	—1·6	59
Singbhoom	Lohardugga															
	Manbhoom	Sanchala	27·734	29·862	—	—	—	96·2	14th „	69·0	9th „	89·5	67·5	5·6	—	59
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·648	—	—	E	6·0	97·2	15th „	70·2	9th „	94·7	69·2	6·2	—	57

* Observations for six days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages for thirty years of the numbers entered in the corresponding columns. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturation being represented by 100. A blank space in the column headed "Mean variations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the monthly rainfall recorded during thirty years from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district divided by the number of such stations.

or the week ending Friday, the 15th May 1885.

Average humidity at 10 P. M.	Average cloud current at 10 P. M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 15th May 1884. Mean for district.	Since 15th May 1884. Normal mean.	Since 15th May 1884. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
41	0·4	2·53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
	3·6	3·05	3·35	0·57	4·58	1·18	+3·35	59·05	61·83	−2·78	4·5	1·8	False Point ...		
49	3·6	1·69	2·69	0·78	4·23	1·65	+2·58	57·67	57·75	−0·08	4·0	1·5	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
	1·6	1·77	1·97	0·91	2·36	2·29	+0·16	62·69	60·35	+2·34	3·7	1·8	Balasore ...	Balasore	
	3·6	0·86	0·89	1·22	2·53	2·73	−0·21	78·09	69·28	+8·81	2·0	1·9	Sangor Island .	South-West Midnapore	South-West Bengal.
														South 24-Pergunnahs ...	
50	3·7	1·26	1·25	1·40	3·47	3·01	+0·46	46·90	56·21	−9·31	1·7	2·0	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
67	2·1	2·76	0·25	1·20	4·77	2·94	+1·83	58·69	59·06	−0·37	2·3	2·2	Calcutta ...	24-Pergunnahs	
														Howrah	
														Hooghly	
51	1·3	0·94	0·34	1·03	1·89	2·35	−0·46	41·00	53·79	−12·79	1·7	2·0	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
													Bankoora .	Bankoora	
45	4·3	0·35	0·35	0·95	1·31	1·98	−0·67	42·56	56·12	−13·56	1·4	1·8	Ranigunge ...	Beerbhoom	
														West Burdwan	
61	2·4	1·25	0·41	1·03	1·33	2·31	−0·98	38·56	55·60	−17·04	1·5	2·0	Berhampore ...	Moorshedabad	
60	2·0	?	0·53	1·30	2·79	3·84	−0·05	43·53	58·46	−14·93	1·7	2·1	Krishnaghur .	Nuddea	
70	3·7	2·93	1·47	1·48	4·79	3·47	+1·32	64·64	62·74	+1·90	2·1	2·5	Jessore ...	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
77	7·3	3·40	2·58	2·47	5·45	5·00	+0·45	122·35	123·00	−0·67	4·0	2·9	Chittagong .	Chittagong	Eastern Bengal.
			4·03	*2·67	5·66	5·92	−0·26	76·55	100·17	−23·62	3·0	3·1	Demagiri ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	
77	4·6	1·84	1·43	1·64	6·19	3·53	+2·63	95·35	84·58	+10·77	3·3	3·1	Barrisal . .	Backergunge	
76	7·9	4·26	3·47	3·21	7·05	5·02	+2·03	113·32	125·29	−12·03	3·0	3·1	Noakholly ..	Noakholly	
82	2·9	2·74	1·87	1·71	6·22	3·89	+2·33	54·24	68·28	−14·04	2·3	3·2	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore	
77	3·9	2·68	2·35	2·45	8·73	4·86	+3·87	64·86	74·10	−9·44	3·0	3·1	Dacca .	Dacca	
78	2·6	2·79	2·38	3·10	7·44	6·15	+1·29	80·83	88·27	−7·44	3·3	3·0	Commillah .	Commillah ...	
—	7·6	2·28	2·78	2·40	4·29	5·02	−0·73	54·97	80·90	−25·93	4·5	3·3	Mymensingh ..	Mymensingh	
71	0·7	3·06											Bogra ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	North Bengal.
76	3·9	2·87	2·27	1·63	4·36	3·57	+0·79	64·86	84·49	−19·63	4·3	2·4	Serajgunge .		
85	9·6	0·20	0·34	1·03	1·67	2·60	−0·93	37·40	50·07	−12·15	2·0	1·8	Rampore Beauleah	Rajshahye	
													Maldah ..	Maldah . . .	
75	2·6	1·20	0·69	1·41	3·04	2·65	+0·39	43·37	62·15	−19·57	3·0	2·3	Dinagepor ..	Dinagepore	
78	3·2	3·77	2·79	1·86	5·89	4·13	+1·76	59·42	85·31	−25·79	2·5	2·9	Rungpore .	Rungpore	
74	2·3	0·25	2·15	2·35	7·47	4·95	+2·52	109·72	125·59	−15·87	3·4	3·4	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	
														Cooch Behar	
89	7·7	3·81	3·20	2·56	9·82	5·46	+4·36	136·55	108·72	+31·84	6·5	4·2	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	North Bengal.
69	3·6	0·64	1·01	1·01	3·40	3·05	+1·36	80·99	62·61	+11·02	1·6	1·5	Purneah ...	Purneah	
														North Bhaugulpore ...	
—	1·2	Nil											Mozufferpore ..	Mozufferpore	
84	3·1	1·97	0·97	0·75	2·21	1·20	+1·01	37·02	45·57	−7·55	1·7	1·2	Durbhunga ..	Durbhunga	
88	5·1	0·03	0·13	0·66	0·94	1·70	−0·76	43·35	47·94	−4·59	0·7	1·3	Motihari ..	Chumperun	
87	3·4	0·02	0·34	0·39	0·96	0·65	+0·31	32·67	43·18	−10·51	1·5	0·6	Chupra ..	Sarun	
													Deoree		
85	3·7	0·18	0·67	0·28	0·84	0·85	+0·39	31·07	41·43	−10·36	1·0	0·8	Buxar ...	Shahabad	
88	1·1	0·05											Arrah ...		
85	0·9	0·29	0·25	0·24	0·69	0·49	+0·01	29·35	41·84	−12·49	1·0	0·6	Gya ...	Gya	
85	4·6	0·07	0·07	0·29	1·25	0·73	+0·48	30·91	42·65	−11·74	0·5	0·8	Behea ..	Patna	
														Sonan Bhaugulpore ...	
89	2·4	1·16	0·26	0·45	1·62	0·86	+0·76	33·25	44·77	−11·52	1·8	1·0	Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr	
														Sonthal Pergunnahs .	
70	0	0·00	0·00	0·02	1·04	1·26	−0·22	35·76	53·75	−17·99	1·7	1·5	Deoghur ...		
86	0·6	0·17	0·17	0·05	1·20	1·19	+0·00	38·18	49·75	−11·57	2·0	1·5	Hazareebagh .	Hazaribagh	
														Lohardugga	
88	3·9	0·06	0·44	0·24	0·91	1·26	−0·15	42·02	53·38	−11·36	2·5	1·5	Ranchee ...	Manbhoom	
														Singhboom	
87	3·2	0·36	0·35	0·22	0·67	1·72	−1·05	42·21	58·76	−16·55	3·0	2·3	Chyebassa .		

Notes: ... the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. ... The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observ... ... for the period in question during the past 10 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received ... stations in each district.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 15th May 1885.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 9th May	Sunday, 10th May	Monday, 11th May	Tuesday, 12th May	Wednesday, 13th May	Thursday, 14th May	Friday, 15th May	Total. Number of rainy days	Total. Rainfall of week	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May 1884 to date.
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	0 90	0 62			2 60	0 15		4	4 27	4 56	0'98	68'94	65'91
		Khurdah	0 24	2 47		0 13	0 34	0 78	0 13	6	4 09	1 70	55'65	62 82	
		Banpur		1 70	0 40		0 90	0 60		4	3 60	1 24	44'45	55 65	
		False Point	0'05	1 51	"		0 45		0 25	4	2 25	5 98	1 12	61'96	73'23
		Hookitola													
	Cuttack	Jagataingpore	0 16	3 40									1 47		60'80
		Banki	0 62	1 02	0 07	0 12	0 20	0 01							
		Cuttack		1 57		0 64	0 64	0 06	0 07	5	2 89	3 06	1 34	60 51	67'80
		Kendrapara	0 02	1 40	0 28		0 50		0 14	5	2 19	4 10	1 64	54 43	58'39
		Jajpore		0 40	0 72	1 00	0 88		...	4	2 99	5 06	1 94	57 73	60 31
	Balasore	Chandbali		0 44		0 27	0 70		0 38	4	1 79	3 23	2 75	68'90	66 74
		Bhuddruck				0 87	0 45			2	1 32	1 99	2 04	65 62	57 89
		Soran	0 07		0 41		0 06		0 06	4	0 60	1 54	1 98	51 70	58 23
		Balasore	0 43	0 16	0 33	0 25	0 51						2 15		65 38
		Jellasore			0 63		0 50			2	1 17	1 53	1 57	53'81	59 29
		Baripodah	0 55	"	0 55		0 47	0 14	0 15	5	1 70	3 06	2 75	60 89	60 07
SOUTH WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Contai		0 57			0 10		0 05	3	0 71	3 38	2 51	73 67	68 99
		Saugor Island		0 79			0 27			2	0 66	2 79	2 35	65'35	71 47
		Tumlook		0 50						1	0 50	1 00	2 79	50 09	58 47
		Midnapore		2 07		0 23				2	0 35	4 05	2 95	52'74	55 18
		Ghattal			0 62	0 24				2	0 86	3 54	3 27	43 96	60 93
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour			0 39					1	0 39	1 38	3 32	74 09	67'37
		Alipore Jail			0 15		0 86			2	0 71	3 42	2 70	65'70	61 72
		Barrackpore		0 25	0 06				0 05	3	0 36	3 94	2 70	60 71	56 14
		Dum Dum	0 16		0 32		0 45			3	0 93	3 50	2 71	66 96	56 60
		Baraset		0 25	0 19		0 19			3	0 63	4 75	3 43	58 23	57 09
		Busserhat		0 01						1	0 01	6 09	2 04	73 49	61 11
	Howrah	Howrah			0 70		0 83			2	1 53	4 40	2 53	54 19	50 20
		Mohareka (Oolooberiah)	0 01	0 00		0 04			0 02	4	0 10	2 43	3 03	46 74	0e 94
	Hooghly	Serampore		0 43	0 08					2	0 51	6 05	2 70	67 76	56'67
		Hooghly		0 30	0 11					2	0 50	5'69	3 04	51 27	53 27
		Jehanabad			0 45					1	0 45	2 18	2 97	40 03	62 82
		Culna			0 88	0 04				2	0 92	2 25	2 51	45 27	51 41
	Burdwan	Burdwan			0 94					1	0e 4	1 34	2 18	38 41	55 40
		Cutwa			0 30		0 35			2	0 65	2 01	4 41	41 33	51 55
		Ranneegunge		0 18	0 06					2	0 24	1 42	1 1e	44 06	51 44
	Bankoora	Bankoora			1 10					1	1 10	1 67	1 67	54 40	56 10
		Indas		0 12	0 16					2	0 28	2 18	?	?	?
		Bishnupore		0 03	1 10					2	1 13	3 91	3'46	44 78	56 60
		Kotulpur			0 23					1	0 23	5 28	?	?	?
		Mallara		0 34	0 36					2	0 70	0 92	1 76	37 41	54 99
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 35	?	?	?
		Khatra			0 19					1	0 19	0 65	2 39	49 60	60 71
		Gangajalghati		0 31	0 06					2	0 37	0 37	?	?	?
		Sonamukhi			0 40		0 11			2	0 51	2 58	?	?	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory							0 12	1	0 12	1 70	0 32	43 97	55 43
		Hetampore							0 34	1	0 34	0 52	1 55		56 93
EAST BENGAL	Nuddea	Hougong			1 80					1	1 80	2 02	2 77	44 83	60 25
		Ranaghat			1 10					1	1 10	1 10	2 30	41 84	56 11
		Kishnaghur			0 13	0 09				2	0 77	2 68	2 89	35 71	54 48
		Chooadanga		0 10	0 18		0 16			2	0 44	3 89	3 80	40 04	60 93
		Meherpore	0 08		0 30					3	0 38	3 66	2 40	44'81	56 79
		Kooshtea				0'51				1	0 51	2 49	3 31	47 66	61 87
	Khoolna	Satkira						0 26		1	0 26	2 24	3 13	70 59	63 57
		Bagirhat		0 21	0 04					2	0 25	6 01	3 44	79 79	69 70
		Khoolna			0 38	0 06				2	0 44	8'22	3 44	77 26	66 25
	Jessore	Narail			0 26					1	0'24	4 06	2'89	42 83	59'26
		Jessore		2 13	0 89				0 50	3	3 01	5 44	3 03	65 57	55 35
		Jhenidah		1 43	0 07	0 14	0 40			5	2 14	4 18	3 04	58 61	54 52
		Magoorah			2 85	1 06				2	3 90	5 74	5 74	57 79	60'56
	Moorshedabad	Kandi		0 40						1	0 40	0 54	2 22	36 83	56 78
		Rampore Hau		0 17	0 22	0'05			0 32	4	0 76	1 20	1 09	36 00	56 06
		Berhampore		1 15	0 10					2	1'25	2 02	2 57	37 93	58 09
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	1 85	2 65	38'26	59 70
		Azimgunge			0 03	0 03				3	0 07	1 10	2 37	41'74	55 90
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	1'26	2 24	34 41	53 99
		Lalgola*											2 56		55 61
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar				0 45	1 80	0 35	0 33	4	2 63	6 61	5 12	142'94	142 12
		Chittagong		0 09		0 12	2 20	0 11					4 56		144'67
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati					1 25	0 68	2 10	3	4 03	5'06	5 93	76'56	100'17
		Rancha											?		?
		Agartola					1 98	...	1 18	2	2 35	6 11	6 44	70'61	80 67
	Backergunge	Patuakhally	0 50	0 20			0 25			3	0 95	6 65	3 73	95'96	96 38
		Perozepore		1 50	0 19				0 41	3	2 10	5'93	3 55	93'93	72 24
		Burrisal		0 04	0 70				0 55	3	1 29	6 51	3 78	92 89	67 95
		Bitola			0 30		0 48	0 38	0 06	4	1'22	5 36	3 37	90'86	93 72
	Noakholly	Noakholly			0 11		0 32	4 40		3	4 83	9 21	4 74	113'21	136'98
		Feuny					0 70	0 32	1 06	3	2 10	6 07	0 60	111'40	488 65
	Furreedpore	Mazaripore					0 93		0 63	2	1 56	6'56	3 18	88'80	69 82
		Furreedpore		0 95	0 41				0'77	4	2 43	4 79	2'73	87'67	69 40
		Goalundo					0 10			1	0 10	5 07	3'78	88'04	43 61
	Dacca	Munsegunge	0 24	0'80		0 26	1'90	1 10		5	3 87	11'11	4'78	77'48	87 72
		Dacca	0 13		0 06	0 53	1 62	0 10	0 40	6	2'83	6'06	4'90	86'91	72 90
		Naraingunge	0 25	0 19	0 07	0 16	1 25	0 90	0 06	7	2'80	10'98	?	88'76	?
		Muxiagunge		0'03		0 91	0 26		0 13	4	1 36	3'31	4'91	87'08	81'47
	Comilla	Comilla	0 12		0'10		1 71	0'43	0'18	5	2 53	5'23	3'75	90'27	91'09
		Chandpore	0 25		0 56		0 49		0 35	4	1'80	7 29	6'25	76'05	100 09
		Brahmunberia	0 44				1 78			3	2 26	7'48	5'90	78 36	79 61
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge				0'65	2'19	0 07					6'01		87'18
		Atia				1 16	0'47	0'66	0'74	6	3'28	6'80	3'78	82'82	88 00
		Mymensingh		0 25		1'36	1 40		0'12	5	2'33	4 4	5'12	71 87	88'43
		Jamalpore		0 40	0 12					3	1'23	3'82	5'10	64'08	78'65
		Nasirabad		0 90	0 13	0'21	0'01	0'03		3	1'32	2 56	?	77'22	?
				0'97			0 51	0 11							

* Closed from 1st May 1885

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 15th May 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May 1884 to date.
			Saturday, 9th May.	Sunday, 10th May.	Monday, 11th May.	Tuesday, 12th May.	Wednesday, 13th May.	Thursday, 14th May.	Friday, 15th May.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.				
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna		0 04	0 46	0 23				3	0 81	3 17	1 01	47 83	44 01
		Serajgunge		0 23	0 39	0 83	0·42	1 27	.	5	3 15	3 38	1 24	41 90	41 38
	Bogra	Sherpore		.		0 51		0·63	0·99	3	2 19	3 24	4 21	49 77	70 83
		Nowshilla			3 88	0 46	0 11	0 19	0 11	5	2 93	3 05	3 38	48 77	45 01
		Bogra		0 37	0 43		0·94	1 12	0 86	5	3 10	4 24	3 86	41 01	74 83
		Panchbibi	0 21	0 11	1·07	0 09		0·26		5	1 74	2 17	3 23	43 85	39 35
	Rajshahye ...	Beauleah		0 37	0 03					2	0 40	2 09	2 46	34 25	30 81
		Nattore		0 15						1	0 38	1 69	3·84	34 08	34 23
		Nowgong	.	.				0 20		1	0 20	1 55	?	?	?
	Maldah	Maldah	0 01	0 19	0 08	....	. .	.	. ..	3	0 28	1 23	1 72	31 30	35 17
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore		0 15	0 28			0 05		3	0 48	3·01	3 17	37 14	33 16
		Churamon	0 10	0 03	0 48	0 07	..			4	0 50	1 91	2 06	46 74	33 70
		Raigunge	0 39	0 29	0 20					3	0 88	3 59	2 91	41 76	60 46
		Dinagepore		0 58	0 64		..			2	1 42	3 75	2 47	30 81	28 34
		Balourghat	0 18		0 19					2	0 17	0 70	?	29 60	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigung (*Gyabanda*)	. .		3 10	0 50	0·21	.	0 18	4	4 01	4 73	3 82	50 83	71 01
		Rungpore	...	3 3	0 06	.				3	3 70	3 80	3 27	68 67	83 93
		Kurigram		2 47	0 07					2	2 54	3 82	3 97	60 34	56 80
		Ragdeeya (*Nilphamari*)	.	0 56	0 06					2	1 20	4 60	3 45	59·81	53 87
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree			0 75	0 15	. ..			2	0 35	5·02	4 84	113 74	127 10
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta		0·91	0 07	0 40	0 02			4	1 40	0 61	4 82	97 26	1·0 96
		Cooch Behar		1 38	2 01	1 20			0 49	4	5 08	9 21	6 70	137 40	133 10
		Mekhliganje		0 85	0·03	0 38		.		3	1 06	8 87	4 06	98 16	120 71
		Mathabhanga		1·02	0 28	0 60			0 53	4	2 44	6 97	4 06	104 90	137 11
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	2 57	0 19	0 30	0 41	0 62	2 57	0 31	7	7 07	11 02	6 79	143 79	217 75
		Silliguri			0 05	0 05		0 04		3	0 09	3 45	?	95 81	?
		Darjeeling	0 21	0 88	2 30	0 99	0 06		0 32	6	4 77	8 12	4 13	147 90	139 07
		Kalimpong	0 06		1 10	0 01		0 72	0 7.	5	2 23	3 03	?	77 14	?
North Behar	Purneah ...	Kissengunge	.	..	1 75				..	1	1 75	4 46	2 83	78 85	72 01
		Arrareea			0 25					1	0 24	3 41	1 14	80 40	65 16
		Purneah	0 04		0 60					2	0 64	3 75	1 63	80 74	65 84
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	0·12		1 75					2	1 47	3 17	1 86	41 96	53 80
		Sonpool			0 90					1	0 90	2 60	1 80	38 98	53 06
	Durbhunga ..	Tajpore			0 09					1	0 09	2 66	0 87	37 15	43 85
		Durbhunga	0 34		1 41	0 12				3	1 87	3 14	1 75	35 26	47 98
		Madhubani	0 32		1 32					2	1 84	1 74	1 44	43 38	47 22
	Monsufferpore	Sitamarhi	.	.	0 49	0 20				2	0 69	1 40	1 40	38 66	43 96
		Monsufferpore			1 00					1	1 00	4 02	1 43	37·07	44 15
		Hajipore				.....		0 05		1	0 05	0 30	0 87	30 11	43 85
	Chumparun	Motihari	.							Nil	Nil	1 02	1 06	68 18	64·63
		Bettiua			0 16					1	0 16	1 30	1 03	66 45	51 54
	Sarun ..	Gopalgunge	0 20	.						1	0 20	0 61	2 53	40 31	47 64
		Sewan	0 62	...		0 45		0 03		3	1 05	1 45	0 70	31 23	45 98
		Chuprah	.	.						Nil	Nil	0 07	0 58	33 91	40 37
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar	0 30	0 10									0 61		39 60
		Dehree	0 50	0 20	0·06			0 91		4	1 10	1 30		34 33	?
		Bhubooah	0 65					0 62		2	1 07	1 47	0 80	31 51	43 16
		Sasseram	0 35	0 27				0 05		3	1 17	1 54	0 49	37 51	42 06
		Arrah	.					0·05		1	0 05	0 07	0 74	30 41	43 70
	Gya	Aurungabad	0·24	0·20	0 39			0 31		4	1 17	1 39	0 93	41 35	42 13
		Gya	0 10		0 08			0 14		4	0 29	0 34	0 56	26 90	41 08
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 12	0 72	24 10	41 57
		Jehanabad						0 06		1	0 06	0 81	0 64	24 85	40 81
	Patna	Patna	.	..				0 07		1	0 07	0 69	0 73	31 93	48 12
		Dhumpore		..						Nil	Nil	0 07	0 55	37 36	41 01
		Behar		..						Nil	Nil	1 82	0 87	21 12	44 05
		Barra			0 21					1	0 21	1 86	0 90	34 09	41 87
	Monghyr ...	Begowsrai ..			0 44	0 16	..	.	.	2	0·60	2·84	0 ·2	28 10	41 14
		Mongyr ..		0·03	0 15	0 51				3	0 69	1 27	0 81	34 61	41 78
		Jamui		0 53	. ..	.. ..				1	0 53	2 03	0 ·5	36 32	44 00
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	.	0 61	0 82					2	1 43	3 28	0 ·4	39 60	42 75
		Banka		.	..	0 06	..	..	.	1	0 06	0 1.	1 03	36 79	40 ja
	Santhal Pergunnahs.	Rajmenal	0 10		0 60	0 05				3	0 75	2 23	2 28	34 97	52 92
		Godda	.	0 53	0·12		.			2	0 65	1 87	1 81	30 76	46 05
		Pakour	0·01	0 06						2	0 07	0 10	1 40	34 14	34 55
		Nya Doomka	..	0 11	0 38	.. ..	.. ..			4	0 49	0 53	1 29	32 01	38 11
		Deoghur	.	. . .			. .	. .		Nil	Nil	0 43	1 10	32 99	32 92
		Jamtara	.		0·68		.. ..			1	0 68	1 11	1 53	40 80	40 00
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba ..								Nil	Nil	1 09	0 86	31 70	40 14
		Ramgurh ..	0·05	0 03	0 07	0 09		0·04	..	5	0 27	1 01	0 85	4 75	5 14
		Bermagurah		. ..	0·15	..	..	0 16	.	2	0 31	1 71	1 07	40 60	40 60
		Manoot Hills											1 00		31 30
	Lohardagga ..	Lohardugga ..	0 04		0·40	0 20		0 07	.	4	1 11	1 70	?	44 40	
		Maloni ..	0 27	0·03	0 13	.	..	0 02		4	0 43	0·79	1 23	34 10	33 95
		Palamow ...	0 20	.....	0 80	. .		0 20		3	0 99	1 20	0 80	1.. 97	46 57
	Singbhoom ...	Cayebassa	...	0·15	0·09	.....	..	0 10		3	0 35	0 67	1 72	47 21	50 75
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·03	. ..				0 01		2	0 04	0·16	1 82	41 70	34 80
		Goomiagore	....	...	0·35	.	...			1	0 36	1 17	0 45	34 28	30 22

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 19th May* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 15TH OF MAY 1885.

During the whole of the previous week the weather conditions in Bengal were those favourable to the production of hot-weather storms or nor'-westers, and the same conditions remained in force during the earlier days of the present week. The westerly element in the wind directions over the Province has, however, been gradually strengthening during the present week, and the area of action of the moist southerly, and of the easterly winds has gradually diminished, these winds being forced back by the advancing westerly current. At the close of the week westerly and north-westerly winds were blowing over the greater part of the Province, but easterly winds were still reported from North Bengal, and south-easterly winds were blowing at some of the stations in South-East Bengal. As has been explained several times previously, nor'-westers are probably caused by the interaction of opposing winds, which differ in force, humidity, temperature, &c., such as the currents mentioned above. It will thus be seen that while in the earlier parts of the week conditions still remained favourable for the production of local storms, and consequently of rainfall, over the greater part of the Province, as the southerly and easterly winds were driven back towards the eastern and northern districts, so also the area of rainfall steadily diminished, rain first ceasing in the western and south-western districts, till at the close of the week, the area of rainfall was practically confined to East Bengal, and perhaps to parts of Orissa, where still southerly moist winds were blowing. Rain was thus fairly general in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, Behar, and in some parts of Chutia Nagpur during the first three or four days of the week, but the second half of the week has been comparatively rainless in these districts. In East Bengal rain has been general on almost every day of the week, while Orissa has also received, as might be expected, fairly general rain during a considerable part of the week.

The changes of pressure during the week have been of the usual oscillatory character, but with the gradual establishment of dry westerly winds, which has been accompanied by cessation of rainfall as above explained, and by generally increasing temperature, the tendency has been for the downward oscillations to be larger than the upward Consequently, the large excess pressure over the Province, which was noted in last week's report, has commenced to diminish. In the previous week the average excess pressure was 0·09″, while the mean pressure for the present week is only 0·06″ in excess of the normal This excess pressure is fairly evenly distributed, the extremes being from an excess of 0·08″ in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur to an excess of 0·05″ in East Bengal.

Temperature has continued rather low throughout the week, but, as before explained, with the gradual cessation of rainfall in the western districts, the tendency has been for temperature to increase. Temperature has, however, been still below the normal in all districts, the greatest defect having been in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa, where it equals 7° and 6° respectively. In South Behar the defect has been nearly 5°, while in South-West Bengal, East Bengal, and North Behar, the defect has been equal to about 3.°

Rainfall has been very largely above the normal for the week in Orissa, the normal fall being 0·78″, and the average amount recorded having been 2·42 inches. North Bengal reports a rainfall rather above the normal. East Bengal and Behar have received about the normal fall, while Chutia Nagpur and South-West Bengal have received amounts decidedly less than the normal fall for the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall-data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 15th of May 1885.—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Of week			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st Mar 1884.	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day.		Average	Normal average	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa ..	96·2	64·0	91·7	72·8	82·3	—6·2	2·42	0·78	+1·64	4·0	1·5	+2·5	3·48	1·75	60·19	55·96
South-West Bengal	103·0	66·8	93·0	73·5	83·3	—3·7	0·79	1·20	—0·41	1·8	2·1	—0·3	3·97	2·72	51·90	58·63
East Bengal ..	91·8	61·1	86·3	70·7	78·5	—3·9	2·20	2·32	—0·12	3·7	3·3	+0·4	6·74	4·69	79·40	86·35
North Bengal ...	98·6	66·3*	88·9*	72·1*	80·5*	—	1·65	1·59	+0·19	3·2	3·6	+0·4	4·63	3·69	69·23	61·17
North Behar	99·5	65·9	91·8	71·2	81·5	—3·4	0·73	0·77	—0·04	1·4	1·2	+0·2	2·19	1·49	49·25	51·04
South Behar	101·7	63·0	94·0	72·3	83·2	—4·7	0·46	0·48	—0·02	1·6	1·0	+0·6	1·09	0·91	36·69	42·60
Chutia Nagpur	93·5††	63·9††	88·4†	67·8†	78·1†	—7·3†	0·31	1·0·35	—0·04	2·3	1·6	+0·7	1·04	1·18	40·14	51·33

* Bogra not included † Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 19th May 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th May 1885.

Month	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885		°		Inches	°	°	°		°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	10th	152·9	11·2	29·804	80·7	90·5	18·5	72·0	74·7	0·783	71·9	78	SW and variable	226	0·04	Chiefly cloudy, d.
"	11th	157·5	9·3	·764	78·2	91·0	19·7	72·3	73·2	·764	70·9	79	SSE and variable ...	134	0·61	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, ≺, ▲
"	12th	152·5	12·3	·692	82·1	91·6	21·8	69·8	76·5	·812	74·0	78	SSE, SSW and variable.	120	Nil	Partially cloudy, ▲.
"	13th	154·0	10·3	·663	83·1	92·5	15·8	76·7	78·3	·906	76·3	80	SW and variable	202	0·43	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, ▲, ≺.
"	14th	149·8	12·0	·669	84·6	96·0	20·5	75·5	76·6	·809	72·8	70	S and variable	172	Nil	Partially cloudy, ▲, o
"	15th	152·5	12·5	·707	85·4	95·6	20·6	75·0	75·1	·735	70·0	60	SW, SSW and variable.	109	"	Partially cloudy
"	16th	155·3	12·7	·734	86·9	97·5	21·3	76·2	76·1	·710	69·0	55	NNW and variable	105	"	Chiefly clear, ▲

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days .. .	..	29·717
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	..	29·681
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	80·3
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	91·9
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	83·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	...	86·0
The extreme variation of temperature		27·7
The maximum temperature	..	97·5
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		16
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	..	7
		%
The mean relative humidity	..	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office .		73
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th May 1885 ..	...	1·08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office .	.	0·96
The total fall from 1st January to 16th May 1885	.	8·84
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .		6·96

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 85 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain, t thunder, ≺ lightning, ≻ strong wind, ▲ hail, ▲ dew.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 18th May 1885

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th May 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature. Mean	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May ...	10th .	80·2	93·2	20·6	72·6	72 8	·708	64·7	66	0·03
,, ..	11th .	75 7	92 5	19 7	72 8	72 4	·753	70·7	85	0·45
,,	12th ...	81 8	94·2	22·6	71·6	75·6	·803	72·6	74	0·08
,,	13th .	81 9	95·0	18·2	76 8	77 8	899	76·0	84	0·68
,, ..	14th .	84 8	97·0	21·2	75 8	76·0	·780	71 8	65	...
,,	15th .	85 1	97 5	22 2	75 3	75 7	·761	71 0	63	...
,,	16th	86 4	98 5	21 7	76·8	·74·8	707	68 9	57	... .

				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	..	...	..	82 3
The extreme variation of temperature	...	..	...	26 9
The maximum temperature ...	.	...	...	98 5
				%
The mean relative humidity ...	...	..	..	71
				Ins.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th May 1885		...	...	1·19

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India,
Calcutta, the 18th May 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

From the annexed table exhibiting the mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of March 1885, the following results have been gathered :—

1 That the deaths of 115,150 persons were recorded in these districts among their population of 66 163,884 representing an annual death-rate of 20 88 per 1,000 against 17 40 per 1,000 in the preceding month and 19 44 per 1,000 during the corresponding month of the past year.

2. That the highest death rates were reported to have occurred in the following districts :—

Districts.	Ratio per mille.	*Districts*	Ratio per mille
Nuddea	47·76	Noakhali	27·64
Bogra	36·00	24-Pergunnahs	27·60
Burdwan	31·32	Howrah	26·76
Rajshahye	31·20	Poori ..	26 76
Hughli	30·12	Serampore	25 32
Cuttack	30 00	Monghyr ... — ...	25 20
Jessore ...	28 68	Backergunge ...	24 72
Pubna ...	28 44	Birbhum ...	24 12

3. That the principal diseases (specified in the table appended to this memoranda) exhibited the death-rates indicated below in comparison with the rates from the same causes during the corresponding month of 1884 :—

	Ratio per mille during—	
	March 1885	March 1884.
Cholera ..	2·16	1 80
Small-pox .	·24	·36
Fever . ..	14·52	13·32
Bowel complaints . .	·84	·84
Injury	·12	·12
Other causes	2 64	2 64

The noticeable fact disclosed by the above figures is that the mortality from cholera and fever had increased sensibly.

4. That while the casualties from small-pox, bowel-complaints and injury did not exceed the normal numbers generally, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" proved conspicuously fatal only in Poori at the rate of 13 68 per 1,000 of its population, cholera and fever displayed their greatest activity in the following districts.—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille.	*Fever*	Ratio per mille
Nuddea	12 96	Nuddea	30 60
Bogra . ..	11 ·6	Rajshahye	28 44
Cuttack	8 88	Pubna . . .	26·04
Jessore	6 84	Bogra	22·80
Poori .. .	6 72	Monghyr	21 24
24-Pergunnahs ..	6 36	Burdwan	21 12
Burdwan	5 64	Noakhali	20 64
Hughli	5 10	Purneah ..	20 20
Khulna	4 92	Jessore	20·04
Balasore	4 80		
Backergunge ...	4 44		
Howrah	4 20		
Maldah	3·96		
Noakhali	3 24		
Serampore	2·40		
Faridpore	2 28		
Bankura	2·04		
Tipperah	2·04		
Chittagong	2·04		

5. That under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality was distributed as follows :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille.
Males	22·92
Females	18·72
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	120

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille
Christians ...	11·04
Hindus .	27·64
Mahomedans ...	21·96
Budhists ...	11 52
Other classes ..	13 08

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year .	110·16
1 and under 5 years ...	19 32
5 „ 10 „ .	9 84
10 „ 15 „ ...	9 48
15 „ 20 „ ..	13 68
20 „ 30 „ ...	15·00
30 „ 40 „ ...	17 52
40 „ 50 „ ..	23 28
50 „ 60 „ ..	33·72
60 years and upwards ...	55 20

R. LIDDELL, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 18th May 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of March 1885.

1	2	3			4						5							6		7		8		9
		POPULATION			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																			
					Disease																	Sex		
					DEATHS FROM—						RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS PERIODS.		DEATHS AMONG—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS.	Males	Females.	Total	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera	Small pox	Fevers	Bowel complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous month	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the corresponding month of the previous year	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
	Burdwan	692,295	723,548	1,415,843	6	54	458	73	14	380	3,643	5 64	38	21 12	60	13	3 24	34 32	22	22	1,389	1,653	35 64	37 96	96
	Bankura	507,156	534,716	1,041,752	148	2	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	2 4	1	13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	772	778	21 24	17 84	99
	Birbhum	361,573	412,985	774,628	117	1	1,178	17	1	342	1,656	1 68	1	16 92	24	1	4 92	24 12	22	22	851	736	22 92	21 84	115
	Midnapur	1,343,191	1,272,359	2,615,550	362	15	3,117	364	35	452	4,482	1 68	1	14 76	1 68	1	2 04	20 64	17	20 76	2,381	1,974	22 64	18 84	120
	Hughli	315,825	347,345	663,050	208	6	1,160	131	11	117	1,633	5 40	19	18 96	2 28	12	2 04	30 12	24	23 16	864	801	29 76	27 84	107
	Serampore	174,980	177,585	351,955	73		495	142	5	115	766	2 40		15 24	3 36	12	3 84	25 32	23	23 16	401	365	31 92	31 92	110
	Total	490,951	524,974	1,015,925	373	6	1,548	234	16	142	2,471	4 32	06	17 24	2 76	12	2 64	29 46	28	23 32	1,265	1,146	30 96	26 16	119
	Howrah	316,674	318,667	635,341	123	13	621	335	21	152	1,425	4 8	24	11 28	6 24	36	4 56	31 56	23	23 76	780	647	29 28	22 68	129
	24 Pergunnahs	975,150	949,639	1,924,789	1,668	44	2,337	971	72	1,211	6,303	12 96	24	18 72	2 64	1	4 56	24 12	23	23 52	3,417	2,886	35 76	29 52	121
	Nuddea	903,779	849,962	1,753,741	171	6	2,337	971	72	1,211	4,768	2 28	03	31 92	12 96	1	4 56	24 12	23	23 52	2,417	1,947	32 52	26 16	124
	Jessore	959,271	946,104	1,905,375	1,119	6	2,337	971	72	1,211	6,303	12 96	24	18 72	2 64	1	4 56	24 12	23	23 52	2,589	2,314	35 76	31 92	112
	Murshidabad	584,143	651,307	1,235,450	71		1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Khulna	556,102	611,546	1,167,648	445	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Dinagepore	592,372	2,451	1,194,823	47	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Rajshahye	649,225	674,413	1,324,638	199	12	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Rungpore	1,027,701	1,056,943	2,084,644	17		1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Bogra	372,677	381,781	754,458	62	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Pubna	648,511	685,917	1,334,428	12	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Darjiling	89,398	66,759	156,157	1		1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Julpaiguri	145,515	130,647	276,162			1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Dacca	1,054,917	1,062,917	2,117,834	1,057		1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Furidpore	980,781	1,035,189	2,015,970	140	91	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Backergunge	821,133	821,133	1,642,266	221	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Mymensing	975,179	967,810	1,942,989	711	63	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Tipperah	1,345,197	1,459,319	2,804,516	241	11	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Chittagong	777,961	741,465	1,519,426	261	15	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Noakalli	531,949	609,392	1,141,341	148		1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Patna	418,245	403,524	821,769	322	9	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Gya	857,773	875,073	1,732,846	62	152	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Shahabad	1,019,641	1,051,241	2,070,882	96	144	2,750	51	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Mozufferpore	950,250	1,013,679	1,963,929	4	27	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Durbhanga	1,256,791	1,310,139	2,566,930		46	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Sarun	1,189,768	1,247,899	2,437,667	15	42	2,578	271	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Chumparun	1,155,865	1,236,817	2,392,682	2	41	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Monghyr	870,627	850,981	1,721,608	103	1	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Bhagulpore	979,119	967,039	1,946,158	71	191	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Purneah	937,040	811,807	1,748,847	4	6	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Maldah	344,938	365,450	710,388	2	1	978	8	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Southal Perpunnahs	788,330	782,743	1,571,073	45	31	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Cuttack	877,702	917,353	1,795,055	1,329	265	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Pooree	446,800	441,879	888,679	498	44	179	272	10	1,013	1,676	13 44		1 44	2 16	10	8 16	25 20	17	23 16	2,202	2,101	31 44	29 52	105
	Balasore	461,461	454,819	916,280	379	22	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Hazaribagh	561,903	559,339	1,121,242	71	12	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Lohardugga	796,657	812,587	1,609,244		42	1,178	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Singbhoom	280,978	290,956	571,934	55		456	52	10	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	Manbhum	545,328	532,900	1,078,228	100	6	630	75	8	270	1,660	1 68		13 42	44	10	3 36	24 84	14	21 24	1,155	1,080	23 76	22 32	107
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	32,453,216	33,331,668	66,163,884	12,393	1,734	80,208	4,704	1,214	14,807	115,150	2 16	34	14 52	84	12	2 64	29 26	17 40	19 44	63,977	68,173	23 92	18 72	130

		10					11					12																				
DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS	MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																														
		Class										Age																				
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM					DEATHS												RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										
		Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus	Mahomedans	Buddhists	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards.
BURDWAN	Burdwan		2,848	738		11		30.78	8.76		27.78	391	174	147	193	232	69	519	441	347	47	15.12	12	13.98	17.44	17.28	2.35	30.28	29.81	34.83	68.29	70.66
	Bankura		1,543	278		54		29.52	1.44		7.36	134	149	82	116	28	211	191	176	96	2.21	1.43	1.07	19.03	6.37	9.25	14.41	14.28	17.25	28.46	53.54	49.76
	Birbhum		1,406	214		6		23.72	1.51		3.17	105	111	77	65	61	140	145	251	211	1.91	1.07	1.07	17.08	9.47	8.29	11.41	13.06	17.76	33.41	26.54	37.06
	Midnapur		3,911	216		17		21.12	15.72		17.45	455	339	277	175	214	571	585	91	411	4.11	1.33	1.01	17.48	9.47	8.29	11.41	13.06	17.76	33.41	26.54	70.98
	Hooghly	1	1,271	89			42.31	29.1	3.76			135	85	84	44	1.9	8	274	317	153	1.4	1.09	5.1	17.16	15.31	15.08	22.28	21.12	31.06	34.84	38.24	57.73
	Serampore		631	124				25.36	24.7			119	72	42	22	35	111	77	91	70	1.15	1.81	1.01	17.01	14.44	11.41	13.52	18.72	15.44	25.14	33.12	70.98
	Total	1	1,896	51			19.36	27.16	32.04			254	157	126	115	143	423	353	391	223	2.31	1.17	1.3	17.62	15.26	14.89	19.44	21.36	25.36	31.32	36.61	61.98
	Howrah		1,105	9		1	11.64	26.32	28.72		39.24	291	211	101	47	79	134	113	121	114	2.37	1.51	1.2	20.46	15.49	9.19	16.51	15.60	14.76	23.89	24.36	73.88
	24-Pergunnahs	1	2,893	1			11.52	27.36	27.24			670	512	359	221	221	617	529	471	536	4.77	2.49	1.43	20.46	17.74	15.19	23.18	21.89	22.10	24.45	26.74	69.15
	Nuddea		3,230	1,220			33.6	33.12	41.28			685	415	241	114	82	241	261	261	423	6.10	2.12	1.16	21.24	21.45	20.76	24.41	23.04	27.46	31.46	47.45	61.09
PRESIDENCY	Jessore		1,990	2,715				20.44	24.24			287	215	122	82	82	267	221	205	205	2.35	1.45	1.36	21.5	11.98	11.44	16.76	16.7	20.28	20.72	22.94	45.06
	Murshidabad		1,134	1,035				17.72	8.24			245	219	147	84	84	322	181	181	181	2.24	1.16	1.5	21.46	13.64	10.52	18.49	19.28	17.74	22.36	37.20	49.68
	Khulna		920	1,175			15.96	21.52	25.52			231	233	176	97	144	294	221	211	183	3.31	2.47	1.46	9.61	6.49	10.32	14.72	19.56	24.26	29.64	43.28	58.56
	Dinagepore		1,162	1,450		3	26.16	17.44	21.28		15.96	167	141	129	103	134	422	447	345	224	3.17	2.71	1.57	23.81	20.26	22.46	2.47	30.44	37.93	39.87	53.92	57.76
	Rajshahye		627	1,179				26.16	32.08			144	85	84	56	84	254	241	201	211	1.53	3.1.91	1.16	5.53	6.91	1.20	13.20	16.54	20.44	25.92	21.69	54.44
	Rungpore		1,972	2,966				15.72	19.6			141	14	141	11	171	651	522	5	5.24	21	1.29	1.6	23.55	13.89	17.28	31.32	37.95	33.29	21.29	27.86	39.74
	Bogra		1,123	2,123				41.04	31.92			198	141	121	104	143	511	211	219	171	4.41	2.73	1.55	23.14	19.01	17.23	19.01	23.74	28.48	35.61	39.74	59.74
	Pubna		814	2,388				28.48	29.14			240	513	344	176	134	326	357	371	233	4.41	2.73	1.55	23.14	19.01	17.23	19.01	23.74	28.48	35.61	39.74	59.74
	Darjiling		174			3		16.12	5.76		38.14	15	19	6	14	6	41	16	9	9	1.7	1.42	1.21	42.92	16.14	11.5	4.56	12.71	15.45	9.66	14.66	15.12	15.66
	Julpaiguri		621			19		25.44	25.68		52.52	116	69	41	42	62	191	137	151	69	1.57	1.44	1.16	12.90	6.40	9.24	17.75	16.20	21.20	24.44	45.36	55.72
	Dacca	14	1,279	1,873			19.4	17.40	17.40			277	165	140	97	117	317	219	211	196	2.1	1.56	1.2	17.46	9.52	8.81	10.22	9.61	13.05	15.42	22.44	40.10
	Furidpore		1,220	1,322			11.76	15.60	13.92			189	136	142	90	92	253	221	221	217	3.12	2.36	1.32	11.52	6.60	6.12	9.56	11.41	15.60	21.24	26.52	34.16
SACCA	Backergunge		1,110	1,572			22.04	21.24	24.14		9.96	536	154	154	141	141	341	271	271	271	4.75	2.22	1.24	26.66	15.24	9.72	11.16	15.48	18.24	30.48	39.72	59.72
	Mymensing		1,107	1,572		10		13.44	9.24		4.56	133	102	119	57	84	85	85	241	84	2.29	1.49	1.6	6.60	5.49	5.56	7.56	8.40	10.58	13.86	14.72	39.58
	Tipperah		815	1,344				19.8	16.20			119	78	129	63	84	211	141	141	17	3.27	1.49	1.6	9.12	6.60	6.72	10.08	17.64	19.88	22.82	24.42	59.05
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong		465	1,144			22.68	13.86	13.86		15.24	145	112	91	70	77	231	214	161	144	2.22	2.01	1.2	12.32	11.06	10.08	11.76	19.6	19.88	22.82	26.46	39.65
	Noakhali		482	1,446			6.48	29.28	27.72			134	91	77	42	77	212	91	147	91	1.53	1.75	1.6	27.48	5.88	6.24	10.29	10.78	11.76	31.36	40.04	61.88
	Patna		618	887			4.56	20.44	20.44			144	96	84	48	108	264	264	264	264	4.11	1.53	1.6	21.24	5.88	5.16	6.86	14.14	17.64	24.36	40.04	61.88
	Gya		1,511	1,440				17.64	17.64			547	291	141	84	141	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
PATNA	Shahabad		1,511	1,440				13.72	17.64			442	291	141	84	141	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Monghyr		1,511	1,440				16.8	12.24			165	121	116	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Durbhanga		1,511	1,440				11.76	11.76			131	98	116	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Saran		1,511	1,440				15.12	15.12			111	9	126	182	221	315	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Chumparun		1,511	1,440			6.12	16.8	16.8			345	241	179	84	179	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Monghyr		1,511	1,440			10.92	23.52	27.44			248	171	84	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore		1,511	1,440		11		15.12	15.12		8.28	213	141	84	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Purneah		1,511	1,440				22.68	17.64			150	147	116	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Malnah		1,511	1,440		6		20.16	20.16		4.24	116	116	84	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Sonthal Pergunnahs		1,511	1,440				12.24	11.76		9.16	18	24	100	84	84	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
ORISSA	Cuttack		1,511	1,440				20.16	15.96			786	65	84	84	116	273	134	134	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Pooree		1,511	1,440				21.84	15.96			401	199	135	71	84	197	84	20	179	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Balasore	1	1,511	1,440		19	14.64	16.52	16.52		21.52	332	174	103	76	79	123	90	165	151	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Hazaribagh		1,511	1,440		26		12.32	14.14		33.32	157	144	76	55	56	120	172	151	171	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
CHOTA NAGPORE	Lohardugga	16	1,511	1,440		21	5.28	15.96	16.52		15.15	388	344	69	80	84	217	256	172	226	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Singbhum		1,511	1,440		22		14.84	10.36		9.24	87	84	34	34	84	77	77	84	84	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	Manbhum		1,511	1,440		22		11.32	11.32		9.24	145	115	54	42	79	131	128	89	110	4.58	1.12	1.6	13.86	6.86	5.16	6.86	8.96	1.09	27.62	40.04	61.88
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE	94	74,047	39,115	77	1,419	11.94	23.94	21.98	11.52	13.09	14,274	13,244	7,951	5,977	5,753	13,437	14,045	12,477	10,326	17.51	11.01	10.7	19.34	9.84	9.98	13.89	15.94	17.53	23.28	33.73	59.98

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 18th May 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M D, *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

MEMORANDA.

The table annexed to this memoranda shows—

1. That during the week ending 2nd May 1885, the mean birth and death-rates of the principal Municipalities in Bengal amounted to 20·7 and 31·8 per 1,000 of population, respectively, as opposed to 24·1 and 38·5 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 25th April, showing large decreases in the records of both events

2. That the undermentioned Municipalities registered the highest proportions of births and deaths —

Births.

	Ratio per mille
Comillah	50·1
Beauleah	34·2
Poori	33·6
Gya	30·8

Deaths.

	Ratio per mille
Burdwan	58·4
Chittagong	49·3
Bhagulpore	48·9
Suburbs of Calcutta	41·8
Patna	40·5
Durbhanga	38·6
Mozufferpore	37·7
Jessore	36·7
Poori	35·7
Serampore	31·4

3. That the diseases specified below proved fatal at the rates exhibited opposite them :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	2nd May 1885	25th April 1885
Cholera	7·6	10·4
Small pox	8	7
Fever	10·9	11·4
Bowel-complaints	4·4	5·0
Injury	4	7
Other causes	7·7	7·3

indicating, chiefly, that in comparison with the preceding week the severity of cholera and fever had on the whole declined considerably

4. That while small-pox and bowel-complaints prevailed with normal severity in all the Municipalities (excepting in Dacca, where 5·8 per 1,000 of the population died from the former cause, and in Durbhanga and Patna where the mortality from the latter disease stood as high as 12·6 and 11·3 per 1,000 respectively), cholera, fever, and the diseases grouped under the head of "Other causes" proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities .—

Cholera

	Ratio per mille
Bhagulpore	21·7
Chittagong	21·1
Suburbs of Calcutta	15·5
Burdwan	15·2
Beauleah	11·1
Mozufferpore	10·9
Hughli	10·7
Howrah	8·8
Patna	7·1
Santipore	7·0

Fever

	Ratio per mille
Burdwan	32·0
Jessore	24·4
Serampore	21·6

Other Causes.

	Ratio per mille.
Poori	33·6
Midnapore	12·4
Chittagong	11·7
Gya	10·9
Patna	10·4
Bhagulpore	10·0
Suburbs of Calcutta	9·7

It will be noticed that the towns of Bhagulpore, Burdwan, and Beauleah, and the suburbs of Calcutta, continued to return conspicuously high death rates from cholera, but that the severity of the disease had abated very considerably in comparison with its incidence during the preceding week

5. That the mortality according to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stands as follows —

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille
Males	32·5
Females	31·0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	119

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille
Christians	21·7
Hindus	31·1
Mahomedans	33·7
Budhists	21·2
Other classes	36·4

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year	21·4
1 and under 5 years	58·3
5 " 10 "	23·8
10 " 15 "	18·1
15 " 20 "	20·9
20 " 30 "	18·6
30 " 40 "	24·1
40 " 50 "	25·3
50 " 60 "	30·6
60 years and upwards	54·3

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal

The 18th May 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 2nd May 1885.

1	2	3			4			5			6	7						8						9	10		11		12
		POPULATION			BIRTHS							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																	
												Disease.														Sex.			
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.				Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum			Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Deaths from—						Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.	Deaths		Ratio per 1,000 of Population (Branch).		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Cholera.	Small pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,983	16,077	35,060	6	6	16	12·2	9·1	21·4	133	10		21	3		1	35	15·2	...	32·0	4·6		1·5	53·4	89·5	21	14	60·5	45·5	150
Midnapur ...	Midnapur ...	16,927	16,433	33,360	8	4	12	12·4	6·2	18·6	200			3			8	11			6·6			12·4	17·0	32·5	4	7	12·3	21·9	57
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	6	4	10	8·1	5·3	13·4	150	8		4	3		4	19	10·1		5·3	4·0		5·3	23·5	34·8	6	11	21·7	29·8	73
Serampore ...	Serampore ...	13,569	12,837	26,406	8	6	14	15·7	11·8	27·5	133	1		11			4	16	11·9		21·6		...	7·8	31·4	27·8	12	4	46·0	16·1	300
	Uttarpara ...	3,966	2,464	6,430	1		1	9·4		9·4	No female births			1	1		1	3			9·4	9·4		9·4	28·3	18·9	3	...	51·2		No female deaths.
Howrah	Howrah ...	60,949	44,680	105,629	25	2	49	13·7	10·3	24·1	133	15	1	21	9	1	9	59	8·4	5	10·3	4·4	5	4·4	29·0	23·6	33	21	32·4	24·4	160
24-Parganahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,243	104,234	251,479	49	48	97	18·1	9·9	20·1	102	75	2	52	26		47	202	15·5	4	10·8	5·4		9·7	41·8	50·5	115	87	40·6	43·4	133
Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	15,263	14,214	27,477	6	4	10	11·3	7·5	18·9	150	2		3		1	5	11	3·8	...	5·6		1·9	9·4	20·8	56·8	4	7	15·7	25·6	57
	Ranaghat ...	4,629	4,633	9,262	1		1	6·9		6·9	No female births		...			...									...	6·9	...	...	...	...	... ...
	Santipore ...	15,704	15,879	29,647	2	4	6	3·5	7·0	10·5	50	4		7				11	7·0		12·2				19·3	19·3	3	8	11·4	28·9	37
Jessore	Jessore ...	4,830	3,665	8,495		1	1		6·1	6·1	No male births	1		4		1		6	6·1		24·4		6·1		36·7	24·4	4	2	41·1	28·4	200
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah	10,766	9,025	19,791	6	7	13	16·6	18·6	36·2	85	3		2			2	9	15·1		5·2			8·2	23·6	46·9	6	3	29·0	17·3	200
Darjiling	Darjiling* ...	5,029	2,947	7,976	1		1	6·5		6·5	No female births						...								6·5			...	...	...
Dacca	Dacca ...	48,722	37,379	86,101	14	7	21	9·0	6·1	15·6	200	3	9	16	1		10	39	1·9	5·6	10·4	6		6·5	25·3	34·4	19	24	23·7	27·6	96
	Narayanganga ...	7,605	4,956	12,561	2	1	3	5·2	4·1	12·4	200			2	1		2	5			5·2	4·1		8·2	29·7	21·8	3	2	39·5	21·0	150
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	13,560	8,780	22,130	6	3	9	14·1	7·0	21·1	200	9		7			5	21	21·1		18·4		...	11·7	49·3	63·4	12	9	46·8	51·3	133
Tipperah	Comrillah ...	9,153	5,533	14,686	4	9	13	15·4	34·7	50·1	44			2				2			7·7		...	...	7·7	38·5		2	...	19·4	No male deths.
Patna	Patna City ...	74,782	87,475	162,257	56	32	88	17·6	13·4	22·0	112	22	1	31	33	2	32	125	7·1	3	19·7	11·4	6	14·4	40·4	37·0	63	62	41·6	39·6	101
Gya	Gya	50,290	57,461	107,751	27	15	45	5·6	12·8	20·8	150	1	1	14	4	1	16	43	7·7	7	23·3	2·7	7	11·9	29·9	22·1	16	23	24·4	31·6	78
Shahabad	Arrah	20,981	22,502	43,483	2	2	4	2·4	2·4	4·8	100	1				2		3	1·2				2·4		3·6	6·0	3	1	4·9	2·3	200
Monsurpore ...	Monsurpore	21,784	19,678	41,462	6	5	11	7·1	6·1	13·2	120	9	2	8	4	3	4	31	11·3	3·6	9·7	4·9	3·6	4·9	27·7	43·6	15	16	23·7	42·4	93
Durbhanga	Purbhanga	33,774	32,702	66,476	13	20	33	10·2	15·7	25·9	65	...	2	20	16		11	49		1·5	15·7	12·6	...	9·6	39·5	44·1	26	23	40·0	37·0	113
Saran ...	Chapra	30,744	27,205	57,949	7	4	15	6·5	5·3	12·7	116			5	3		2	10			4·9	2·9	...	1·9	9·9	19·6	4	6	8·9	11·5	66
Bhagulpore	Bhaugulpore	29,690	27,763	57,453	14	19	33	12·7	17·2	29·9	73	24	1	16	2	...	11	54	21·7	2	14·5	1·8	...	10·0	48·2	69·7	30	26	32·5	44·9	125
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	29,174	28,186	57,360	14	11	25	12·5	9·9	22·6	127	1	1	17	3		5	27	1·9	1·9	15·3	2·7		4·5	24·4	21·7	15	9	33·2	15·9	200
Purneah	Purneah ...	8,463	6,553	15,016	1	2	3	3·4	6·8	10·4	50	...	...	3	...	...	...	3		...	16·4	...		...	16·4	46·4	1	2	6·1	15·8	50
Puri ...	Puri	13,247	11,737	24,984	7	9	16	14·7	19·9	34·6	77	...		1			16	17		...	2·1	...	...	33·6	35·7	31·5	11	6	43·3	27·9	183
	Total	1,2[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	2,2[illegible]	27	243	270	1·9	9·1	28·7	1·1	194	21	277	111	11	193	809	7·6	7·8	16·2	4·4	4	7·7	21·8	38·5	449	389	32·5	31·9	119

* A special census of the European population of Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the native remains as before, as it was not necessary to [illegible] this. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table except "Age" the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to, cannot be compared with [illegible] of calculations owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

Districts	Names of Municipalities	13. Mortality according to—Class. Deaths among— Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Budhists	Other classes	14. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum: Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Budhists	Other classes	15. Age. Deaths: Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum: Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years	60 years and upwards
Burdwan ...	Burdwan		18	17				79.5	86.1			4	1	4		2	6	6	6	3	3	135.2	23	39.2		33.3	39.4	45.2	73.6	63.5	105.3
Midnapur ...	Midnapur		16	1		..		30.1	7.2			6		1		1		1	3			49.9		13.9		16.5		9.4	27.9		...
Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah	1	15	3			228.1	24.6	22.9			4	3				3	3	4	1	1	220.5	55.5				20.3	23.2	40.1	15.9	21.7
Serampore ...	Serampore		12	3				86.5	166.3			5	2			1	1		4		3	206.2	57.6			23.8	9.7		61.6		113.1
	Utterpara ...		3					29.3					1							1	1		123.5	...						141.3	250.0
Howrah ...	Howrah ...		42	16		1		26.8	35.1		172.2	11	7	4	2	3	9	12	3	4	4	235.9	53.7	28.3	11.4	15.0	18.0	25.2	11.4	31.8	46.4
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta	3	116	83			36.5	40.2	44.7			27	27	11	12	13	23	29	24	16	20	294.6	86.9	23.9	34.8	37.5	30.6	29.3	36.8	49.0	73.6
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...		7	4				19.5	25.1			1		3	3					4		16		45.4	55.5		...	...		96.7	...
	Ranaghat ...																														
	Santipore ...		11					27.7					2		1		2	2	1		3		35.7		17.9		21.2	24.0	14.8	...	79.4
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	5	1				37.6		...			2		...	...	2	1	1				210.5				51.6	33.9	49.5	...	
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah		2	7				10.5	37.1				1		2		1		1		4		96.7		57.7		12.5		21.3		216.0
Darjiling ...	Darjiling																														
Dacca ...	Dacca		17	22				21.9	[illegible]			5	12	6		3	7	1	3	2		137.0	84.6	31.4		21.4	23.8	4.5	18.6	22.0	
	Naraingunge		2	3				16.4	25.3					1	1			1			2			39.4	45.8			24.3		...	159.5
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	...	3	17	1			26.9	57.8	216.7		3	3	1	2	3	5	2	1		2	277.1	79.3	30.8	40.4	43.0	56.1	31.2	23.6	...	130.7
Tipperah ...	Comillah ...			2					14.1									1	1	...								26.1	39.6		
Patna ...	Patna City		90	26				43.3	33.1			22	25	18	6	5	16	14	7	4	9	365.4	89.1	55.6	21.7	23.3	28.9	31.3	19.3	14.7	30.1
Gya ...	Gya ...		33	8				24.6	23.9			4	9	1		1	2	7	4	3	13	116.3	73.7	7.4		9.0	7.1	19.6	21.3	24.7	101.0
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...		8	..				5.0					1			1					1		11.7			16.5		...		...	18.0
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore		37	4		...		45.8	16.7	...			4	2	4	3	4	4	7	2	1		51.3	23.1	32.5	51.5	24.2	29.4	72.7	32.0	21.4
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga		36	13				38.7	35.5			9	11	3	3	1	1	8	5	3	5	300.6	75.2	19.9	25.1	12.9	3.9	37.3	34.9	33.6	81.6
Sarun ...	Chuprah ...	1	7	2			486.0	5.9	6.7			2		1				4		1	2	72.0		8.4	...			25.8		12.3	29.9
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore		33	16				49.6	45.4			12	6	3	3	4	5	7	3	3	8	522.6	57.6	26.6	24.8	49.7	23.8	39.3	34.3	36.6	115.5
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...		22	5				25.6	31.7	...	...	5	6	1			5	3		1	6	175.1	50.1	7.4			25.1	17.5	...	13.1	87.0
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	.	2	1		...		11.3	9.1						1		1		1				.	...	48.5	...	15.8	...	28.0	...	
Pooree ...	Pooree	...	17					36.0				5					4			8		858.1		...		...	39.4	...	...	186.5	...
	TOTAL	5	349	254	1	1	21.7	31.1	33.7	24.2	38.4	126	128	60	40	40	97	106	78	56	84	214.6	58.3	23.6	13.1	20.9	18.6	26.1	25.3	30.6	54.3

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 15th May 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of February 1885

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED								Grand Total.	RAINFALL, 1884-85.		RAINFALL, 1883-84.		REMARKS.
								Five years all crops	Five years Khurreef	ANNUAL LEASES.							During month.	Up to end of month	During month.	Up to end of month.	
										Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi	Hot weather	Total.						
			C ft.	C ft.	C. ft.	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,200	3·0 88	244·36	25,438	18,306	Acr	Acr 23,139	21	Acr	52	Acr	Acr	73	Acr 23,139					
		Gobri	371·32	49 68	12·64	377	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
		Pattamoondee	1,048	0·14·00	14 00	8,081	4,472	..	6,696	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6 696					
		High Level, Section I	675	129 65	129 65	12,904	13,698	..	13,578	.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	13,579					
		Taldunda 1st Reach.	1,242		9 45	3,267	1,253	..	1,54.	.. ..	.. ..	17		.. ..	17	1,396	1·93	38·17	0·66	38·66	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach	806	11 34	1·39																
		Matchsong	776																		
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	68·53	68·53	2,542	7,085	.. ..	9,097	.. ..	..	4		.. ..	4	9,101					
		High Level, Section III	727·16	..	..	361	315		2,660	..	..	118	.. ..	..	118	2,778					
						2 300	4,419														
		Total				61,290	49,577	.....	54,938	21	..	192	.. ..	.....	213	55,201	..	.. ..	..	.	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year.	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. .	. ..	.. ..	45 640	330	24	345	.. ..	.. ..	759	44,399	..	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,111	25	.. ..	59 236	65,140	..	53,686	.	.....	...	.. ..	.. ..	.....	53,686	1 15	56·69	0·39	42·03	Ten days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	382	6	.. ..	4,954	16,360	..	3,464	.	..		..	.. ..	.....	3 464	1·75	46·54	0 17	61·39	Nine days discharging.
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.. ..		.. ..	587	217	.. ..	277	.. ..	.....		...	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	..	.. ..	
		Total				64,777	95,718	.. .	57 179			.. ..	..	.. ..	.....	57,179	..	..	..	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year					.....		97,424		..	..	..	.. ..	.. .	97,424	.	...	...	..	
Soup	Shahabad	Western Mam...	4,242	1 0·3	.192	2·,793	34,779	11,612	.....	5,684	4,657	487	.	.....	10,778	22,390	0·94	38·17	.	.	
		Buxar	1,226	1·7	147	87 003	90,328	5 ,571		2·,971	14,669	2,241	44	.	47,6·9	75,940				29·54	
		Arrah	1,600	532	2·9	190,907	151,899	71,329	.. ..	44,794	14,149	1,965	72	..	59,331	130 660	.. ..	23·76	...	30·15	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,406	292	208	2,001	903	563	...	365	127	5	...	14	709	1,272		34·39	..	33 65	
		Patna ..				53,954	44,629	22,571	.. ..	19,291	6,359	106	84	734	24,455	47 026					
		Total ..	..	..		335,003	323,224	137,946	.. ..	94,215	34,935	3,293	179	748	142,861	299,297	.. ..	..	...	...	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	..	..	.. ..		...	140,459	..	93,217	31,940	3,963	241	7,139	137,455	287,941	.. ..	..	.. ..	.....	
		Grand Total ..	..	..		461,186	468,817	137,946	117,167	98,236	39,935	4,685	120	748	142,514	387,677	.....	...	.....	.. ..	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.. ..	.....	..	...	.....	140,459	141,044	93 627	42,924	4,313	241	7,139	154 244	389,767	.....	...	..	.. ..	

The 12th May 1885.

J. F. E. S. NEILL, MAJOR, R.C.S.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of March 1885.

AREA.	DISTRICT.	CANAL	Estimated full discharge	Average discharge in month	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED								RAINFALL, 1884-85		RAINFALL, 1883-84		REMARKS.
								Five years ad crops.	Five years khurreef	ANNUAL LEASES						Grand total	During month	Up to end of month	During month	Up to end of month	
										Khurreef	Rubbee	Sugarcane	Bhadoi.	Hot weather	Total.						
			C ft.	C ft	C ft	Acre	Acre	Acre.	Acre	Acre	Acre.	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Inch	Inch	Inch	Inch	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	437 15	434 14	25 579	21 049		23 176	21		52	--	--	73	23,190					
		Gobri	372 82	4 23	1 23	377	429		6 086							6,086					
		Patamundee	1,642	110 30	7 00	8 681	4 472														
		High Level, section I	675	152 95	152 95	12 904	13 408		12,578			1		--	1	12 579					
		Taldanda, 1st Reach	1,142	-- --	-- --	5,290	1,263		1,341		24	17		--	41	1 382	0 05	59 13		55 05	
		Taldanda 2nd Reach	506	14 74	4 64																
		Machgoong	776			7 542	7 005		9 097			4			4	9,101					
	Balasore	High Level Section II	727 16	105 07	105 07	364	315		2 754	--		119			119	2,988					
		High Level section III	727 16	6 84	6 84	3,712	4,420														
		Total			--	61 448	52 451		55,278	21	24	192			237	55,315		--			
	Total of the corresponding period of last year			--	--				45 009	1,031	24	345			1,400	47,009					
SOUTH-WESTERN	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	24	--	59 236	85 149		59 433		--	--				59 433	0 50	57 19	0 [illegible]	42 80	Whole month discharging
	Howrah	Panchkhorah	522	10	--	4,594	10,276		5 799							5 799	0 09	43 64	0 72	51 92	fourteen days discharging
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II				557	217	--	565		--	--	--	--		565					
	Total				--	64,777	95,736	--	65 797							65,797	--				
	Total of the corresponding period of last year			--	--		--	--	97 434		--		--			97,434	--				
[illegible]	Shahabad	Western Main	4 342	1,450	98	27 212	25 078	12 029		5 684	4 857	437			10 778	22,877	0 50	23 67	0 66	28 69	
		Buxar	1 226	528	5 0	67 533	99 455	32 373	--	24,971	15 822	2,241	44	--	47,078	79 451					
	Patna and Gya.	Arrah	1,660	675	613	1,65,560	1 55 051	75,355	--	83,704	14,170	1,446	72	--	59,331	1,54,686	0 55	26 31	0 94	39 22	
		Eastern Main	1,466	194	133	2,057	993	565		585	127	-3		14	769	1 272	0 23	35 12		22 66	
		Patna				62,412	44,629	24 574		19,291	4,230	166	54	724	24,455	69,039					
	Total		--	-- --	-- --	3,64,733	3,25,144	1,45 094		94,216	38,935	4,283	170	736	142,351	2,87,445	-- --		-- --		
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		--		--	-- --		1,08,220	--	96,237	53,485	3,985	241	7,139	158,010	2,60,230	-- --	-- --	--	-- --	
	Grand Total		--	--	-- --	4,70,959	4,73,321	1,45 094	1,21,075	98,236	68,989	4,685	170	736	142,566	4,08,787	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		--	-- --	--	--	--	1,08,220	1,43,043	94,858	53,469	4,213	241	7,139	159,920	4,04,673	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	

The 12th May 1885.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, MAJOR, R.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jellinghee River for the month of March 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
209	Paddy	48,775	73,162	95,650	3,416	717	6	0
31	Rice	4 440	12,210	8,400	300	63	0	0
39	Wheat	11,100	22,200	20,525	733	153	15	0
43	Gram	12,225	18,337	22,925	818	171	15	0
35	Pulses and other crops	9,525	19,050	17,400	621	130	8	0
7	Fruits and vegetables	590	885	1,275	45	9	9	0
2	Jaggery	125	375	375	13	3	12	0
119	Salt	23,875	65,656	44,450	1,587	444	8	0
1	Oil	125	1,000	325	11	3	4	0
2	Tobacco	475	2,850	1,025	36	10	4	0
7	Brass	360	14,400	725	25	7	4	0
8	Iron	1,525	7,625	2,950	105	29	8	0
104	Jute	26,580	66,450	50,275	1,795	502	12	0
1	Hides	200	2,000	450	16	4	8	0
46	Linseed	13,842	48,447	25,775	920	193	5	0
5	Mustard seed	980	2,940	1,950	69	14	10	0
5	Ghooting	800	200	1,600	57	4	0	0
5	Bone	580	145	1,275	45	6	6	0
	Unwrought timber and piles (1D).	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6	0
61	Sundries	12,200	97,600	23,725	847	237	4	0
11	Coal and coke	6,355	2,383	11,350	405	56	12	0
1	Firewood	50	12	100	3	0	8	0
2	Earthware and earthen pots.	100	25	225	8	0	4	6
1,048	Passenger boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	8	0
99	Empty do	.....	.....	89,550	3,198	111	15	0
4	Straw	1,400	350	2,875	102	14	6	0
1	Oil-cake	125	125	275	9	2	12	0
1	Gunny	150	1,500	300	10	3	0	0
1,897	Total	1,76,502	4,59,927	4,25,750	15,191	3,210	1	6
1,312	Total of same month last year	91,015	2,77,692	4,01,000	14,312	2,094	7	3

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs	A	P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			
Amount of tollage for the month	3,210	1	6
Total	3,210	1	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,210	1	6
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of March 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.	
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
346	Paddy	70,694	1,06,041	1,40,175	5,191	1,091. 5 0
2	Rice	925	2,543	1,650	61	12 6 0
36	Wheat ...	16,578	33,156	31,175	1,154	233 13 0
48	Gram	14,626	21,939	27,650	1,024	207 6 0
81	Pulses and other crops	21,144	31,716	38,975	1,443	292 5 0
41	Fruits and vegetables	2,452	2,452	6,050	224	45 6 0
41	Jaggery	2,657	9,299	6 200	229	62 0 0
22	Salt ...	4,605	13,815	10,500	388	105. 0 0
19	Spices ..	1,509	15,090	5,175	191	51 12 0
1	Fish	40	200	125	4	1 4 0
3	Tobacco ...	138	690	725	26	7 4 0
1	Iron ..	15	67	325	12	3 4 0
6	Jute ..	1,040	3,120	3,000	111	30 0 0
146	Linseed ..	60,913	1,67,510	1,16,750	4,324	875 10 0
1	Mustard seed ...	59	177	325	12	2 7 0
2	Til seed ...	21	63	650	24	4 14 0
1	Tiles	125	25	250	9	0 5 0
2	Stone, lime ...	450	450	1,525	56	7 10 0
	Unwrought timber and piles (10*d.* + 6*g.*) ..	290	620	...	.....	4 14 0
1	Beams and burgahs	250	1,000	400	14	4 0 0
4	Bamboos, 2,000	1,000	120	..	..	3 0 0
8	Coal and coke	3,315	1,243	6,075	225	30 6 0
10	Charcoal	1,700	850	4,275	158	21 6 0
2	Firewood	395	69	800	29	4 0 0
7	Stone plates ..	1,000	5,000	2 525	93	25 4 0
225	Passenger boat ..			..	.....	70 0 0
352	Empty do	.....	....	.....	.....	368 2 9
4	Straw ..	800	600	1,600	59	8 0 0
12	Oil-cake ...	1,336	1,336	2,675	99	26 12 0
3	Mats	300	600	625	23	6 4 0
1	Gunny bags ...	25	30	200	7	2 0 0
19	Miscellaneous	1,479	14,790	5,900	218	59 0 0
1,447	Total ...	2,09,881	4,34,611	4,16,300	15,408	3,626 15 0
1,242	Total of same month last year	1,74,555	4,75,025	3,38,975	12,539	3,216 6 0

MEMORANDUM

	Rs A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	83 7 4
Amount of tollage for the month	3 626 15 0
Total	3,710 6 4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	3,635 0 6
Balance at the end of the month	75 5 10

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagirythee River at Nuddea Toll Station for the month of March 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons	
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.
123	Paddy ...	32,200	48,300	62,850	2,244	471 6 0
9	Rice ...	1,205	3,313	2,250	80	16 14 0
2	Wheat ...	475	950	900	32	6 12 0
9	Gram ...	2,875	4,312	5,500	196	41 4 0
12	Pulses and other crops	2,600	5,200	4,950	176	37 2 0
5	Fruits and vegetables	195	292	450	16	3 6 0
6	Sugar ...	575	6,325	1,675	59	16 12 0
119	Salt ...	29,975	82,431	57,650	2,058	576 8 0
1	Ghee ...	20	560	100	3	1 0 0
2	Oil ...	175	1,400	475	16	4 12 0
8	Tobacco ...	1,375	8,250	3,100	110	31 0 0
8	Brass ...	1,100	44,000	2,800	100	28 0 0
4	Iron ...	1,350	6,750	2,675	95	26 12 0
6	Jute ...	1,975	4,937	3,775	134	37 12 0
1	Hides ...	100	1,000	200	7	2 0 0
58	Linseed ...	20,975	73,412	39,525	1,411	296 7 0
1	Til seed ...	200	700	450	16	3 6 0
1	Tiles ...	200	50	675	24	0 13 6
2	Unwrought timber and piles 12D+12G	.....	.....	... .	... .	6 12 0
20	Steamers ...	......	.. ...	... .	.....	26 2 0
5	Flats ...	....	...	.....	.....	17 8 0
2	Bamboos, 1,000 ...	.. ...	.. .	...	.....	0 12 0
61	Sundries ...	11,775	94,200	22,875	816	228 12 0
7	Coal and coke ...	1,875	703	3,475	124	17 6 0
8	Firewood ...	1,280	320	2,750	98	13 12 0
10	Earthware and earthen-pots ...	450	112	1,150	41	1 7 0
861	Passenger boat ...	.....	. ...	... .	... ..	303 12 0
120	Empty do ...	.....	.....	1,76,400	6,300	220 8 0
4	Straw	800	200	1,625	58	8 2 0
2	Gunny ...	600	6,000	1,125	40	11 4 0
1,477	Total	1,14,350	3,93,717	3,99,400	14,254	2,457 15 6
630	Total of same month last year ...	27,885	1,47,911	98,775	3,517	673 2 0

MEMORANDUM

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	
Amount of tollage for the month	2,457 15 6
Total ...	2,457 15 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,457 15 6
Balance at the end of the month	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of March 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.	
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A P.
2	Paddy ...	90	140	250	9	1 14 0
29	Rice	13,475	29,255	28,725	1,053	192 3 0
4	Gram	128	200	300	11	2 4 0
20	Pulses and other crops	2,250	4,086	5,250	192	39 6 0
24	Fruits and vegetables	5,688	4,894	10,950	401	82 2 0
8	Jaggery ...	536	865	1,125	41	11 4 0
2	Sugar	300	2,400	525	19	5 4 0
24	Ghee ...	2,022	49,950	6,600	242	66 0 0
4	Tobacco ..	800	2,350	1,775	65	17 12 0
5	Brass ...	293	10,000	1,025	38	10 4 0
10	Jute ...	3,774	7,740	6,950	255	69 8 0
2	Linseed ...	675	2,000	1,250	46	9 6 0
78	Mustard seed	14,941	43,655	29,050	1,065	217 14 0
3	Other oil-seeds ..	765	1,900	1,425	52	10 11 0
1	Ghooting lime ...	100	12	200	7	1 0 0
1	Ghooting	100	8	200	7	0 8 0
232 rafts	Unwrought timber and piles (1,796 in No)	.....	72,730	.....	.....	618 9 6
1	Sajji	325	150	625	23	6 4 0
1	Earthware and earthen-pots	45	15	100	4	0 2 0
135	Passenger boats (220 oars)	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0
125	Empty boat ...	.....	.....	69,200	2,537	86 8 0
1	Gunny	17	90	75	3	0 12 0
108	Miscellaneous (mixed cargoes).	21,908	91,340	44,975	1,649	449 4 0
588	Total ...	68,232	3,23,780	2,10,575	7,719	1,954 11 6
48	Total of same month last year.	345	2,007	775	30	15 13 0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	
Amount of tollage for the month	1,954 11 6
Total ..	1,954 11 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,954 11 6
Balance at the end of the month	..

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885.

	Traffic, 1884-85.				Traffic, 1883-84.			
	During the month.		To end of the month.		During the month.		To end of the month.	
Nuddea Rivers.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Jellinghee river ...	3,210	1 6	49,267	8 3	2,094	7 3	57,512	0 3
Matabhanga river ...	8,626	15 0	65,928	4 6	3,216	6 0	73,419	12 6
Bhagiruthee river at Nuddea toll-station ...	2,457	15 6	30,986	10 0	673	2 0	24,562	5 9
Ditto at Jungypore toll-station	1,954	11 6	48,798	11 9	15	13 0	45,413	4 6
Total ...	11,249	11 6	1,94,981	2 6	5,999	12 3	2,00,907	7 0

Calcutta,
The 12th May 1885

G. F E S. Neill, *Major*, R.E.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals classed as Productive Public Works for the month of March 1885.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Taldandah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27½ MILES.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.							
	(1)—PRIVATE.							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs.				Rs A P	A P.
19	Paddy	6 488	5,250	10,507	375	3,752	51 10 0	
5	Jaggery	829	4,150	1,323	47	1,181	13 0 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
1	Ghooting lime	497	100	817	29	88	4 0 0	. .
	Unwrought timber and piles (499 in number)		1 119				51 8 8	
1	Bamboos (35 900 in number)	167	490 10	310	8	168	22 2 6 2 0 0	. .
	Ditto							
	FUEL							
1	Fire wood	343	30	560	20	300	2 12 8	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
17	Passenger boat			13 581	483	1,455	67 0 0	
45	Empty do			11 295	404	4,842	34 7 9	
1	Furniture	252	100	462	17	170	2 4 0	
88	Total	8 716	11 330	38,755	1,385	11,983	250 12 11	0 4 0
153	Total of same month last year	6 301	9 367	41,612	1,486	11,560	254 4 8	0 4 1
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs A. P.	
5	Laterite cut stone	2 366	111	3 863	138	3,726	37 12 0	...
4	Sand stone rubble	1 543	75	2,540	102	1,218	16 2 0	..
	MISCELLANEOUS							
22	Empty boats			5 892	210	4,420	23 14 0	
4	Stores &c	832	800	1,300	47	1 269	12 4 0	
35	Total	4,583	986	13,910	497	10,633	93 0 0	0 1 7
4	Total of same month last year	406	525	1 362	46	897	5 4 0	0 1 7
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	
88	Private including miscellaneous	8,716	11,330	38,755	1,385	11,983	250 12 11	
35	Government stores including ditto	4,583	986	13 910	497	10,633	93 0 0	
123	Grand Total	13,299	12,316	52,665	1,882	22,586	343 12 11	
157	Grand Total of same month last year	6,709	9,892	42,974	1,534	12,457	260 8 8	

MEMO	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	144 9 8
Amount of tollage for the month	343 12 11
Total	487 6 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	487 6 7
Balance at the end of the month	

Kendrapara Canal and its Branch to Gundakia on the Gobri River.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—69 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats Maunds.	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton mile
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
133	Paddy	12,800	17 000	96,076	2.3	85 698	* 381 14 4	
210	Rice	64,500	1,75,500	1,12,933	4 033	198,120	2,805 13 11	
2	Wheat	180	400	261	9	500	3 13 0	
3	Gram	250	1,000	460	17	630	8 4 0	
28	Jaggery	5,050	25,200	8,868	317	5 032	97 12 0	
1	Turmeric	50	200	120	5	176	2 0 6	
13	Salt	1,800	5,500	3,171	113	2,334	29 4 6	
1	Coriander	100	300	184	7	259	3 13 0	
2	Salt fish	10	1,500	350	13	548	4 3 10	
1	Spices	30	300	24	1	14	0 3 3	
1	Dry fish	... ..	300	168	6	250	2 7 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE.							
1	Iron	500	3,500	1,230	44	2 .76	26 0 0	
2	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	500	10,000	917	34	1 428	15 0 6	
2	Jute	200	1 000	383	12	79	2 4 5	
6	Hides	1,020	10,200	3,046	125	6,150	67 5 6	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
6	Stones	2,000	80	2,701	96	3,264	40 10 0	
26	Unwrought timber and piles (3,500 in number)	3,500	11,000	6,562	234	10,113	297 4 7	
10	Bamboos (75,675 in number)	500	1,000	851	30	940	84 14 1	
	FUEL.							
3	Coal and coke	1 200	2,500	3,732	133	5 637	84 12 0	
8	Firewood	3,200	320	6,511	233	11,444	110 1 0	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.							
9	Earthware and earthenpots	200	30	405	14	232	2 13 5	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
70	Passenger boats (4,106 passengers in number)	.. ..	.....	36,093	1 289	61,033	656 0 2	
635	Empty ditto	.. ..	... .	60,827	2,103	82,87.	470 15 2	
3	Straw	80	10	174	6	12	0 12 10	
2	Oil cake	100	100	204	10	40	1 6 6	
4	Kerosine oil	1 000	5 000	3 417	124	5,208	67 0 0	
54	Miscellaneous goods, &c	12,500	55,000	23 529	805	35,048	400 1 5	
10	Canal water			4,597	164	,884	22 10 8	
1,065	Total ..	1 04 930	3,26,110	3 07 722	10,990	475 340	5 161 13 9	0 2 1
944	Total of same month last year ..	1,06,240	4,08,330	2,04,021	9,429	434,280	4 242 7 0	0 1 9

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 919, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice, paddy, timbers, bamboos, miscellaneous goods, coal, firewood, passengers, and empties, &c &c

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
17	Building stones	5 000	100	9 076	323	8 092	67 0 0	
1	Lime	200	50	340	20	504	2 10 0	
2	Timber	500	50	1,023	37	148	15 0 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
5	Boats passed free	..	...	..	..			
20	Empty boats	.		4 920	176	4 400	22 5 8	
2	Engines &c			678	24	600	9 1 0	
3	Stores, &c	200	500	599	21	840	9 9 4	
58	Total ...	5,900	700	16 820	601	14 716	126 4 0	0 1 6
217	Total of same month last year ..	31,000	1,560	7",168	2,756	86 936	631 5 10	0 1 8

ABSTRACT

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs A. P	
1,065	Private, including miscellaneous ..	1,04,930	3,26,110	3,07 722	10 990	475 340	5 161 13 9	
56	Government stores, including ditto ..	5,900	700	16 820	601	14 716	126 2 0	
1,121	Grand Total .	1,10,830	3,26,810	3,24 542	11 601	490 105	5 287 15 9*	
1,161	Grand Total of same month last year	1,37,240	4,06,870	3,41,189	12,185	491 185	4 778 10 10	

* Of this Rs 630-4-11 is the collection of Gobree Canal Locks, Rs 930-13-7 of Kendrapara Extension Locks, and Rs 3 721 1 .1 of Kendrapara Canal Locks

MEMO

		Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		5 189 10 9
Amount of tollage for the month		5 287 15 9
Total ..		10 477 10 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month		5,010 15 7
Balance at the end of the month		5,466 10 11

High Level Canal, Range I.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons.	Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A. P
24	Paddy	4,000	6,000	6,880	244	2,562	32 8 0	. ...
199	Rice	10,990	30,000	21,439	766	25,338	263 11 3	...
2	Turmeric ..	250	1,200	304	13	429	4 8 6	. ..
9	Jaggery	1 500	5 000	2,567	92	2 024	16 12 0	.. ...
23	Salt	2,500	7,500	4,774	156	5,148	49 14 6	
1	Cocoanuts	50	100	90	3	99	1 2 0	
1	Fish (dry) ..	100	500	181	7	198	2 5 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
3	Cotton .	200	2,000	426	15	435	4 4 0	.....
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
2	Ghooting lime	200	50	408	15	90	1 0 0	
24	Unwrought timber and piles (1,578 in number)	800	5,000	1,442	52	1,560	400 4 0	.. ..
	Bamboos 8,150 (in number)	.. .	50				2 15 3	.. .
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
243	Empty boat . ..			26,045	930	28,560	120 10 6	
43	Straw	4,000	1,000	11,136	396	7,323	81 3 0	..
14	Miscellaneous goods, &c .. .	1,400	6 000	2,282	81	2,511	25 9 0	..
588	Total	25,000	64,400	77,884	2,771	76,568	1 156 5 6	0 2 9
420	Total of same month last year	17,750	54,470	54,020	1,929	54,340	567 6 0	0 2 0

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 589, which is due to the increase of traffic in items paddy, rice, timbers, straw, and empty boats

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P	A. P
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1	Empty boats .			409	15	495	2 8 0	
1	Total .			409	15	495	2 8 0	0 1 0
1	Total of same month last year .	.	50		..	..	5 1 0	

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P	
588	Private including miscellaneous	25,000	64,400	77,884	2,771	76,568	1,156 5 6	.....
1	Government stores, including ditto			409	15	495	2 8 0	.. .
589	Grand Total	25,000	64,400	77,993	2,786	77,063	1 158 13 6	.....
421	Grand Total of same month last year	17 750	54 520	54,020	1,929	54,340	573 7 0	.....

Memo	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	600 7 3
Amount of tollage for the month	1,158 13 6
Total ...	1,759 4 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,236 2 6
Balance at the end of the month	513 2 3

High Level Canal, Range II.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—12½ MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC							
	(1)—PRIVATE							
	ARTICLES OF FOOD.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P	A. P.
22	Paddy	3,000	4,000	5 672	208	1,852	35 3 6	.....
154	Rice	14,000	42,000	26 910	980	11,515	154 6 6	
1	Gram	50	200	145	5	60	0 13 6	..
1	Pulses and other crops	100	400	224	8	98	1 6 0	....
3	Jaggery	800	2 800	843	30	360	5 3 6	
2	Salt	500	1,500	829	29	203	5 3 6	.. .
1	Turmeric	200	800	281	10	120	1 12 0	
1	Fish, dry	50	250	162	6	60	1 0 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
2	Mustard seed	200	1,000	514	18	216	3 3 0	...
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
.	Unwrought timber and piles (258 in number)		500				15 3 6	
	Bamboos (3,160 in number)	..	50				2 0 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
171	Empty boat			11,963	427	4,994	36 14 0	...
1	Lac	100	500	192	7	60	1 3 0	
1	Sundries	100	50	220	8	80	1 7 0	
	Small dongahs (59 in number)						18 15 0	
360	Total	18,800	53,750	45,954	1,641	19,582	280 13 3	0 2·8
212	Total of same month last year	8,770	29,970	24 151	862	10,262	201 6 9	0 3·7

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 79 which is due to the increase of traffic in items paddy and rice

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
15	Kurkutch	4 000	50	7 522	269	1,014	46 14 6	
3	Lime	400	100	888	31	225	5 8 6	
1	Planks	160	20	278	10	120	1 11 0	
	FUEL							
98	Firewood	5,000	500	17,192	614	6,443	100 1 0	
	MISCELLANEOUS							
53	Empty boats			9 719	348	3,212	29 6 1	
	Small dongahs (14 in number)						3 15 0	
120	Total	9,560	670	35 617	1,272	11,614	193 7 9	0 3 2
261	Total of same month last year	37 100	980	96 899	3 389	35,655	520 8 9	0 3 0

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	
360	Private, including miscellaneous	18 800	53 750	45,954	1 641	19 582	280 13 3	
120	Government stores, including ditto	9 560	670	35 617	1 272	11,614	193 7 9	
480	Grand Total	28,360	54,420	81,571	2,913	31,196	474 5 0	
							1 0 0*	
							475 5 0	
675	Grand Total of same month last year	45,970	30,950	1,19,240	4,258	44,017	721 15 6	

* Add excess recovery not included in previous return.

MEMO.

	Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	396 13 0
Amount of tollage for the month	475 5 0
Total	872 2 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	502 7 0
Balance at the end of the month	369 11 0

High Level Canal, Range III.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—20 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons.			

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	A P
	ARTICLES OF FOOD							
118	Rice	8,700	25,800	16,210	570	4,032	100 4 6	....
2	Gram	200	600	430	15	270	2 11 0	
1	Jaggery	150	700	250	9	63	1 9 0	
1	Turmeric	150	500	195	7	126	1 8 6	
1	Moong	100	400	179	6	60	1 2 0	.
	MISCELLANEOUS							
1	Passenger boat			56	2	14	0 6 0	
113	Empty do			5,740	205	1,640	18 11 0	
2	Sundries	200	100	624	22	306	3 14 0	...
239	Total	9 250	28 600	23 686	845	7,201	139 13 0	0 3 3
97	Total of same month last year	2 850	9,700	8 402	302	1 835	51 10 0	0 5 4

In comparing with the corresponding month of last year, the private trade shows an increase of Rs 78, which is due to the increase of traffic in items rice and empty boats.

(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
	BUILDING MATERIALS							
15	Kurkutcha	4,000	50	7 261	259	3 572	45 4 0	
1	Beams, &c	100	50	229	8	144	1 7 0	.
	FUEL							
3	Firewood	500	50	1,289	46	452	9 0 0	.
	MISCELLANEOUS							
20	Empty boats		.	3 642	130	1,901	11 10 0	
39	Total	4 600	150	12,421	443	6 029	66 5 0	0 2 1
157	Total of same month last year	15 800	450	42 610	1,522	15,428	276 13 0	0 3 4

ABSTRACT.

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	A P
239	Private including miscellaneous	9,250	28,600	23,686	845	7,201	139 13 0	.
39	Government stores, including ditto	4 600	150	12,421	443	6 029	66 5 0	
278	Grand Total	13,850	28,150	36,107	1 288	13,230	196 2 0	
254	Grand Total of same month last year	18,650	10 150	51,072	1 824	17,263	328 7 0	..

MEMO					Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	—	—	—	—	211 8 0
Amount to tollage for the month	—	—	—	—	196 2 0
			Total	—	407 10 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	—	—		—	241 5 0
Balance at the end of the month	—	—	—	—	166 5 0

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons			
	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Rs.	Rds.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
481	Paddy	77,045	77,590	1,40,080			2,611 4 6	
724	Rice	1,90,985	4,25,627	5,92,256			5,045 4 3	
7	Wheat	140	560	1,100			7 10 0	
115	Gram	15,971	47,013	20,638			387 4 3	
63	Fruits and vegetables	5,303	5,750	16,420			182 8 6	
101	Sugar, unrefined	12,160	44,020	22,920			280 6 9	
146	Salt	63,045	1,11,621	1,01,630			1,159 12 3	
2	Oil	110	475	350			3 8 0	
2	Spices	45	825	195			1 11 3	
1	Betel nuts	100	1,200	275			3 6 6	
40	Betel leaves	1 757	8 900	3,230			37 1 6	
18	Curd	1,340	3,470	6,225			68 11 0	
1	Cocoanuts (1,000 in number)		22	80			1 3 3	
1	Tamarind	15	6	125			1 1 6	
1	Sugarcane		7	30			0 1 9	
13	Tobacco	1,450	6,100	4,425			61 11 0	
	CLOTHING							
4	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	140	6,000	615			4 15 6	
15	Ditto ditto (European)	540	50,400	2,950			33 15 0	
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
56	Brass	11,455	3,36,975	38,815			252 2 3	
5	Iron	355	1 300	1,525			12 11 0	
1	Cotton	40	800	325			0 14 6	
47	Ditto twist and yarn (European)	7,130	2,80,100	19,400			196 5 6	
6	Jute	625	1,887	1,775			13 4 6	
7	Hides (13,650 in number)	1,650	27 320	3,450			31 8 0	
2	Horns	180	1,500	575			4 13 6	
1	Indigo seeds			425			6 6 0	
45	Linseed	13 725	38 075	32,850			278 0 0	
1	Castor seed	250	1,000	425			6 6 9	
42	Mustard seed	6 165	24,615	14,575			97 12 6	
5	Wool	40	200	570			1 11 0	
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Brick (2,000 in number)	100	20	425			2 10 6	
1	Tiles (1,000 in number)		25	400			3 0 0	
5	Lime	455	305	1 215			4 14 0	
1	Stones	50	5	100			1 0 0	
1	Portland cement	32	128	175			0 10 6	
14	Sand	3,725	357	2,575			32 2 6	
122	Unwrought timber and piles (11,078 in number)	20,748	23,727	12,250			339 15 3	
12	Bamboos (1,140 in number)	110	135	130			4 6 9	
	LIVE STOCK							
3	Bullock, oxen and cow (5 in number)		40	405			3 0 3	
	FUEL							
45	Coal and coke	26,358	6,624	48,625			386 2 0	
38	Charcoal	5,420	6,780	24,175			249 0 0	
6	Firewood	125	54	370			3 6 0	
	COOKING UTENSILS AND OTHER DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS							
36	Earthware and earthen pots	2,740	1,753	11,295			56 2 3	
1	Glassware	15	150	100			1 6 9	
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
767	Passenger boat			65,400			496 4 3	
1,889	Empty do			2,31,595			2,540 6 6	
27	Straw (626 kahans)	2,705	1,698	2 915			37 5 0	
13	Oil-cake	1,375	1,375	3,740			24 4 0	
9	Furniture	195	905	1,125			15 3 3	
5	Mats	230	1,020	650			13 10 0	
2	Gunny (No. 100)	100	287	425			2 7 6	
31	Miscellaneous	2,150	2,376	10,305			101 6 0	
27	Other oils	2,965	9,457	9,950			93 13 3	
2	Ghi	300	412	700			6 15 0	
1	Bones	100	25	200			1 12 0	
3	Other saline substances	150	112	850			10 12 0	
	Rope coir	55	550	325			3 13 6	
	Under charges			3,570			41 15 9	
	Demurrage						84 5 6	
4,910	Total	4,64,435	15,59,705	12,89,775	46,425	9,77,469	15,325 7 0	0 2 9
3,727	Total of same month last year	2,22,907	12,88,250	6,70,200	24,250	3,54 535	8,190 7 6	0 3 6

Midnapore Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tonnage of Boats Tons	Ton-mileage	Tollage	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A P.
1	Building stones (laterite) ..	600	60	1,300	.		39 0 0	
1	Total ..	600	60	1,300	46	2,440	39 0 0	0 3 0
	Total of same month last year				.		..	
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs.				Rs A. P	
4,910	Private, including miscellaneous	4,64,436	15,59,705	12,99,770	46,420	977,069	15,323 7 0	. . .
1	Government stores, including ditto	600	60	1,300	46	2,440	39 0 0	
4,911	Grand Total	4,65,036	15 59 765	13,01,070	46,466	979,509	15,362 7 0*	
3 727	Grand Total of same month last year	2,32,007	12,69,550	6,79,200	24,260	558,333	6 190 7 6	

* This includes tolls on the Naraghur channel, amounting to Rs 461 2

Memo		Rs A P
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.	911 2 5
Amount of tollage for the month .	..	15 362 7 0
	Total	16 273 9 5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ..	.	13,572 13 9
Balance at the end of the month .	..	2,700 11 8

Hidyellee Tidal Canal

LENGTH OF CANAL 29 MILES

LENGTH CLOSED FOR SILT CLEARANCE 18 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs A P	A P
213	Paddy . .	20,209	36,224	37 105			383 0 3	
249	Rice	43 610	85,450	90 210			661 6 0	
43	Fruits and vegetables	2 426	6 478	7 015			48 2 9	
17	Jaggery	2 570	3 874	6 445			44 6 0	..
33	Salt	6 950	10 075	16 525			113 9 9	
23	Oil .	1, 181	12 810	4,685			32 3 3	.
	Stimulants							
14	Tobacco	3,145	18,100	8,740	. .	.	60 1 0	.
	Clothing							
9	Cotton piece goods (European)	837	15,500	2,775			19 1 3	
	Staples of Manufacture.							
4	Iron	725	1,425	950			6 3 6	
1	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	300	1,000	625			4 4 9	"
5	Jute	1,450	2 025	2 275			15 10 3	.. .
2	Hides	140	2,700	300			2 1 0	.
1	Mustard seed	150	750	350	.		2 6 6	.
	Building Materials							..
4	Stone lime	650	980	1,625			11 2 9	
63	Ghooting lime	5 550	500	10,925	.		75 0 9	. .
3	Sand	900	68	1,550			10 10 6	.....
8	Unwrought timber and piles	2,465	1 703	1,658	.		25 5 9	.
4	Bamboos	431	91	375			4 6 0	.
	Fuel							
18	Coal and coke	2,745	598	5 025		..	34 14 3	
22	Firewood	5,580	915	5,281			60 12 0	
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
2	Earthware and earthenpots	160	105	500	.		3 7 0	.. ..
	Miscellaneous							
9	Passenger boat . . .			5 525		.	24 4 9	
714	Empty do .. .			62,955	. ..	...	431 13 6	
81	Straw .	17 633	7 805	38,500	... ..	.	264 10 9	
11	Mats .	1 740	4,500	3 905	. .		26 2 6	... .
6	Miscellaneous ..	.. .	.. .		. .		1 6 0	. ..
1,450	Total	1,24,077	2,26,3.5	3,41,975	18,213	1,34,349	2,266 7 9	0 3 2
2,385	Total of same month last year .	2,13,673	3,86,445	5,75,980	30,571	3,96,179	6,823 3 0	0 3 3

Hidgellee Tidal Canal—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds	Tons.	Ton-miles.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Miscellaneous.	Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P.	A P.
1	Stores, &c.	15	100	50	.. .	.. ..	0 5 6	. ..
1	Total .	15	100	50	2	20	0 5 6	0 3 3
62	Total of same month last year ..	6,230	3,276	17,625	629	11,031	193 0 6	0 3 3

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A. P	
1,459	Private, including miscellaneous . ..	1,24,677	2,28,335	3,41,975	12,213	134,346	2,366 7 9	... .
1	Government stores, including ditto .. .	15	100	50	2	20	0 5 6	. .
1,460	Grand Total ..	1,24,692	2,28,435	3 42,025	12,215	134,366	2,366 13 3	
2,447	Grand total of same month last year	2,23 903	2,68,721	5,93,605	21,200	449,201	7,181 3 6	.....

Range II closed for silt clearance

Memo.	Rs. A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	217 0 0
Amount of tollage for the month	2 366 13 3
Total ..	2 583 14 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,367 13 3
Balance at the end of the month	220 1 9

SONE CIRCLE.

Eastern Main and Patna Canals.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—86½ MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs A P	A. P.
2	Fruits and vegetables	285	170	478	17	1 089½	11 2 3	.
1	Sugar	75	300	244	8	828	3 7 3	
4	Salt .	610	1,220	1,042	36½	2,495½	25 0 3	
1	Spices .. .	75	270	191	6½	512	3 12 3	
	Stimulants							
6	Opium leaves . .	910	15,700	2,118	75½	6,506	63 4 6	.
7	Tobacco .	1,130	3,790	2,487	88½	5,083	50 10 9	.
	Staples of Manufacture							
1	Silk or Kowa	50	1,990	107	3½	292	2 15 0	.
5	Hides	960	7 200	1 502	53½	3 713	36 11 6	
	Horns . ..	16,185	44,750	21,555	770½	57 085	575 6 0	
51	Linseed	250	750	420	15	1 248	12 8 0	
1	Til seed							
	Building Materials							
1	Building stores, stone slabs .	450	150	697	22½	1 774	9 7 0	.
1	Stone lime	400	160	543	19½	1,023	10 6 9	
29	Hill bamboos, 102 000 No	3,860	38,775	7 522	268½	7,707½	15 15 0	..
	Bullahs, 23 649 No						1 042 7 9	
	Bamboos, 2,569,925 No							
3	Jhallass .	220	69	558	19½	80	0 15 9	
	Fuel							
3	Coal and coke	310	160	629	15	813	8 3 0	..
	Cooking Utensils and other Domestic Implements.							
2	Stone mills	700	280	966	34½	2,863	13 5 6	
	Miscellaneous							
3	Passenger boat		...	164	5½	124	1 10 3	
73	Empty do.			6,683½	231	6,543½	32 9 6	
1	Basket . ..	5	10	15	½	30	0 2 9	..
1	Khus ..	70	80	129	4½	261	3 10 9	
2	Furniture .	25	50	288	10½	570	5 15 0	.
4	Iron rails .	550	3,160	923	33	2,767	24 2 0	.. .
5	Miscellaneous goods . .	10,298	28 983	17,878	642	46 016½	475 6 9	
6	Gunny .	660	3,150	950	34½	3,109	22 0 9	
	Tollage on Government steamer hired out to Mr. odges.			...	.. .	.	340 0 0	
206	Total ...	36,877	1,57,436	67,375½	2,639½	182,605½	2,770 15 0	0 3 6
213	Total of same month last year .	23,334	75,292	44,231	1,654½	109,3565½	1,348 2 9	0 2 6

Eastern Main and Patna Canals—concluded.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Sal planks	70	250	150	5½	337½	3 3 3	... .
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
4	Empty boats	.....	. ...	422	15	585½	2 2 0	...
2	Stores, &c	200	176	455	14½	682	7 3 0	. .....
7	Total	270	420	1,027	34½	1,586	13 13 3	0 1·7
13	Total of same month last year	2,605	280	4,480	157½	3,141½	20 3 3	0 1·2
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds	Rs.				Rs. A P	
208	Private, including miscellaneous	36,877	1,57,436	67 275½	2,439½	1,53,865½	2,770 15 0	. . .
7	Government stores, including ditto	270	420	1,027	34½	1,585	13 13 3	
215	Grand Total	37,147	1,57,856	68,302½	2,474	1,54,390½	2,784 12 3	..
328	Grand total of same month last year	25,029	76,672	50,041	1,816	1,03,499½	1,368 6 0	.....

MEMO.	Rs. A. P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	261 5 6
Amount of tollage for the month	2,784 12 3
Total	2,986 1 9
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,796 13 9
Balance at the end of the month	189 4 0

Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	ARTICLES OF FOOD	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Rice	150	450	375	13	916	2 5 6	... ..
1	Jaggery	313	625	550	19	1,045	12 0 6	...
	STAPLES OF MANUFACTURE							
8	Linseed	4,035	8,070	5,575	199	4,378	24 13 6	. .
1	Mustard seed	310	1,240	550	19	1 330	3 7 0	
1	Til-seed	590	1,180	825	29	2,030	6 3 6	. .
	BUILDING MATERIALS.							
1	Stone	600	250	700	25	550	2 13 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Tollage of cargo boats	.. ..	.....	...	...	.....	24 3 3	.. ..
19	Empty passenger boat	.. ..	.. ..	1,175	42	766	4 2 6	.....
	Toll charged for excess weight	..	...	.....	.....	...	2 1 9	. ...
25	Total	5,998	11,815	9,750	346	11,999	101 3 0	0 1·1
67	Total of same month last year	22,652	46,362	33,000	1,189	11,999	225 4 6	0 3·6

Orissa Canals—concluded.

Number of Item.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-miles.	Tolls.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	BUILDING MATERIALS.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Timber (planks)	75	300	125	4	64	0 11 3	.. ..
	FUEL.							
1	Coal	300	600	625	18	570	3 12 6	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Empty boats	..	..	150	5	110	0 7 6	...
3	Total ..	375	900	700	24	744	7 0 3	0 6·8
3	Total of same month last year ..	..	..	1,200	42	1,288	10 0 3	0 1·9
	ABSTRACT							
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	
99	Private, including miscellaneous ..	9,854	21,040	17,800	629	16,617	973 8 0	.....
3	Government stores, including ditto ..	375	900	700	24	744	7 0 3	.....
102	Grand total ..	10,230	21,940	18,500	653	17,361	980 8 3	.....
45	Grand total of same month last year ..	4,757	9,020	9,092	323	16,668	818 10 6	.....
	MEMO						Rs. A. P.	
	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						26 0 0	
	Amount of tollage for the month						980 8 3	
						Total	1,006 8 3	
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month						1,000 7 3	
	Balance at the end of the month						6 0 0	

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1885

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85		Traffic, 1883-84.		Remarks
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month	
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda	342 12 11	3,148 14 4	240 8 8	2,627 12 9	
Kendrapara	5,297 1 9	59,747 15 7	4,771 10 10	64,493 5 9	
Main Level, Kendrapara	1,184 13 6	7,853 13 9	672 7 0	6,736 9 3	
Ditto, ditto II	475 3 11	3,198 6 5	721 15 6	3,790 13 6	
Ditto, ditto III	196 2 9	1,096 2 5	328 7 0	948 0 8	
Total Orissa Circle ..	7,461 1 2	54,617 6 4	6,657 1 9	58,790 10 11	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	15,391 7 0	1,21,456 11 0	6,190 7 6	1,09,081 14 1	
Hijlee Tidal	2,338 13 3	41,298 9 3	7,181 3 6	62,485 11 2	
Total South-Western Circle ..	17,729 4 3	1,62,755 4 3	13,371 11 0	1,71,567 9 4	
HOOGHLY CIRCLE.					
Eastern Main and Patna	2,764 12 3	23,143 6 2	1,358 6 0	23,206 0 4	
Western Main	163 11 0	1,211 7 9	2.9 4 6	2,781 11 6	
Arrah	1,646 15 6	9,186 14 9	2,044 12 6	17,424 14 6	
Burdwan	840 6 3	3,846 15 9	818 10 6	5,446 13 3	
Total Hooghly Circle	5,417 13 0	37,387 12 5	4,181 1 0	47,859 0 7	
GRAND TOTAL ..	30,608 4 5	2,54,760 7 0	24,209 13 0	2,78,217 4 10	

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Canal.	Traffic, 1884-85. During the month. Passengers	Goods	Total receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Traffic, 1883-84. During the month. Passengers	Goods.	Total Receipts.	To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
Orissa Circle	No	Mds	Rs. A. P	No	Mds	Rs. A. P	No	Mds	Rs. A. P	No	Mds	Rs. A. P.
Taldunda and Kenrapara High Level	1,227	7 990	2,147 14 0	7,498 10,024	9,810 29 121	10 599 10 11 13,168 12 2	2,499 1,037	1,861 2,648	4,378 15 10 1 209 6 8	22,923 7,897	9,845 13,686	40,389 2 6 8,227 2 8
Total Orissa Circle	1 227	7,990	2,147 14 0	17,444	38,931	25 753 7 1	3 536	4,509	5,585 6 6	30,820	23,531	48,616 4 14
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore	13,843	1,282	750 0 0	1,67,677	10,709	9,000 0 0	9,214	382	750 0 0	136,236	4,113	11,116 0 0
Total South-Western Circle	13,843	1 282	750 0 0	1,67,677	10 709	9,000 0 0	9 214	382	750 0 0	136,236	4,113	11,116 0 0
Sone Circle												
Eastern Main and Patna					4 608	1 310 0 7		1 250	409 9 3	6,296	18,891	6,204 12 0
Western Main and Buxar		4,675	258 10 0	5,420	15 119	5,204 8 8	1,196	1 875	763 3 0	16,819	30,279	11,208 12 8
Arrah			666 10 6	8,009	8 104	7,791 6 6	3,080	1 519	1 929 6 0	2,080	19,987	19,197 0 0
Total Sone Circle		4,675	925 4 6	13,429	47,291	14,304 10 4	4 276	4,644	3,100 12 3	53 195	69,537	36,670 2 9
Grand Total	15,070	13,947	3,823 4 6	1,98,550	96,931	47 057 1 5	17,016	9,535	9,436 2 9	218 940	96,581	96,603 12 3

TOTAL NAVIGATION RECEIPTS

	Earnings, 1884-85 During the month	To end of the month	Earnings, 1883-84. During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month	Remarks.
	Rs. A P.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Orissa Canals	9,606 15 2	78 169 13 8	12 218 7 6	1 07 406 15 10	
Midnapore Canal	16,112 7 0	1,70 446 11 0	6 940 7 6	1 20 147 14 1	
Hidgelee Tidal Canal	2,746 15 3	41 898 9 3	7 141 3 6	62 635 11 3	
Sone Canals	6 745 3 6	51 703 6 9	7 351 13 3	84 379 9 4	
Grand Total	34,431 0 11	3,01,627 8 5	33,648 15 9	3 74 600 2 6	

G. F. E. S. Neill, *Major*, M S C.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 19th May 1885.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of May 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tolls.
		Mds.	Rs.
276	Rice and paddy	74,925	1,240
25	Jute	14 174	259
144	Firewood	66,675	950
954	Other articles	2.14,046	3,224
1,399	Total ...	3,69,820	5,673

Western Main Canal—concluded.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton-mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	(2)—STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							
	Miscellaneous.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs a. p.	a. p.
1	Iron pipes	300	400	400	14	224	2 8 0	..
1	Total	300	400	400	14	224	2 8 0	0 2·1
1	Total of same month last year	511	25	600	21	210	6 0 0	0 5 4
	ABSTRACT.							
		Mds	Rs.				Rs a. p	
25	Private, including miscellaneous	5,926	11,615	9 720	340	20,461	101 9 0	.....
1	Government stores including ditto	300	400	400	14	224	2 8 0	.....
26	Grand Total	6,226	12,015	10,120	354	20,715	103 11 0	..
46	Grand total of same month last year	23,338	49,393	33,100	1,180	11,800	229 4 6	

Memo.	Rs a p
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	
Amount of tollage for the month	103 11 0
Total	103 11 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	103 11 0
Balance at the end of the month	

Arrah Canal.

Length of Canal open—65 Miles.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs a. p	a. p.
1	Rice	316	948	378	13	910	5 13 9	.
1	Pulses and other crops	70	140	141	5	350	2 11 9	.
16	Jaggery	4,126	12 686	6,488	231	9,270	97 10 6	.
17	Sugar	2,500	20 000	3 515	126	8,298	82 11 9	. ..
37	Salt	7,369	22 107	9,369	335	16,170	158 0 0	.....
	Clothing							
5	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	831	1,638	806	28	1,700	15 13 9	... ..
	Staples of Manufacture							
1	Iron	214	535	284	10	140	2 5 9	..
24	Linseed	10,1 8	30,5 4	12 698	452	28 406	288 14 9	
6	Til seed	3,157	9,471	3,607	128	6 [illegible]	58 12 9	
	Building Materials							
2	Building stores	436	68	864	20	1,120	7 8 6	.
1	Stone lime	227	76	227	8	448	4 14 9	..
...	Bulrahs (1,002,760 in number)	...	..	..	..	.	250 0 0	. .
...	Bamboos							
	Fuel.							
5	Coal and coke	716	357	1,316	47	752	3 13 3	..
	Miscellaneous.							
19	Passenger boat	..	..	228	81	700	9 3 3	..
77	Empty ditto	...	..	4,995	178	6 906	86 7 0	. .. .
..	Toll on cargo boats of Buxar Division	...	..				245 11 6	
..	Received from Mr Hodges on account of tollage of steamer	...	.	.	..		600 0 0	..
212	Total	30,618	99,981	46,346	1,612	79,903	1,567 12 9	0 2 7
231	Total of same month last year	56,209	1,98,756	78,644	2,801	1,46,901	1,768 4 3	0 2 2

Jumna Canal—*concluded.*

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Ton-mileage	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			

(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Fuel	Mds	Rs				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Coal	185	93	360	8	128	0 12 6	.....
	Miscellaneous							
1	Empty boats			120	4	64	0 6 3	...
2	Total	185	93	360	12	192	1 2 9	0 1·1
47	Total of same month last year	15,614	5 619	21,353	783	40,831	310 2 3	0 1·4

ABSTRACT

		Mds	Rs				Rs A P.	
212	Private, including miscellaneous	30,618	99,661	45 245	1,513	79,805	1,547 12 9	.....
2	Government stores including ditto	185	93	360	12	192	1 2 9	.....
214	Grand total	30,804	99 954	45,605	1,524	79,996	1,548 15 6(a)	...
258	Grand total of same month last year	71,523	1,94,356	100,197	3,569	1,89,733	2,052 6 6	.....

(a) Decrease is owing to small traffic in wheat.

Memo	Rs. A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	201 9 6
Amount of tollage for the month	1 548 15 6
Total	1,7 0 9 0
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,750 9 0
Balance at the end of the month	

	Rs A P
Tollage realized during the month as per divisional accounts for March 1885	1,743 11 6
Add amount less shown in the statement for 1884	6 13 6
Total	1,750 9 0

Buxar Canal

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—45 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC

(1)—PRIVATE

	Articles of Food	Mds	Rs				Rs. A P	A P.
1	Rice	260	440	300	11	550	6 9 0	...
1	Fruits and vegetables (potatoes)	100	40	175	6	330	3 13 3	...
36	Jaggery	8,899	19,768	11 250	409	8,357	189 1 9	...
1	Salt	100	200	175	6	450	11 4 9	...
1	Spices	100	300	100	3	190	2 8 6	...
	Staples of Manufacture							
2	Mawah	375	319	525	18	940	5 13 9	.....
	Building Materials							
	Beams and battens, 10 pol s, 16,000 chowdhs rs, 1 800 Bullahs 33 Bamboos, 867,912 and wood 1,396 ...						481 1 9	.....
	Fuel							
1	Coal and coke	25	12	75	3	110	1 2 9	.....
	Miscellaneous							
1	Passenger boat			50	2	76	0 13 6	.....
84	Empty ditto			4,775	164	5,921	29 12 9	.....
1	Straw	25	10	125	4	56	0 15 9	.....
	Amount recovered from Mr Hodges on account of tollage of steamer, Buxar Canal		.....	.....	...	...	300 0 0	.....
	Excess tollage		.....				0 3 9	.....
90	Total	9,884	21,849	17 450	679	16,617	973 8 6	0 7·7
40	Total of same month last year	4,737	8,089	7,895	281	14,799	899 10 8	0 9·6

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in tonnage of Staples carried over the line during the month of April 1885, *as compared with the corresponding period of April* 1884.

Staples.	1884.		1885.		1884.	1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down	Total	Total		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk cloth ...	2	23	...	19	25	18	....	7
XIV. 2. Edible grains ...	11	166	21	16	176	43	....	133
XXII. 1 & 2. Brass and bell-metal ware	6	2	7	1	8	8	....	....
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and Jaggree ...	13	.....	16	.	13	16	.....	.....
VIII. 2. Piece-goods	79	....	61	..	79	61	.....	18
VII. Cotton	2	....	3	....	2	3	.....	1
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts	54	80	14	1	134	19	.....	115
VI. Coal	20	....	174	....	20	174	154	....
XXXVIII. Sundries	180	54	26	32	134	47	....	87
XXVI. Salt	136	....	18	....	136	18	....	138
XII. 1. Jute	....	....	75	....	....	75	75	....
XXXVIII. 1. Revenue stores ...	14	1	37	8	15	60	23	....
Total	493	325	367	86	818	573	253	504

INCREASE

	Tons.
Coal	154
This increase is due to one of the silk merchants having arranged to lay in stock.	
Jute	75
This increase is due to high rate in Calcutta market.	
Revenue stores	23
This increase is due to revenue stores being carried by ordinary trains	

DECREASE

Edible grains	133
This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crops for want of rain, as well as that of pulse (*kalai*) which was damaged by sudden rise of the Ganges.	
Seeds of all sorts	115
This decrease is due to carriage by boat this year	
Sundries	87
This decrease is due to carriage by boat	
Salt	138
This decrease is due to carriage of salt this year by river	

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Nalhati, the 12*th May* 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	2'7 513	4,41,301 7 0*	20,37,696 10	2,53,647 0 0	24,473 1 0	11,19,741 8 0	69,851½	143,913½	210,485
Or per mile of railway		159 13 5		565 7 5	16 5 5	741 8 0			
For previous 18 weeks of half year	4,126 607	31,79,830 9 6	4 40,77,187 30	1,12,03 427 6 5	3,17,279 6 5	1,67,00,537 0 1	1,186,129½	2,949,773½	3,144,903
Total for 19 weeks	4,313,540	34,21,132 0 0	4,71,15,083 0	1,20,56,994 6 5	3,41,753 9 5	1,78,19,279 0 1	1,261,981½	2,093,686½	3,355,349
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	235,253	2,20,579 10 2	25,83,447 30	7,44,515 5 6	19,636 1 5	9,84,731 0 11	61,648	129,892	190,540
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		146 2 0		493 2 6	13 0 2	652 5 5			
Total do corresponding date of previous year	4,212,933½	30,45,049 4 3	5 06,07,087 20	1,29,35,126 10 0	3,53,464 0 2	1,63,91,639 15 3	1,186,478	2,267,644	3,366,122

* The increase in Coaching earnings is on account of heavy Government traffic

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1,509½	9,84,731	652	1,509½	11,19,342	742	1,509½	54,65,433	3 623	1,509½	66,51,038	3,877	2,65,185	..

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train Miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	9,321	5,091 2 0	80,457 30	5,528 6 0	61 5 0	10 681 3 0	1,455	969	2,394
Or per mile of railway	163	89 0 2	1,406 30	96 10 5	1 1 2	186 11 9			
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	226 400	1 27,285 6 0	11,28,807 30	71,905 7 0	1,241 2 0	2,00,431 15 0	29,289½	15,918½	45,275
Total for 19 weeks	235,721	1,32,376 14 0	12,09,265 20	77,433 13 0	1,303 7 0	2,11,113 3 0	31,414½	16,884½	47,669
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,885½	4 810 0 9	56,181 10	3,741 5 0	82 3 0	8,633 8 9	1,626	794	2,412
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	190	84 1 6	981 0	63 6 6	0 14 7	150 6 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	224,035	1 17,064 3 3	8,60,684 0	60,607 5 3	1,317 15 9	1,90,149 7 6	32,484	15,064	47,548

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th May 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	9,604	169	57½	10,631	187	57½	56,198	982	57½	66,720	1,163	9,668	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,198	377 10 0	20,331 10	522 12 0	46 13 0	1,249 3 0	139½	139½	279
Or per mile of railway		31 7	.. ..	43 9 0	4 1 6	104 1 6	...	.. ..	...
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	46,614	7,137 0 0	3,49,213 30	9,451 14 0	885 8 9	17,444 ½ 9	3,015½	2,814½	5,830
Total for 19 weeks ..	48,806	7,514 10 0	3,69,544 [illegible]	10,274 10 0	904 4 9	18,693 8 9	3,155½	2,710½	5,866
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,310½	381 12 3	38,462 10	1,352 7 0	99 13 0	2,034 0 3	78	339	417
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		46 7 6	. . .	112 11 8	8 3 1	169 8 0	.. ...	.....	. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	49,333	8,672 2 11	3,34,968 10	10,519 6 5	914 10 9	20,116 3 8	2,646	5,862	8,508

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12	2,034	170	12	1,249	104	12	8,467	706	12	6,550	546	.. ..	1,917

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P			
Total traffic for the week	4,337	4,194 15 0	83,096 0	3,171 7 0	125 12 0	7,490 2 0	1,278	1,286	2,564
Or per mile of railway		56 5 10	..	42 9 1	1 11 10	100 9 11			
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	143 673	94,993 6 0	15,62,500 30	74,991 6 0	2,624 5 5	1,72,605 1 5	18,016½	22,693	40 709½
Total for 19 weeks	108,010	99,187 5 0	16,75,596 30	78,163 13 0	2,750 1 5	1,80,191 3 5	19,294½	23,917	43,149½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,345	4,407 4 1	52,357 0	2,902 10 5	74 14 0	7,344 12 4	691	1,079	1,770
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		59 2 6	.....	38 6 10	1 0 1	98 9 5	..	..	
Total to corresponding date of previous year	95,119½	80,214 6 10	16,[illegible] 6	66,030 1 0	2,210 1 6	1,48,462 11 4	10,789	21 883	32 [illegible]

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
74½	[illegible]	99	74½	7,496	101	74½	45,243	609	74½	42,993	577	6.74	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 22 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 360	4 791 10 0	7,506 10	292 6 0	5 0 0	5,081 0 0	967	143	1,110
Or per mile of railway		217 7 0		13 4 7	0 3 8	230 15 3			
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	375 466	1,02,245 8 0	4,32,453 30	8,467 12 0	121 9 0	1,10,834 13 0	17,979	5,980	23,4591
Total for 19 weeks	392,826	1,07,029 2 0	4,39,960 0	8,760 2 0	126 9 0	1,15,917 13 0	18,946	5,973½	24,5191

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 188			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 188			Total receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885.			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
			22	5,081	231				22	35,914	1,632		

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	(a)110 040	33 218 0 0	2,55 016 0	33 831 0 0	5,160 0 0	73 917 0 0	11 280	7,398	18 678
Or per mile of railway	476	151 0 0	1,094 0	144 0 0		295 0 0			
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	1,726 707	8 29,761 0 0	40,26,006 0	6,79,482 0 0	1,25 140 0 0	16,13,383 0 0	210,196	127,845	337,981
Total for 18 weeks	1,837,047	8 63 977 0 0	51 80,922 0	7,13,014 0 0	1,30,300 0 0	17,07 300 0 0	221,476	135,243	356,659
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	92,655	33 325 0 0	2,81,162 0	46,083 0 0	7,994 0 0	87,402 0 0	9,583	7,398	16,981
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	365	143 0 0	1,211 0	198 0 0	. .	341 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,671 337	7,62 908 0 0	46,81,487 0	7,30,026 0 0	1,13,048 0 0	16,06,066 0 0	179,845	134,988	313,808

(a) Increase due to *monthly tickets* not having been included in corresponding period of previous year.
Audited up to week ending 28th March 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 9th May 1885.			Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rp.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
233	67,402	289	233	73,917	317	233	4,63,634	1,987	233	4,82,807	2,070	19,173	.....

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	27,198	7 974 0 0	25,235 0	1,457 0 0	34 0 0	9 465 0 0	3,712	1,666	5,378
Or per mile of railway	216	63 0 0	201 0	13 0 0		75 0 0	..		
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	399,130	1,55,761 ,0 0	4 25,087 0	29,939 0 0	861 0 0	1,85 601 0 0*	66,692	23,557	90,249
Total for 18 weeks .	426,328	1 63,715 0 0	4,50,422 0	460,756 0 0	895 0 0	1 95,066 0 0	70 404	25,203	96,607
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,121	6,601 0 0	15,869 0	1,229 0 0	77 0 0	7,907 0 0	2,812	866	3,680
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	160	52 0 0	126 0	10 0 0		63 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	357 956	87,651 0 0	2 49,593 0	33,1.2 0 0	914 0 0	1 01,567 0 0	78,894	9,736	48,329

* Audited up to week ending 28th March 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 10th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th May 1885			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
126	7,907	63	126	9 465	75	120	38,031	317	126	57 924	460	19 893	.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs A. P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 2nd May 1885	8,145 0 0
Corresponding week last year	8,084 11 9
Decrease	60 11 9
Receipts from 1st January to 2nd May 1885	1,22 642 12 0
From 1st January to 3rd May 1884	1,23,825 2 11
Decrease	1,182 6 11
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 2nd May 1885	50½
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	½
	Rs A P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 2nd May 1885	160 7 11
Corresponding week last year	173 11 1
Decrease	13 3 2

DARJEELING, *the 11th May* 1885. W STEVENSON, *Secy., Darjeeling Himalayan Ry.*

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs A P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th May 1885	8,773 0 0
Corresponding week last year	8,368 5 6
Increase	404 10 6
Receipts from 1st January to 9th May 1885	1,31,786 0 10
From 1st January to 10th May 1884	1,32,193 8 5
Decrease	407 7 7
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 9th May 1885	50½
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	½
	Rs. A P
Receipts per mile open week ending 9th May 1885	172 13 10
Corresponding week last year...	167 5 10
Increase	5 8 0

DARJEELING, *the 16th May* 1885. W STEVENSON, *Secy., Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry.*

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday the 28th March 1885

Description of Traffic.	Number of Passengers. Week ending 29th March 1884.	Number of Passengers. Week ending 28th March 1885	Week ending 29th March 1884	Week ending 28th March 1885	1885. Increase	1885. Decrease
Coaching Traffic—			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
First class passengers	441	533	796 10 6	481 3 3		315 7 3
Second ditto	1554	1314	1 103 7 6	976 15 9		126 15 9
Third ditto	543	491	1 290 0 0	1 168 8 3		121 7 9
Passengers' luggage			349 8 3	343 14 6	34 5 9	
Dogs, &c			7 8 0	6 0 0		1 8 0
Parcels			192 7 9	438 3 9	245 13 0	
Special trains			—			
Corpse						
Postal subsidy for carriage of mails			855 0 0	855 0 0		
Miscellaneous			0 4 0	0 4 3	0 0 3	
Total			4,554 1 3	4 299 10 6	280 2 9	565 4 9
Less outstandings irrecoverable						
Total Coaching Receipts			4 554 13 3	4 299 10 6	280 2 9	565 4 9

Goods Traffic—	1884. Mds Srs	1885. Mds Srs	Week ending 29th March 1884 Rs A P	Week ending 28th March 1885 Rs A P	1885. Increase Rs A P	1885. Decrease Rs A P
Merchandise, general Railway materials for construction	4,830 10	3 079 0	3,371 3 0	4,594 12 0	1,223 9 0	
Coal — For the public	1,032 0	36 20	319 1 0	21 3 0		298 14 0
Coal — For the Railway (construction only)						
Coal — For the Revenue (Locomotive Department)	1 166 0	643 20	189 5 0	122 2 0		37 3 0
Revenue stores	1 0		0 8 0			0 8 0
Ballast trains			696 0 0			696 0 0
Live-Stock— Ordinary						
Rents and demurrage, wharfage storage, &c						
Miscellaneous						
Total			4,547 4 0	4 738 1 0	1,223 9 0	1 032 12 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable						
Total Goods Receipts			4,547 4 0	4,738 1 0	1 223 9 0	1 032 12 0
Total Coaching and Goods earnings			9,102 1 3	9,037 11 6	1,503 11 0	1,598 0 3

Description of Traffic	Week ending 29th March 1884 Rs A P	Week ending 28th March 1885 Rs A P	1885. Increase Rs A P	1885. Decrease Rs A P
Total Coaching and Goods earnings brought forward	9 102 1 3	9,037 11 6	1,503 11 0	1,598 0 3
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages)	100 8 0	68 3 0	..	32 5 0
Rents	205 12 3	135 9 3	.....	70 4 0
Use of stations jointly occupied		... ..	.....	.....
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods &c			..	.....
Miscellaneous	2 4 9	81 13 1	49 8 4	.....
Total	308 10 0	283 9 4	49 8 4	104 9 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable		..	... ..	.....
Total Sundry Receipts	308 10 0	283 9 4	49 8 4	104 9 0
Total for the week	9,410 11 3	9,321 4 10	1,553 3 4	1,702 9 3
Amount for previous 12 weeks of half-year	70 043 7 3	67,849 12 0	12,422 1 1	14,624 12 3
Total for 13 weeks	79,453 2 5	77,171 0 10	13,975 4 5	16,317 6 0
Length of line open ..	50	50½	½	... ..
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
Average receipts per week, for 13 weeks	6 111 12 .6	5,931 9 11	.....	180 2 7
Receipts per mile open, week ending 28th March 1885	186 5 5	186 7 10	... ..	5 11 7
Average receipts per mile open per week, for 13 weeks	122 3 9	116 14 1	.....	5 5 5

Office of the Secretary,
Darjeeling;
Dated 5th May 1885.

W Stevenson.
Secretary

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1884-85

No 340B, dated Calcutta, the 11th May 1885.

From—C A SAMUELLS, Esq, Offg Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L P,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1884-85, comprising the months of January, February, and March 1885

SALT

H. A COCKERELL, Esq, C S I

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 26,05,445 maunds 19 seers 11 chittacks, against 28,06,158 maunds 38 seers 3 chittacks in the previous quarter and 23,42,974 maunds 26 seers 10 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs 49,22,187-8, against Rs. 52,47,174-8 in the previous quarter and Rs. 43,92,616 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year

3 The quantity of excise salt sold in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, and 24-Pergunnahs during the quarter under review from the stock of the different seasons' manufacture, and the quantities which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in table I—

TABLE I

	CUTTACK				POORYE					BALASORE						24-PERGUNNAHS
	Manufacture of—				Manufacture of—					Manufacture of—						Manufacture of—
	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84.	1884-85	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84.	1884-85	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84.	1884-85.	1881-82.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter	395 20 0	1,023 32 0	34,047 33 0		1,059 0 0	13,256 31 0	97,334 35 0*	2,88,626 0 0*		847 6 8	4,629 23 0	5,911 9 11	5,634 28 2	94,293 30 0		11,920 0 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter				4,930 0 0					23 0 0						50 271 20 0	
Total	395 20 0	1,023 32 0	34,047 33 0	4,930 0 0	1,059 0 0	13,256 31 0	97,334 35 0	2,88,626 0 0	23 0 0	847 6 8	4,629 23 0	5,911 9 11	5,634 28 2	94,293 30 0	50 271 20 0	11,920 0 0
Sales during the quarter	39 29 0	232 30 0	11 196 0 0		225 0 0	1 485 0 0	29 271 0 0	49 278 0 0		223 21 8	807 28 8	629 37 0	980 0 0 3,942 17 4	31,940 0 0 26 18 4		3,400 0 0
Wastage																
Total	395 29 0	232 30 0	11 196 0 0		225 0 0	1 485 0 0	29 271 0 0	49 278 0 0		223 21 8	807 28 8	629 37 0	3,942 17 4	31 966 18 4		3,400 0 0
Balance at close of the quarter		791 2 0	22,851 33 0	4,930 0 0	834 0 0	11 371 31 0	68,063 35 0	1 89 348 0 0	23 0 0	623 26 0	3,821 30 8	5 281 12 11	1 692 10 14	62,329 11 12	50,271 20 0	8,520 0 0

* The Collector of Poorye having reported that 100 maunds of salt which should have been issued from the stock of 1882-83 was issued by mistake from the stock of 1883-84 and entered against the stock of 1882-83, the necessary adjustment has been made in this statement. The figures will therefore be found to differ from the corresponding figures in the statement submitted with the previous report

4. The above statement shews that the total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,26,995 maunds, against 1,20,337 maunds 30 seers in the previous quarter and 1,32,116 maunds 22 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5 The subjoined table II shews, in comparison, the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years—

TABLE II.

	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Fourth quarter		Fourth quarter		Fourth quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Liverpool pungah ..	11,16,[illegible]	18,20 [illegible]	18,16[illegible]	16,61,[illegible]	10,19,[illegible]	18,61,[illegible]
Foreign kurkutch	89,342	3,76,709	2,41,[illegible]	2,96,[illegible]	1,88,174	4,12,[illegible]
Indian ditto .	97,568	1,10,[illegible]	91,841	1,26,677	88,166	1,26,047
Total	13 03,849	23,13,203	21,49,844	20,84,994	12,36,978	23,99,[illegible]

6 The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn in the above table—

TABLE III

	1882-83		1883-84		1884-85	
	Fourth quarter		Fourth quarter		Fourth quarter	
	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared	Imported	Cleared.
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds
Bombay	97,568	1,10 [illegible]	91,841	1,14 [illegible]	88 166	1 17,057
Covelong ..				12 [illegible]		
Tuticorin . .						19,016
Total	97,568	1,10,[illegible]	91,841	1 26,677	88,166	1,36,047

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters—

TABLE IV

WHERE STORED			Fourth quarter of 1883-84.	First quarter of 1884-85	Second quarter of 1884-85	Third quarter of 1884-85	Fourth quarter of 1884-85
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Sulkea .	Government	golah	12 [illegible],577	7 [illegible],555	9,52,[illegible]46	13,34 [illegible]79	9,[illegible]
Chittagong	ditto	ditto	1,50 [illegible]06	1,62,601	[illegible]6,[illegible]85	2 51,541	1 [illegible]
Naraingunge	private,	ditto	29,767	16,[illegible]07		11 246	[illegible]
Chittagong	ditto	ditto	..			27,[illegible]67	25,401
Cuttack	ditto	ditto				7,145	[illegible]
	Total		16,[illegible]810	9 77,[illegible]23	10,[illegible]762	16,[illegible]148	12,07,[illegible]

8. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east

and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review, and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shewn in table V—

TABLE V.

PERIOD	*Vid* Balikhali	*Vid* Sankrail	*Vid* Gowalhaty	*Vid* Kidderpore	*Vid* Ballaghatta	*Vid* Ruthtollah Ghat	By the East Indian Railway	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways, or *vid* Chittpore
	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds
Fourth quarter of 1882-83	2,23,359	1,40,805	1 30,036	3,50 527	2,10 898		9,65,615	2,26 483
Ditto of 1883-84	1,79 361	1 65,101	1,08 072	195,4 7	5 50 430	41 894	7 09 703	1,91 198
Ditto of 1884-85	1,92,450	1 81,172	1 17,402	75,226	5 85,123	1 54,940	9 78,401	48,436

9. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 90,963 maunds as noted in margin, against 74,930 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter and 56,682 maunds 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds	s	c
January	31 034	30	0
February	28 001	0	0
March	31,027	10	0
Total	90,963	0	0

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports, were as follows—

	Tons
January	14,470
February	21,610
March	22,630
Total	58 710

No shipments were reported during the quarter under review for the port of Chittagong.

11. Table VI shews the market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year—

TABLE VI

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	Prices on the 15th January		Prices on the 31st January		Prices on the 14th February		Prices on the 28th February		Prices on the 15th March		Prices on the 31st March	
	1884	1885	1884	1885	1884	1885	1884	1885	1884	1885	1884	1885
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Liverpool pungah	74	53	58	56	60	58	57	61	58	61	58	61
French kurkutch	51	48	53	48	54	51	54	62	44	62	48	60
Jeddah	52	47	58	48	54	55	54	75	74	69	51	65
Bombay	50	53	50	48	50	44	48	55	48	67	74	70
Madras	49		68		49		47		51		50	
Italian	54	50	53	58	54	54	4	61	44	62	45	60
Muscat	67	44	68	45	66	44	61	50	66	58	65	50
Ceylon	71		71		71		71		71		71	
Rock	110	110	145	110	150	110	150	110	150	110	150	110

12. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Cuttack, and

Narsingunge during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1883-84—

TABLE VII.

PORT	DESCRIPTION OF SALT	ADMITTED INTO BOND		CLEARED	
		Fourth quarter of 1883-84.	Fourth quarter of 1884-85	Fourth quarter 1883-84.	Fourth quarter of 1884-85.
		Mds s c	Mds s c	Mds. s c	Mds s c.
Chittagong ..	Liverpool pungah	26 910 0 0	69,994 25 0	1,10,730 10 8	1,27 044 1 0
	British Burmah kurkutch			212 20 0	0 10 0
	Madras kurkutch	..	?	0 0 0	
Cuttack	Liverpool pungah				880 0 0
Narsingunge	Ditto ?	12 933 0 0	37 439 0 0	12,980 0 0	
	Total	39 843 0 0	1 07 433 25 0	1 23 931 30 8	1 27,044 1 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Pooree and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd May 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
1	Burdwan, May 23 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot Want of rain is felt everywhere Price of rice has slightly risen in some places Cholera has broken out in the Raneegunge town
2	Bankoora, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot and sultry *Til* and indigo are doing well Cotton is flowering, but the outturn will be far below the average Fields are being prepared, but rain is very much needed Price of rice shows a tendency to rise Public health good
3	Beerbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—unusually hot Rain much wanted for ploughing and sowing of paddy Prices stationary. Cholera prevalent. Scarcity of water and food in many places
	Rampore Hat	0·32	
4	Midnapore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—again very hot Fields are still being cultivated More rain wanted Public health fair
5	Hooghly, „ 23 „	0·12	Weather—very hot More rain is wanted, especially in the Jehanabad sub-division, Prices show an upward tendency A few cases of cholera in the Jehanabad sub division, elsewhere public health is good
	Howrah „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very hot Ploughing is progressing Hardly any crops on the ground Public health good
	Colooberiah	1·03	
	Central Districts		
6	24-Pergns May 20 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot There are no crops on the ground Lands are being prepared and sowing of early paddy and jute has commenced Public health is generally good
7	Nuddea, „ 23 „	0·25	Weather very hot Prospects of standing crops good Sowing of paddy nearly completed, completion delayed for want of rain
8	Khoolna, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather very hot Lands are being prepared Public health good, a few cases of cholera and fever are reported from the Bagerhat sub-division
9	Jessore, „ 23 „	0·78	Weather hot Sowings of paddy still continue Prospects good In Narail sub division harvesting of *boro* paddy is almost finished Public health improved
	Narail	0·06	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather exceedingly hot Sowing of *aus* paddy stopped owing to want of rain Where the crop has been sown it is suffering from drought and great heat Rain very much wanted Common rice is selling at from 12 to 14 seers per rupee Public health still continues good
11	Dinagepore, May 22 '85	Nil	Weather—rain in the north, east and west Ploughing and sowing progressing Rice is selling at from 13 to 18 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—excessively hot Continued want of rain is causing great anxiety Field work going on as far as possible Public health generally fair, though a few cases of cholera are still reported
	Nowgong	0·09	
13	Rungpore „ „		Not received
14	Bogra, „ 23 „	0·22	Weather—hot Cultivation is being vigorously pushed on in every part of the district There is still a good deal of cholera and some fever
15	Pubna, „ 23 „	0·09	Weather—hot with easterly winds Prospects of *aus* paddy fair Rain is wanted General health good
16	Darjeeling, „ 23 „	0·93	Weather showery Prospects of crops favourable
17	Julpigoree, „ 23 „	0·44	Weather—dry and hot with an occasional storm but little rain Prospects of all crops favourable Public health fairly good for the time of year
	Eastern Districts		
18	Dacca, May 23 '85	0·47	Weather hot Sowing of paddy is nearly over All crops, except *til*, are doing well Prospects of crops fair Public health fair
	Manickgunge	1·24	
	Munshigunge	1·10	
	Narainguuge	0·60	
19	Furreedpore „ 23 „	3·19	Weather—stormy and rainy Sowings of early paddy nearly completed Health generally good.
	Goalundo	1·65	
	Mauripore	0·63	
20	Backergunge, „ 21 „	1·35	Weather—very hot with occasional showers attended with storms Cultivation of *aus* paddy is still going on. Prospects of standing crops fair Cholera not yet disappeared
21	Mymensingh „ 22	0·53	Weather—hot during greater part of the week Prospects of crops good Public health generally good. There are several cases of cholera reported from the Jamalpore sub-division
	Jamalpur	0·28	
	Kishoregunge	2·01	
	Attia	1·87	
	Netrokona	0·11	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.—*concld*			
	Eastern Districts		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 22	Chittagong, May 25 '85	0·24	Weather—hot Rain is wanted. Prospects of crops good. Prices stationary Cholera continues.
23	Noakhally, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—sultry; generally clear *Aus* seedlings are doing well Sowing on high lands progressing Cholera reported from the interior.
	Fenny,	1·20	
24	Tipperah „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—sultry with high winds A break in the rains has occurred which has been of great service to agriculture Paddy and jute are coming on well and cultivation is actively progressing as the submerged soil becomes dry Public health unsatisfactory, cholera is very prevalent in the north of the district, and in spite of strenuous efforts to localise it, is spreading
	Brahmanbariah	2·82	
	Chandpore	2·30	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 19 „	4·03	Weather—very hot and close during the latter part of the week Sowing in *jums* still continues Prospects of sugarcane and *aus* paddy good Scarcity prevailing in many parts of the district especially along the frontier. Public health bad.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 20 „	2·23	Weather—hot *Jum* cultivation over Lands in the plains are being prepared for *amun* paddy Public health good
BEHAR			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, May 23 '85	Nil	Weather—hot. Land is being prepared for sowing *bhadoi* crops; sowing has commenced in some places Cholera prevails in the Behar, Dinapore, and Sudder sub divisions, and small pox in Behar and Dinapore
27	Gya, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Sugarcane, *cheena* and cotton are doing well, no other crops on the ground Prices stationary Fever, small pox and cholera are reported from several places, but cases are not numerous
28	Shahabad, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and occasionally unsettled Sugarcane is doing well, harvesting of millet has commenced Cholera reported from the Sasseram and Bhabhua sub divisions.
	Sasseram	1·52	
	Bhabhua	0·62	
29	Durbhunga, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Early paddy *janera mung* and indigo are coming on well Sowings of *bhadoi* crops have commenced in places Rain is much wanted Prices stationary Public health generally good
30	Muzufferpore, „ 23 „	Nil.	Weather—hot with light west winds Prospects of spring sowings, sugarcane, and indigo are favourable Prices rising Public health generally good Cases of cholera and small pox are reported from a few places
31	Sarun „ 23 „	Nil	Weather bright and hot with light variable winds Rain wanted for *bhadoi* sowings, indigo, *cheena*, and sugarcane are being kept up by irrigation Public health good
	Sewan	0·03	
32	Chumparun „ 23 „	Nil	Weather hot with westerly winds The late rain, wherever it has fallen, has greatly facilitated agricultural operations More rain is required to keep up ploughing Prices stationary Public health fair
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Mongyr, May 21 '85	Nil	Weather—west winds with great heat Preparations for *bhadoi* crops are proceeding, rain needed Prices steady Public health good
34	Bhagulpore, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very hot, east winds during first part and west winds during latter part of week Standing crops are doing well Ploughing and sowing of paddy and of *marwa* in the north are going on More rain is wanted, especially in the south of the Ganges Prices stationary Public health good
35	Purneah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—sultry, east and west winds Prospects of crops fair, but further rain wanted, health fair
36	Maldah, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and sultry, wind variable, but generally calm *Boro* paddy is still being harvested with a fair outturn Tillage and sowings of autumn and winter paddy are going on, but rain is much wanted Common rice is selling at from 15 to 18 seers per rupee Public health generally good
37	Santhal Pergns „ 23	Nil	Weather—excessively hot, close and cloudy *Boro* paddy is being gathered Sugarcane is doing well Ploughing is going on in Rajmehal and Pakour. Water very low and scarce Cholera and small pox prevail, otherwise health good
ORISSA			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVN. 38	Cuttack, May 23 '85	0·11	Weather—very hot *Sarad* and *beali* paddy are being sown, sugarcane is being planted, common rice is selling at from 14 to 17 seers per rupee in the town, and 24 seers on an average in the interior Public health generally good; cholera continues here and there in the interior
39	Pooree, „ 21	0·17	Weather rainy in the beginning of the week, *Sarad* paddy is being sown
	Khoorda	1·11	Late *dalua* (*pan*) is in ear. Cotton is in blossom and other miscellaneous crops are doing well Common rice is selling at an average of 21 seers 4 chittacks per rupee in the sudder station, and 21 seers 5 chittacks in Khoordah sub division Public health is good
40	Balasore „ 22	Nil	Weather hot and cloudy slight rain fell in several parts in the interior of the district Ploughing and sowing are going on A few cases of cholera are reported from the southern part of the district, otherwise public health good
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South West Frontier Agency			
41	Hazaribagh May 23 '85	Nil	Weather hot and clear Ploughing continues for ensuing crops, sugarcane promising; very little or no mungo crop is expected owing to late hail Public health is good
42	Lohardugga „ 23 „	Nil	Weather close and warm, rain expected There has been some rain during the week in parts of the district which has allowed ploughing operations being carried on A few cases of cholera and small pox are reported; otherwise public health is good.
43	Singhbhoom, „ 22	Nil	Weather—intensely hot No crops to report about. General health is good
44	Manbhoom, „ 23 „	Nil	Weather—hot and still There is nothing on the ground now except sugarcane Ploughing is going on. Rain is much wanted Coarse rice sold on the 23rd instant at 19½ seers per rupee Cholera is prevalent all over the district

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th May 1885.

J WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON			BULGUR MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts																		
1	Burdwan .	16 8	14 0	18 0			27 8	13 4	13 4	13 2	15 2	16 0	18 0						
2	Bankoora ..	16 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	0 0	18 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	17 8						
3	Ramghoom	18 0	17 4	17 0				11 4	12 0	14 0	13 12	15 0	15 8						
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0						
5	Hooghly ..	16 0	17 0	17 8				9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	14 0						
	Howrah ..	16 8	16 0	14 0				11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 8						
	Central Districts																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	18 8	15 0	11 10	11 10	17 0
6	24-Perguunahs .	16 0	16 0	14 8	21 4	20 0	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 14	17 8	16 0						
7	Nuddea ..	17 4	17 4	16 12	23 15	22 15	20 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5½						
8	Khoolna .							13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0						
9	Jessore ..	14 4	15 4	14 0				13 0	13 4	13 0	14 0	14 4	16 0						
10	Moorshedabad ..	17 0	18 0	19 0				10 8	10 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	14 0						
11	Dinagepore .	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 4	14 4	16 0						
12	Rajshahye .	16 8 to 18 0	18 0 to 20 10	19 0	26 4	30 0	32 0	12 0	12 6	11 8	12 12	14 0	13 0						
13	Rungpore ..	8 0	22 0	16 0				9 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	13 4	13 4						
14	Bogra .	15 0	15 0	16 8				9 12	9 12	9 12	13 8	15 0	15 0						
15	Pubna ..	20 4	21 0	24 0				8 4	8 4	8 4	14 4	14 10	15 0						
16	Darjeeling ..	12 0	12 0		10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	10 0						
17	Julpigoree	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	14 0						
	Eastern Districts																		
18	Dacca .	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	17 12	18 0	15 0						
19	Furreedpore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0						
20	Backergunge .	...						12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0						
21	Mymensingh ..	18 4	13 0	13 8				13 0	13 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	14 12						

A In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12½ seers, and Ranegunge 13½ seers.
B The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
C The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.
D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14 seers and Contai 11 seers.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers
F In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Berasat and Bumeerat 13 seers, and Barrackpore 12½ seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 10½ seers, Chooadanga 12½ seers, and Ranaghat 12½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sathkira 13 seers, and Bagerhat 11 seers
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenaidah and Narail 12 seers. Magoora 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1885.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood			Salt			Wholesale Prices per Maund of 40 Seers. Salt			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	
																		BANGAL.
																		Western Districts.
..	..	..				20 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 13 5	13 5	13 4	2 15	2 15	2 14 8	Burdwan
		..	29 0	29 0	27 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	B 13 0	13 0	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 2	Bankoora.
...	..					21 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	C 12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2 4	3 2 -	3 2 8	Beerbhoom
..	..					17 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	D 13 8	13 8	12 12	3 1	3 1	3 4	Midnapore
...	..	..				16 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	E 14 9	14 9	3 9	3 14	3 14	3 14	Hooghly
..	..	..				17 8	16 8	18 0	90 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah
																		Central Districts.
...	..	..	11 14	11 14		19 0	19 0	18 10	90 0	100 0		F 13 4	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta
...	..	..	23 14	22 14	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	100 0	90 0	90 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	3 0	3 0	3 0	24 Pergunnahs
...	..	..				22 15	23 10	21 5½				G 11 10½	11 10½	11 10½	3 0	3 4	3 0	Nuddea.
...	..	..				16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	H 12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna
...	..	..				20 0	21 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	I 11 12	11 12	10 12	3 2	3 -	3 2	Jessore
...	..	..				3 0	3 8	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	J 12 11	11 0	0 0	3 12	3 8	3 8	Moorsedabad
...	..	..				16 0	6 0	5 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	13 8	12 8	14 0	3 6	3 3	3 4	Jessore
...	..	..				27	20 0 10 0 20 6	30 0	240 0	90 0	240 0	K 13 6	12 0	12 0	3 3 8	3 5 6	3 2 8	Rajshahye
...	..	..					18 0	18 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	L 12 12	12 2	11 14	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 6	Burgpore
...	..	..				19 8	22 8	23 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 8	2 0	11 4	3 3	3 2	3 2 0	Bogra
...	..	..				0 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	M 13 6	13 6	13 6	3 1-6	3 2	3 2	Pubna
18 0	19 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	128 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling
...	..	..				16 0	6 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	2 4	12 1	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree
																		Eastern Districts.
...	..	..				16 0	18 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	O 13 5	13 5	12 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca.
...	..	..				16 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	P 12 0	12 0	11 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	Furreedpore.
...	..	..				17 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	Q 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 11	Backergunge.
...	..	..				16 0	16 0	16 0				R 12 8	13 4	13 0	3 2	3 2	3 1	Mymensingh.

J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Lalbagh 10½ seers, Jungipore 11½ seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
K In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
L In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kurigaon 13 seers, Gaibanda 12 seers, and Kulpahaur 12 seers.
M The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
N The retail price of salt at Palarotte in the Alipore sub-division was 0 seers per rupee.
O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Manikgunge 12 seers, Mooneegunge 12 seers 12½ chittacks, and Narainguage 13½ seers.
P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, and Shrunga 13 seers.
Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers.
R In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Kishoregunge 12½ seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11½ seers, and Netrokona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE —QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number	DISTRICTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON			BULRUAH MILLET—CUMBOO BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR		
		Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts—Concluded	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	12 0				13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0						—
23	Noakholly							15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0						—
24	Tipperah	15 3	14 8	14 8				13 14	15 11	13 8	16 0	18 3	16 13						—
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts							12 4	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 5						—
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0				13 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0						—
	BEHAR																		
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	20 0	26, 0	32 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 0	17 8	13 0						—
27	Gya	17 8	18 8	16 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	13 0	13 8	12 4						
28	Shahabad	19 0	21 0	18 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	11 0	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
29	Durbhanga	17 9	16 8	15 3	20 15	20 15		0 16	8 14	8 14	12 6	12 2	11 11						—
30	Muzaffurpore	17 0	18 0	17 0	26 0	6 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0						
31	Sarun	20 0	19 8	17 8	25 0	25 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	12 0				28 0	27 0	25 0
32	Champaran	17 0	16 6	16 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	13 18						
33	Mongyr	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 0	21 4	22 4	10 8	10 8	10 12	13 13	13 0	12 9						—
34	Bhagulpore	19 9	19 0	17 10	26 8	25 4	1 7	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 14	13 14	13 14						—
35	Purneah	20 0	20 0	16 0				14 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0						—
36	Maldah	20 0	21 0	21 0				13 0	13 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	15 0						—
37	Southal Perus																		—
	ORISSA																		
38	Cuttack	15 12	15 13	14 7				13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1	18 6	18 6						—
39	Pooree	15 13	15 12	13 2				14 7	15 12	15 13	21 0	21 0	18 10						—
40	Balasore	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	21 0						—
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh	14 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	14 0						—
42	Lohardugga	16 0	17 0	15 0	0 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	4 0	16 0	17 0	18 0						—
43	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	4 0	24 0						—
44	Manbhoom	17 0	17 0	13 0				14 0	14 0	4 0	19 0	18 4	22 0						—

* Not received

S The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
T The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 8 to 12½ seers per rupee.
U In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Aurungabad 11½ seers, Jehanabad 11½ seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:— Arrah and Sasseram 11½ seers, and Bhubhooa 11½ seers.
W The retail price of salt in the Lapoora sub-division was 11 seers per rupee.
X The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11½ to 12½ seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th May 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 15th May 1885.—(Concld.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAS'S

WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.

Lesser Millet—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
																		Eastern Districts—Concluded
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
						15 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	S 13 0	13 0	10 0	3 0	3 0	3 12	Chittagong.
												T 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	3 6	Noakholly
						15 3	14 8	16 0				12 8	12 8	11 0	3 2	3 2	3 8	Tipperah
									320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts
						14 0	14 0	14 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah
																		BEHAR.
			30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	1 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Patna.
						20 8	20 8	20 4	300 0	300 0	180 0	U 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 5	3 5	3 4	Gya.
			25 0	25 0		22 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	V 13 0	13 0	13 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad
2b 6		17 0	20 15	20 6	19 14		20 15	20 15	196 0	176 0	176 0	X 12 0	12 0	12 1	3 2	3 0 6	3 5	Durbhunga
			27 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Muzaffarpore
3 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	25 0	21 8	23 0	23 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	Y 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 2 6	3 3	3 6	Sirun
			24 0	26 0		21 0	21 0	0 0 0				Z 12 4	12 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 7	Champaran
			23 0	25 2	24 2	23 0	24 2	26 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	Z1 9 0	3 2	13 1	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 6	Mongyr
			5 4	22 11	18 5	20 13	21 7	20 13	164 0	164 0	151 8	Z2 12 10	12 10	13 10	3 0	3 0	3 0	Bhagulpore
						21 0	20 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Z3 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 10	3 10	3 10	Purneah
						24 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	2 0 0	1 8	11 0	11 0	3 6	3 5	3 8	Malouh
																		Sontal Pergna
																		ORISSA.
18 6	15 6	15 12				18 6	19 11	23 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 13	2 12	Cuttack
						18 6	18 6	21 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	2 6	2 7	2 6	Poorie
						15 0	15 0	3 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	8 8	3 12	4 12	4 8	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South Western Frontier Agency
20 0	23 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	Z4 10 0	10 0	11 0	4 8	4 0	1 4	Hazareebaug
28 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	180 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	3 4	3 4	2 12	Lohardugga
						14 0	14 0	15 0	200 0	160 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Singbhoom
						17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	Manbhoom.

Y In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee was, Sonepur 11½ seers.
Z The retail price of salt in the Chatra tract was from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers, and Jamui 12 seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 13 seers, Madanpore 10½ seers, and Jamalpore 11 seers.
Z3 In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10 seers, and Arraseah 11 seers.
Z4 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 10 seers per rupee and at Khurrumdiha 12 seers.

Published for general information.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE, BEST SORT			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—COMBOO BAJRA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
1	Calcutta	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
2	Serajgunge	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0				4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	2 15 0	2 13 0	2 4 0		..	...
3	Dacca	1 14 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 10 0		..	..
4	Narainguge							2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	.	...	.
5	Chittagong	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 4 0		...	..
6	Patna	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 14 6	1 8 2	1 3 0	1 10 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 14 0	.	...	...
7	Balasore	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 13 0		.	..
8	Pooree										1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 3	8	.	...
9	Cuttack	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	.	.	...

CALCU

The 26th M

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the fortnight ending the 15th May 1885.

OF 40 SEERS

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CORENA			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN			GRAM			FIREWOOD			SALT			MARTS.
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	
R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
3 4 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	.			3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	0 6 3	0 6 10	5 6 2	13 0	12 0	12 0	Calcutta
"	.		.		"	.	.		3 4 0	2 14 0	2 4 0				3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
	.							.	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	Dacca
"	.		.	.					2 3 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Naraingunge
"		.							2 9 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	Chittagong
"	"		.	.		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	0 4 9	0 4 0	5 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	Patna
—	...								2 8 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Balasore
"				.											2 6 0	2 7 0	3 6 0	Pooree
...	.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 6 0				2 2 0	2 1 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information

J WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior during the month of February 1885.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Where imported	FOOD GRAINS							FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OIL-SEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	RICE AND PADDY			Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Total	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard-seed				Drained	Undrained.	Birpath.	Other kinds.
	Rice	Paddy	Total (in rice)															
BENGAL	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	7,611	5	7,616		1 516		9 130	144	300	689	444	56		24	.. ..	..	.	6
Beerbhoom	2,107		2 107			15	2 122				14			468		.	.	.....
Midnapore	2,70 075	58,542	3 15 092				3,15 092	660	450					295		651	..	140
Hooghly	82 262	3 081	85,154		5 900	4,135	7 9 279	74 984	283 740	18 024	3,614		1,080	14	498	6,289	.	4,719
24 Pergunnahs	3,45,471	20,801	3 66 614	201	21,784	1 154	3,80 738	40 400	401 801	1,115			3,328		21,631	40,749		6 206
Nuddea	10	6	16	519	60 909	23,250	84 905	1 0 0 5	2,125	54,326	5,703		23	630	220	16,994	80	1,691
Khulna	9,755	14,375	18 730			40	18 768	2 625							300	6 208		
Jessore	32,784	2,400	35,254	24	4 000	1 457	39 814	19,118	5 5	844	34				518	16,755	..	2,176
Moorsheda bad	.			2 1	4 784		5,048	4,2 4	126	1 5	1,754			643		108	.	9
Dinagepore	6		6		135		141	11,203	57 755									.. ..
Rajshahye .					6 120		6 126	18 051	124 800	465	9,691				.	..		
Rungpore	11		11		480	99	590	30,967			2,0 9		62		.		1,200	9,725
Bogra .	1,409		1 409				1,409	1 375	410,615		5 051				.			.
Pubna .	591		591		2 759	855	4,205	2 53,134	105		16,663	1						196
Jurisseling .. .									164 500			12						
Julpigoree								22 520				451						2
Dacca	6 109	78	6 188		80		6 208	1 97 111	55		1 9 8	44	1 925					..
Furreedpore	4,703	400	5 041			819	5 862	97,9 6			22,5 9		1,844					
Backergunge .	7,27,198	300	7,28,198				7,28 198	3 500	30,100	43						100		60
Tipperah	4 5		4 5		1 568		2,0 4	1,08 491			721							
Chittagong	7 150		7 150		5 50		7 7 0	3 925					400					
Noakhooly	1 700	200	1 9 0				1 925					614	1 129					
	35,647		35,647				35 647											
Total of Bengal	15 34 938	1 18,208	16 95 09	1 000	1,11,5 4	31,801	17 39 8 8	8,43 183	1 470 847	75,711	67,834	1,159	9,740	2,086	23 345	200,330	1,384	23,914
BEHAR																		
Patna	7		7	278	22 218	867	21 370			14 532	18 9 1	1	11			12	.	3,618
Gya .								..		2 0 0	1 10			5		312	.	74
Shahabad				547	4,0 5	200	4 872			2 071	45				555	3 057	.	
Tirhoot				500	53	275	8 7			300								10
Durbhunga				100	6 4		7 4			2 5 5	4,219	16			272		.	34
Arrah ..					226		226				5 12							
Champaran											8 7							
Bhagulpore				1	6 15		6 16			2 0 4	4 0 0				45			6
Monghyr				195	9 0	1 0 0	2 0 5			1 4 0	10 1 8					398		4
Purneah	227		227	403	875	114	1 6 9	6 184		0 0	5,709			2				185
Saharsa							4 19	5,0 5		58	250							
Santhal Pergunnahs				3,0 8	851	123												
				274	6 1 0		6 4 1			247	18 5 7			139				2
Total of Behar	234		234	5,805	41 775	1 619	51 1 1	11 269		28 0 5	64 9 7	1	11	146	870	3,777		3,796
ORISSA																		
Cuttack	4 708	8 512	9 984		420		10 404	198			15			5			.	
Pleasure	1,05 0 0	81 01	1 86 6 6				1 5 ,5 0	85			0	2		3				129
Total of Orissa	1,10,117	89 7 3	1,99,890		4 0		1 48 820	1 1 1			113	2		3				129
CHOTA NAGPORE																		
Lohardugga											1 900	5						
Manbhoom	5		5				5											
Total of Chota Nagpore	5		5				5				1 900	5						
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	16,55 4 6	2 02 941	17 02 3 3	6,505	1 54 5 7	35 4 0	19,57,794	8,57 735	1,476 847	1,03 80	1,54,794	1 182	9,791	2,233	24,2 5	94,107	1,384	27,839
FROM PROVINCES beyond																		
Assam	8 350		8 350				8 350	1,5 0	140	850	4 283	13 5 5	1 510	53			..	.. .
North Western Provinces and Oudh	267		267	1,91 1 5	30 401	3 8 8	1, 7,92			17,797	21 1 6	415	78 9 6	3	188	142		5
Punjab				9 7	5 1	5 0	15 1				70	109	1 4,8 4				.	.....
Central Provinces					8	4	1 91			1 501	3,5 4							.....
Rajpootana states						4	4						2,8 9				.	..
Ajmere				5			5						8,957		612		..	.. ..
Burma					1 1 8		1,1 8	5				1			1,0 4		..	113
British Burmah				3 5 1			3 5 1					1	2,934	1			..	..
Other places	80		280	4 8		700	1 3 5	10	13,000					334	28,514		..	23
Grand Total (1885	16 44 191	2,02,941	17 71 29	1,4 0 0	1 91 9 0	40 102	21 48 080	8 59 050	1,490,287	1,24,043	1,84 8 5	15, 02	1,14 2 1	2 024	54,5 5	94 240	1,384	27,976
of Imports (1884	18 77,379	1,86 129	19 91 709	98 181	3 08,169	15 772	23 13,8 0	4,46 929	1 261 079	60,080	3, 6,162	21 767	2,60,095	2,176	57,088	1,16,398	43,444	
in Feb																		

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1885 *was as follows* —

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																		
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	1,76 585	99	1,76 6 7		90		1,76,7 7	..	2,014,600	. ..	... .	64	.	.	219	..	..	.....
Other ports in Bombay								..	212,700	.						. .		
Madras	2,71		2 1 2	200	8 1 8	637	11 6 7	.	-		...	3		135		. .	..	.. ..
Other ports in Madras	1 1 7 1	4 1 8	1,15 31		8,4 3		1,23 64	4 8	5 2 9 0	....	28	3	..	12	19	4		
British Burmah	..9 5		2,0 4		1 1 7	90	4 1 0	1,9 6	1,49 1 0	.	.	11	.	3	5 5	31	...	4,0 0
Other Indian ports	3		3		1 0 8		1,0 0	..	5 4 7 9	. ..	..	3			1,1 5	3 0	...	1,4 1
Pondicherry				154	3 1		6 5	..	57,5 0	..	.	.		.				
Total of International trade	2,94,97	4,287	2 9 ,0 7	3 4	19,145	7 6	3,17,912	1,9 2	4,9 4,2 9	. ....	28	64	....	153	2,1 9	71 6	...	5,1 6
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	2 27,257		2,27,257	1,25 250	7,141	.	3,59,6 8	6,18,6 9	9 4,0 0	58,6 7	45,0 0	45,79	65,5 2	27		..		4,9 9
Other Foreign ports	10,11,618	3,9 5	10,15 677	1,9 8	17,0 1	13,9 6	10,46,9 6	3 9,9 6	1,67 ,79	1,7 9	1 1	2,71	17,170	9 6	7 5	5	..	3,2 3
Total of Foreign trade	12,18 9 5	3,2 0	12,40,9 4	1 26,5 8	24,175	13,9 9	14,5 6,6 4	9,9 ,6 9	2,5 6,7 9	1,51,5 7	45,1 7	48,5 7	72,7 2	1,9 0	7 5	5	...	8,1 5
Grand Total (1885 of Exports (1884	15,33,6 0	7,5 2	15 2 8,5 1	1,2 0 2	43,3 8	14,0 5	17,2 ,6 6	13,0 ,1 7	7,5 9,6 6	1,51,5 7	45,1 5	48,9 4	72,7 2	1,9 0	7 5	5	..	8,1 5

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of February 1885.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES		FOOD-GRAINS					FIBROUS PRODUCTS		OILSEEDS		Tea, Indian	Cotton, raw	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
		Rice.	Paddy	Wheat	Gram and pulses	Other food grains	Jute, raw	Gunny-bags	Linseed	Mustard seed				Drained	Undrained	Manufd.	Other kinds.
		Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	..	14 09 956	1,23 602	5 644	89 660	6,493	4 87 258	630 761	64,457	27 677	Mds.	4 353	396	6,483	38,142	84	8,497
,, river steamers	..				291		1,73 047			5 [illegible]	13,133	1 080	45			,,	,, 897
,, rail	East Indian	10 [illegible]		1,33,819	729 5	5 919			43 907	79 033	6 1	95 050	1,246	963	4,017	1,999	10,018
	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,791		81	1,178	27,290	1,61,206	776,195	14,833	32 6 4	1,330	3,641	640	386	25,050		
	Cal and South Eastern State Railway ..																
,, road	... ...	36 [illegible]	21					630									
,, sea	.. . ...	93 814	14 651	227	21 441		26,599	69,901	1,555			478	11	16 534	28,238	...	6,916
		92 867	68,777	3,679	1 [illegible]	7 06	900	14 300		64	614	13,030	338	30,160	..	..	868
Grand Total of Imports in February	1885	16,46 391	2 02 861	1 41,050	1 91 393	40 813	8 59 930	1,490,287	1,24 042	1,04 675	15 702	1 18,231	2,624	54,843	94,349	1,984	27,979
	1884	16,77 378	1 86,129	94,141	2,06,169	15,772	4 46 929	1 241,079	66 980	8,66 162	21,767	2,40,095	3,176	67,098	1,18,396		46,414

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of February 1885

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA

Whither exported	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags	Whither exported	Cotton piece goods		Cotton twist		Salt	Gunny-bags.
	European	Indian	European	Indian				European	Indian	European	Indian		
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds	Mds	Mds	No	CHOTA NAGPORE	Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	No.
Burdwan ..	5 04 682	440	590	1,070	31 020	49,939	Hazaribagh	86 [illegible]			73	4,881	8,670
Beerbhoom .	1,28 920		81	311	12 [illegible]	5 185	Manbhoom	80 119		81	1,189	8,014	1,166
Midnapore .	1 62 185		1,148		8 926	9 [illegible]							
Hooghly	1, 9 641	9 450	511	25	1 876	74 05	Total of Chota Nagpore	1 70 924		81	1 261	12,895	9,836
24-Pergunnahs	1,70 960	11 [illegible]	325		11,077	41 [illegible]							
Nuddea	3 03,559		981		10 487	64 [illegible]	Grand Total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	80,19,160	39,476	11,609	5,792	5,40,026	1,117,767
Khulna	5 [illegible]		186		5,773								
Jessore ..	1,00,820		548		15 114	7 [illegible]							
Moorshedabad	90 [illegible]	650			8 214	5 [illegible]	OTHER PROVINCES						
Dinagepore	80 [illegible]		150		7 114	2 [illegible]	Assam	8 25 478	220	216	..	82,050	1,050
Rajshahye	2,08 440		271		1,[illegible]	12 180	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,81 826	4 880	3,850	1,233	28,300	804 140
Rungpore	2 52 072		297		12 400	2,500	Punjab	14 11,7[illegible]	600	1,817	57		232 018
Bogra	2 10 080		116		[illegible] 018	8 [illegible]	Central Provinces	31 [illegible]	440	180			124 705
Pubna	1 79,888		450		9 410	18 [illegible]	Rajputana States	25,70[illegible]		119	6		29 830
Darjeeling	1 31 256	1 210	74		445	420	Bombay	694	110				2,237 300
Julpigoree .	90 [illegible]	600	180		11 536	110	Madras	38 544		2 080			542,800
Dacca	7 51 [illegible]		654	618	4[illegible]	4 [illegible]	Pondicherry			10			87,500
Furreedpore .	3,71,804		1,066		21 [illegible]	6 440	British Burmah	1 70 [illegible]	60	1,075	913		1,482,180
Backergunge	72,170		470		31 710		Other places	2[illegible] 160	8 525	2			2,366 799
Mymensingh	10 440		6		19 760								
Tipperah	1 000				8 193		Grand Total of Exports in { 1885 / 1884	1 72 24 [illegible] / 1,24,23 [illegible]	59 129 / 91 3[illegible]	22,097 / 20,160	8 [illegible] / 9,915	5 [illegible] / 5,08,[illegible]	8 [illegible] / 9,092,180
Chittagong	1,65 [illegible]		287			12,369							
Noakholly	6,100				5,910								
Total of Bengal	40,70,591	24,000	8,340	2 [illegible]	3 08,[illegible]	320 891							
BEHAR							*The Sea borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1885 was as follows:* —						
Patna .	4,86,224	440	141	73	87 408	98 730		Rs *	Rs	Mds	Mds	Mds	No
Gya	1,94 [illegible]	4,180	51	142	15 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA						
Shahabad	4,41 072		77	186	21,080	3,935	From Foreign Ports—						
Mozuffurpore ..	2,22 356	2,620			3 [illegible]	1,085	United Kingdom	84 84 274		12,041		5 38 730	
Durbhunga	4 68,864	6 140	53	617	2[illegible]	21 680	Other Foreign ports	5 [illegible]		407		1,08,535	13,000
Sarun .	2,37 980		17	6	21 [illegible]	11 270							
Chumparun .	6,13,[illegible]	2,530	43	30	5 787	4,970	Total of Foreign Trade	84 90 114		13,148		6,47,265	13,000
Monghyr	2,48,616		12	223	10 [illegible]	27 [illegible]							
Bhagulpore	2,07,[illegible]	-	21	240	10 [illegible]	19 5[illegible]	From Indian Ports—						
Purneah .	1,23 816		259	497	18 [illegible]	2,506	Bombay	22 400	114,220		7,400	26 001	..
Malnah	1,000			..	3 [illegible]		Madras	5 110	2 [illegible]				
Central Pergunnahs	2,83,846		127	394	18 [illegible]	36,225	Other ports in Madras		15		.	7,690	303
Total of Behar	35,77,976	14,410	781	2,376	2,19,[illegible]	237,861	Rangoon Burmah	550					
ORISSA							Other Indian ports	40	30		.		
Cuttack ..	240					33,500	Total of Interportal Trade	28,090	1,17,252		7,400	44,891	300
Balasore ..	1,99,525		4 407	.. 88	309	519 200	Grand Total of Imports in { 1885 / 1884	8 [illegible] / 77 98,161	1 17,252 / 2,81 420	13,148 / 22,566	7 [illegible] / 7,7[illegible]	6,91,[illegible] / 6,06,[illegible]	13,300 / 10,[illegible]
Total of Orissa .	1,99,765		4,407	88	309	552,700							

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1885

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.		COTTON PIECE GOODS		COTTON TWIST		Salt.	Gunny-bags
		European.	Indian	European	Indian		
		Rs	Rs	Mds	Mds.	Mds	No
By country boats		2,84,627	7,620	2,[illegible]		5,58 141	103,174
,, river steamers		5 5 910		441	464	5,[illegible]	1,085
,, rail	East Indian	89,84 [illegible]	23 160	7,[illegible]	6,341	2 [illegible]	956 475
	Eastern Bengal State Railway	26,[illegible]	2 080	3 [illegible]		61,[illegible]	96,[illegible]
	Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	19 [illegible]				127	6 [illegible]
,, road		1,84 [illegible]	11,[illegible]	730	21	3 [illegible]	16,[illegible]
,, sea		5,94,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in February	1885	1,22,24,[illegible]	53,320	27,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	8,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
	1884	1,24,26,[illegible]	99,[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	9,[illegible]

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 23rd May 1885.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division	District	Representative station	Air pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A M	Air pressure: Mean reduced to sea level	Air pressure: Variation from mean	Wind: Mean hourly direction	Wind: Mean wind velocity	Temperature: Highest during week	Temperature: Date	Temperature: Lowest during week	Temperature: Date	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature of week	Temperature: Mean daily temperature of week	Temperature: Variation from normal mean of week	Temperature: Mean 10 A M temperature
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29 779	29 829	—	S	261	99 7	18th May	76 8	17th 18th May	86 6	78 4	87 6	—	86·7
		False Point	29 800	29 821	+ 045	SW	291	94 5	19th ,,	71 6	17th ,,	90 6	77·9	84·3	—1·6	86·7
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 727	29 800	+ 082	Calm.	79	105 4	20th 22nd	75 8	17th ,,	101 1	78 9	90 0	—1 2	86·7
	Balasore	Balasore	29 718	29 796	—	SW	140 4	103 9	22nd ,,	70 9	22nd ,,	100 8	75 7	88 3	—	94·1
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29 769	29 794	+ 043	SSW	336	95 2	18th ,,	81 0	17th ,,	93 1	83 4	87 7	+1 6	89·1
	South 24 Pergunnahs.															
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 685	29 752	—	S	124 4	107·9	22nd ,,	76 3	14th ,,	104 5	78 6	91 6	—	96·3
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	29 760	29 781	+ 038	SW	171	102 0	20th ,,	73 3	19th ,,	99 1	77 5	88 3	+2 3	91 7
	Howrah															
	Hooghly															
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 675	29 773	+ 043	WSW	89	103 2	21st ,,	73 9	18th ,,	104·6	77 7	91 1	+3 3	96 8
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom	Ranigunge	29 420	—	—	WNW	103 6	111 5	19th ,,	73 9	17th, 19th	106 4	78 8	92 6	—	97·4
	West Burdwan															
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 695	29 762	+ 041	SW	77 0	108 0	22nd ,,	72 8	19th ,,	102 4	75 9	89 8	+0 9	96 1
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	29 737	—	—	—	—	105 3	22nd ,,	69·3	18th ,	101 3	74 8	88 6	—	96 4
	Jessore	Jessore	29 743	29 770	+ 031	S	82	103 8	20th ,,	73 4	14th	99 3	76 7	88 0	+1 5	91 4
	Khoolna															
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 763	29 853	+ 040	NE	91	91 7	19th ,	72 5	16th, 18th	89 3	74 4	81 9	—1 7	86 3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 755	29 797	—	S	127 3	90 6	19th, 22nd	69 9	16th ,	89 5	77 1	83 3	—	89 8
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SE	136 1	93 5	19th ,	72 8	21st ,,	89 7	76 0	82 9	—	87 6
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 763	—	—	S	256	95 5	22nd ,,	69 9	18th, 21st	94 4	73 9	84 7	—	87·7
	Dacca	Dacca	29 764	29 786	+ 048	SSE	113	94 8	19th ,,	71 1	20th 22nd	92 9	73 8	83 3	—1 9	89 1
	Commillah	Commillah	29 767	29 802	—	bE	162 1	94 9	19th, 19th	70 8	21st 22nd	91 7	74 9	83·3	—	86·9
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 727	—	—	Calm	102 6	94 9	20th 21st	63 1	16th ,,	91 0	65 1	78 1	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29 707	—	—	EsE	301 6	99 8	20th ,,	66 4	14th ,,	95 8	73 7	84 7	—	86·4
		Serajgunge	29 714	29 780	—	SE	122 6	99 1	20th ,,	71 7	16th ,,	94 5	75 1	84 8	—	86 3
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 607	29 771	—	SW	107 6	103 4	20, 21, & 22nd	79 5	18th ,,	102 8	81 5	92 2	—	94 2
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 651	29 771	—	ENE	139 4	98 6	20th ,,	70 1	17th ,,	95 6	73 8	84 7	—	86·3
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 668	29 793	—	E	93	94 3	19th ,,	70 1	19th ,,	92 4	73 5	83 5	—	86·6
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29 580	29 654	—	E	138 3	93 0	20th ,,	67 1	17th ,,	90 6	68 2	79·9	—	84·5
	Cooch Behar															
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	29 979	—	—	W	199 5	64 1	22nd ,,	46 6	17th ,,	61 7	46 6	53 2	—	57·4
South Behar.	Purneah	Purneah	29 638	29 763	+ 035	Calm	10 1	99 2	21st ,,	66 0*	16th 17th	97 3*	71 0*	84 2*	—0 5*	86 5
	North Bhagulpore															
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore*	29 582	29 760	—	Easterly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 602	29 708	+ 039	ESE	120	102 4	21st ,,	71 5	17th ,,	98 7	75·0	86 8	+0·3	86·6
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 630	29 745	—	ESE	238 6	103 2	22nd ,	66 8	16th ,	101 0	71 4	86 2	—	91·2
	Sarun	Chupra	29 580	—	—	Calm.	129 2	105 0	1st, 22nd	72 5	19th ,,	101 9	75 4	88 6	—	89 4
	Shahabad	Dehree	29 620	29 766	—	W	261 4	101 5	20, 21, & 22nd	70 0	17th ,,	99 2	79 0	89 1	—	97 6
		Buxar	29 510	29 740	—	WNW	176 0	106·9	21st ,,	74 3	17th ,,	101 7	77 2	89 5	—	96·9
		Arrah	29 568	29 761	—	WNW	139 0	107 4	21st, 22nd	73 7	16th ,,	103 3	76 1	89·7	—	97·3
South Behar	Gya	Gya	29 379	29 747	+·031	W	122	109·2	22nd ,,	63 2	17th, ,,	106 8	70 1	87 5	—4·9	100·7
	Patna	Bankipore	29 573	29 758	+·038	WNW	62	109 1	21st, 22nd	74 6	17th ,,	103·9	77·6	91·3	+1 1	96·9
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29 566	29 749	—	ENE	30·6	100·9	22nd ,,	71·9	17th ,,	98 6	73 9	86·3	—	93·7
	Monghyr															
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghar	29 250	—	—	NW	121·2	109·2	22nd ,,	74·2	17th ,,	104 3	77 3	90·8	—	93·2
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 866	29·763	+·039	WNW	200	103 5	22nd ,,	71·2	16th, 17th	97 7	75 1	86·4	—4·6	93·4
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	27·000	29·759	—	NW	158·2	101·6	22nd ,,	66·9	16th ,,	97·1	74·2	85·7	—	93·4
	Manbhoom															
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29·018	—	—	SSW	274·6	106·2	22nd ,,	72·7	18th ,,	104 0	79·7	91·9	—	97·6

* Observations for six days

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same ... The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky ... variations of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional ... from the district as a whole, the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district ending in returns divided by the number of stations. ...

for the week ending Friday, the 22nd May 1885

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS																
			RAINFALL													
			Of week		Since 1st of month			Since 1st May 1885								
Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud-amount at 10 A. M. for week	Rainfall of week at observing stations.	Mean for district	Normal mean	Mean for district	Normal mean.	Variation	Mean for district	Normal mean	Variation	Average number of rainy days	Normal number of rainy days	Representative station	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION
64	1·0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.
69	1·1	Nil	0·05	0·56	4 68	1 74	+2 94	0 15	0 50	−0 44	0 8	1 2	False Point		
64	0·9	Nil	0 18	0 65	4 59	2 30	+2 08	0 25	0 68	−0 43	0 5	1 3	Cuttack	Cuttack ...	
66	0 3	0 81	0 22	0 10	2 38	5 10	−0 52	0 32	0 98	−0 66	0 7	1 8	Balasore	Balasore	
72	2·7	Nil	Nil	0 8.	3 32	3 55	−1 03	0 02	0 30	−0 97	0 0	1 0	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore South 24 Pergunnahs	
89	1 0	Nil	Nil	0 0	5 47	3 71	−0 24	Nil	0 86	−0 86	0 0	1 3	Midnapore	Midnapore ... . 24 Pergunnahs . ..	
83	0·3	0 02	0·7	0 80	4 84	3 74	+1 10	0 08	0 93	−0 85	0 4	1 7	Calcutta	Howrah .. .. Hooghly .. .	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
27	0 4	Nil	Nil	0 7.	1 99	3 10	−1 21	Nil	0 87	−0 87	0 0	1 8	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	
													Bankoora	Bankoora ..	
19	2 1	Nil	0 02	0 .0	1 33	2 81	−1 20	0 00	0 67	−0 58	0 2	1 5	Ramgunge	Beerbhoom .. .. West Burdwan	
30	0	Nil	Nil	0 01	1 34	3 22	−1 80	0 05	0 98	−0 93	0 0	1 0	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	
38	0 6	F	0 05	1 0.	2 84	3 89	−1 0.	0 05	1 18	−1 13	0 5	1 8	Krishnaghur	Nuddea	
66	0 3	0 97	0 40	1 05	5 10	4 52	+0 67	0 47	1 .2	−0 75	1 0	1 0	Jessore	Jessore .. . Khoolna	
74	4 6	0 29	0 12	2 0.	5 80	7 62	−1 10	0 60	2 3.	−1 75	0 5	2 1	Chittagong	Chittagong . ..	
				1 .4		7 27			1 73			2 2	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts ..	
86	0 1	1 03	0 62	1 24	6 81	4 80	+2 01	0 83	1 41	−0 .8	1 2	2 3	Barrisal	Backergunge	EAST BENGAL.
71	2 0	0 11	0 06	1 78	7 71	7 40	+0 .1	0 60	2 00	−1 40	0 8	2 6	Noakholly	Noakholly .	
80	1 3	3 90	1 91	1 31	8 13	5 20	+2 .	2 38	1 50	+0 82	2 0	2 4	Furreedpore	Furreedpore .. .	
71	0 9	0 82	0 85	1 31	0 58	6 17	+3 41	1 0.	1 45	0 45	1 6	2 1	Dacca	Dacca ..	
93?	0 6	0 .2	0 77	1 3.	8 21	7 50	+0 7.	1 41	1 60	−0 14	1 5	2 3	Commillah	Commillah	
—	5 4	1 17	0 60	1 81	5 .5	6 8.	−1 8.	0 97	2 09	−1 12	1 5	2 5	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
67	2 4	1 06											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna .	NORTH BENGAL.
72	3 6	0 51	0 51	1 ..	4 87	5 18	−0 37	0 81	1 68	−0 82	1 5	2 2	Serajgunge		
45	0		Nil	1 29	11 07	3 89	−2 22	Nil	1 32	−1 1.	0 0	2 1	Rampore Beauliah	Rajshahye ...	
													Maldah	Maldah .	
84	0 4	Nil	Nil	1 90	3 04	3 95	−0 91	Nil	1 41	−1 41	0 0	1 5	Dinagepor	Dinagepore ..	
73	4 1	Nil	0 04	3 21	5 93	7 .6	−1 41	0 09	3 62	−3 .3	0 2	2 9	Rungpore	Rungpore . ..	
89	2 4	0 32	0 76	3 .4	8 .3	5 20	−0 96	1 04	4 0	−2 96	1 4	3 7	Julpigoree	Julpigoree .. ... Cooch Behar .. .	
86	5 4	1 2.	3 14	3 36	12 96	8 78	+4 24	3 96	3 81	+0 .5	4 0	3 9	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
61	0 3	Nil	N	0 19	3 40	3 05	+0 37	Nil	1 11	−1 11	0 0	1 2	Purneah	Purneah . North Bhaugulpore .	
													Monghyr	Monghyr .. .	
—	—	Nil											Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore .. .	
61	0	Nil	Nil	0 38	2 21	1 58	+0 63	Nil	0 46	−0 46	0 0	0 7	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
45	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 34	4 96	3 04	−1 10	Nil	0 39	−0 39	0 0	0 6	Motihari	Chumparun . .	
37	0	Nil	Nil	0 23	0 96	0 93	+0 03	Nil	0 34	−0 34	0 0	0 6	Chupra	Saran	
23	0 3	N											Dinapore		
21	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 19	0 97	0 74	+0 23	Nil	0 22	−0 22	0 0	0 4	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BEHAR.
25	0	Nil											Arrah		
27	0	Nil	Nil	0 74	0 50	1 23	−0 73	Nil	0 40	−0 06	0 0	0 7	Gya	Gya ..	
29	0	Nil	Nil	0 34	1 20	1 32	−0 98	Nil	0 34	−0 34	0 0	0 8	Behar	Patna ..	
28	0	Nil	Nil	0 71	1 62	1 37	+0 05	Nil	0 30	−0 30	0 0	1 0	Bhaugulpore	South Bhaugulpore ..	
														Monghyr .	
40	0	Nil	Nil	0 76	1 04	2 32	−1 28	Nil	0 39	−0 39	0 0	1 2	Dumka	Southern Pergunnahs ..	
22	0 1	Nil	Nil	0 51	1 89	1 41	+0 18	Nil	0 ..	−0 ..	0 0	1 2	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh	CHOTIA NAG. PUR.
														Lonsrungga	
29	0 3	Nil	Nil	0 30	0 91	1 70	−0 79	Nil	0 72	−0 72	0 0	1 3	Manbhoom	Manbhoom	
28	0	Nil	Nil	0 79	0 67	2 51	−1 34	Nil	0 36	−0 36	0 0	2 5	Singbhoom	Singbhoom .	

period for the past ten years. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "District" observed maximum for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received [illegible] or fraction hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p m.), the 22nd May 1885.

Meteorological division	District	Station	Rainfall: Saturday 16th May	Sunday 17th May	Monday 18th May	Tuesday 19th May	Wednesday, 20th May	Thursday 21st May	Friday, 22nd May	Total: Number of rainy days	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall since 1st of month	Average total rain fall from 1st of month	Total rain fall since 15th May 1885	Average rainfall from 15th May 1885 to date
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree		0 01	0 01					2	0 02	4 89	1 47	0 02	0 50
		Khurdah	0 18							1	0 18	4 26	2 45	0 31	0 44
		Banpur											1 84		0 10
		Kaim Point								Nil	Nil	5 86	1 80	0 25	0 77
		Hookitola													
													2 03		0 56
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore													
		Banki								1	0 04	3 10	2 06	0 11	0 71
		Cuttack	0 04							1	0 36		2 41	0 70	0 71
		Kendrapara	0 36							Nil	Nil	5 06	2 61	Nil	0 73
		Jajpore													
	Balasore	Chandbali								Nil	Nil	3 22	3 32	0 38	0 64
		Bhudderuck								Nil	Nil	1 50	3 27	Nil	1 22
		Soran								Nil	Nil	1 14	3 07	0 06	1 20
		Balasore							0 24	1	0 24	3 07	3 09	0 24	1 05
		Jellasore					0 45		0 0	2	1 01	2 28	3 60	1 45	1 06
		Ratnpoolah				0 05				1	0 05	3 11	3 31	0 20	0 69
South West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	3 38	1 25	0 05	0 93
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	2 79	3 62	Nil	1 16
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	1 80	3 44	Nil	0 87
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 40	Nil	1 00
		Ghatal								Nil	Nil	3 4	3 [illegible] 6	Nil	0 70
										Nil	Nil	1 18	3 87	Nil	0 86
	24 Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour								Nil	Nil	3 [illegible] 2	3 [illegible] 7	Nil	0 71
		Alipore Jail								1	0 18	[illegible] 08	3 36	0 19	0 55
		Barrackpore							0 14	Nil	Nil	5 30	3 50	Nil	0 [illegible] 6
		Dum Dum							0 29	1	0 29	5 [illegible] 6	4 45	0 29	1 13
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	6 99	5 [illegible]	Nil	1 35
		Russerhat													
										Nil	Nil	4 40	3 29	Nil	0 85
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	2 82	4 [illegible] 5	0 02	0 84
		Mohurera (October 84)													
										1	0 11	6 16	3 [illegible] 2	0 11	0 65
	Hooghly	Serampore						0 11		1	0 12	6 81	3 [illegible] 2	0 12	0 [illegible] 7
		Hooghly							0 12	Nil	Nil	[illegible] 5	3 [illegible] 0	Nil	1 17
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	[illegible] 1	[illegible] 3	Nil	0 80
		Culna								Nil	Nil	1 16	2 [illegible] 8	Nil	0 91
	Burdwan	Burdwan								Nil	Nil	2 08	3 16	Nil	0 89
		Cutwa								Nil	Nil	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible] 3	Nil	0 99
		Ranegunge													
										Nil	Nil	1 67	2 [illegible] 3	[illegible] 0	0 88
	Bankoora	Bankoora						0 05		1	0 05	[illegible] 53			[illegible]
		Indus						0 11		1	0 11	[illegible] 02	4 [illegible] 3	[illegible] 0 11	0 [illegible]
		Rainenpore								Nil	Nil	[illegible] 5		Nil	
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 2	3 [illegible] 8	Nil	0 [illegible]
		Bankura								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 5		Nil	
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 6	2 [illegible] 6	Nil	0 [illegible]
		Khatra								Nil	Nil				
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 7		Nil	
		Simlapakhi													
	Beerbhoom	Rhi Soory								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 2	2 [illegible] 1	0 12	0 [illegible] 5
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 2	1 [illegible] 8	0 14	0 45
East Bengal															
	Nuddea	Bonnoor								Nil	Nil	2 [illegible] 2	3 [illegible] 1	Nil	0 [illegible] 8
		Ranaghat								Nil	Nil	1 10	[illegible] 3	1 10	[illegible] 3
		Kishnaghur								1	0 04	[illegible] 78	3 [illegible]	0 04	1 [illegible]
		Chooadanga						0 04		Nil	Nil	[illegible] 85	4 [illegible] 3	Nil	[illegible] 4
		Meherpore								Nil	Nil	3 [illegible] 8	3 [illegible] 4	Nil	0 [illegible]
		Koushtea					0 09	0 16		2	0 [illegible] 5	2 [illegible] 6	4 [illegible] 6	0 25	1 [illegible] 7
										Nil	Nil	2 14	4 03	Nil	0 91
	Khoolna	Satkira								1	0 [illegible] 8	6 [illegible] 3	4 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 8	1 18
		Bagerhat	0 98							1	0 [illegible] 4	6 [illegible] 0	4 [illegible] 8	0 [illegible] 6	0 [illegible] 5
		Khoolna	0 18												
	Jessore	Narail	0 29					0 47	0 31	2	0 [illegible] 0	4 [illegible] 5	3 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 9	1 [illegible] 2
		Jessore								2	0 [illegible] 8	4 [illegible] 3	4 [illegible] 8	1 [illegible] 6	1 [illegible] 5
		Jhenidah								Nil	Nil	4 [illegible] 5	4 [illegible] 8	Nil	1 [illegible] 3
		Magoorah	0 29							1	0 [illegible] 2	6 [illegible] 3	4 [illegible] 5	0 [illegible] 9	1 [illegible] 8
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 [illegible] 4	3 [illegible] 4	Nil	0 [illegible] 6
		Rampore Hat								Nil	Nil	1 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 38	0 [illegible] 8	0 [illegible] 0
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	2 [illegible] 2	3 [illegible] 0	Nil	1 [illegible] 7
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	1 [illegible] 5	4 [illegible] 6	Nil	0 [illegible] 1
		Aumaitage								Nil	Nil	1 [illegible] 0	3 [illegible] 0	Nil	1 [illegible] 4
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	1 [illegible] 0	2 [illegible] 0	Nil	0 [illegible] 0
										Nil	Nil	6 61	7 44	0 [illegible] 1	2 [illegible] 7
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar							0 24	1	0 [illegible] 4	5 [illegible] 9	6 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 7	1 [illegible] 3
		Chittagong													
													7 [illegible] 4		1 [illegible] 5
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Ramoomah								Nil	Nil	6 [illegible] 2	7 [illegible] 9	Nil	2 [illegible] 1
		Rooma								1	0 [illegible] 7	8 [illegible] 5	7 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 8	1 [illegible] 0
		Bandoola							0 27						
										Nil	Nil	6 [illegible] 5	4 [illegible] 2	Nil	1 [illegible] 0
	Backergunge	Patuakhally								Nil	Nil	[illegible] 35	4 [illegible] 4	0 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 1
		Tirozepore								2	1 [illegible] 0	7 [illegible] 1	4 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 3	1 [illegible] 5
		Burrisal	0 [illegible] 5						0 [illegible] 5	3	1 [illegible] 8	7 [illegible] 5	4 [illegible] 3	1 [illegible] 5	1 [illegible] 5
		Bhola	1 08		0 [illegible] 8				0 [illegible] 2						
										Nil	Nil	9 [illegible] 1	6 [illegible] 7	Nil	1 [illegible] 0
	Noakholly	Noakholly							0 [illegible] 2	1	0 [illegible] 2	6 [illegible] 9	3 [illegible] 5	1 [illegible] 8	2 [illegible] 0
		Feny													
										1	0 [illegible] 0	9 [illegible] 0	6 [illegible] 7	1 [illegible] 3	1 [illegible] 0
	Furreedpore	Mauaripore						1 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 9	3	0 [illegible] 0	7 [illegible] 6	4 [illegible] 8	[illegible] 6	1 [illegible] 7
		Furreedpore			1 [illegible] 0			1 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 5	3	1 [illegible] 5	[illegible] 72	5 [illegible] 0	1 [illegible] 5	1 [illegible] 4
		Goalundo								1	0 [illegible] 5	11 [illegible] 6	[illegible] 1	0 [illegible] 8	1 [illegible] 0
									0 [illegible] 5	1	0 [illegible] 7	7 [illegible] 1	6 [illegible] 0	0 [illegible] 7	1 [illegible] 5
	Dacca	Munsunguge							0 [illegible] 7	1	0 [illegible] 0	10 [illegible] 2	[illegible] 14	0 [illegible] 4	[illegible]
		Dacca							0 [illegible] 0	1	0 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 14	6 [illegible] 0	[illegible] 6	1 [illegible] 0
		Narainguage						0 [illegible] 6	0 [illegible] 2	2	1 [illegible] 8				
		Manicgunge			0 [illegible] 7				0 [illegible] 4	2	0 [illegible] 6	9 [illegible] 8	6 [illegible] 7	0 [illegible] 6	1 [illegible] 2
	Comilla	Comilla							0 [illegible] 5	2	0 [illegible] 0	9 [illegible] 0	7 [illegible] 0	2 [illegible] 5	1 [illegible] 0
		Chaumpore	1 [illegible] 5							1	0 [illegible] 6	7 [illegible] 6	7 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 6	2 [illegible] 0
		Brahmunberia							0 [illegible] 6						
										1	0 [illegible] 4	6 [illegible] 8	[illegible] 3	1 [illegible] 2	[illegible] 6
	Mymensingh	Munoreguage							0 [illegible] 5	1	0 [illegible] 5	6 [illegible] 5	5 [illegible] 1	[illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 5
		Atia							0 [illegible] 1	2	0 [illegible] 3	5 [illegible] 8	7 [illegible] 7	1 [illegible] 6	2 [illegible] 7
		Mymensingh							0 [illegible] 3	3	1 [illegible] 4	3 [illegible] 8	[illegible]	0 [illegible] 1	1 [illegible] 3
		Jamalpore							0 [illegible] 0	2	0 [illegible] 0	3 [illegible] 5	3 [illegible] 5	Nil	?
		Nelrcona								Nil	Nil				

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 22nd May 1885—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District	Station	Rainfall: Tuesday, 16th May	Wednesday, 17th May	Thursday, 18th May	Friday, 19th May	Saturday, 20th May	Wednesday, 21st May	Thursday, 22nd May	Total: Number of rainy days.	Total: Rainfall of week	Total rainfall since 1st of month	Average total rainfall from 1st of month	Total rainfall since 15th May 1885	Average rainfall from 15th May 1885 to date
North Bengal	Pubna	Pubna						0 06		1	0 06	3 01	4 79	0 06	1 32
		Serajgunge					0 15	0 44		2	0 59	6 12	5 14	0 59	1 98
	Bogra	Sherpore						0 76	0 50	2	1 26	4 40	5 81	2 65	1 71
		Nowshilla					0 05	0 56		2	0 57	5 02	4 57	0 05	1 24
		Bogra					0 10	0 12		2	0 22	4 47	5 74	1 06	1 08
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	3 17	4 86	Nil	1 05
	Rajshahye	Boalleah								Nil	Nil	2 09	3 79	Nil	1 31
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	1 19	5 11	Nil	1 58
		Nowgong						0 09		1	0 09	1 64	?	0 09	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	1 25	3 75	Nil	1·05
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil	Nil	2 01	3 17	Nil	0 84
		Churamon								Nil	Nil	1 80	2 80	Nil	0 84
		Raigunge								Nil	Nil	4 60	4 60	Nil	1 68
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	3 75	4 45	Nil	2 18
		Balooghat								Nil	Nil	0 70	?	Nil	?
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge (*Gyabanda*)								Nil	Nil	4 79	5 69	0 18	2 41
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	5 31	6 81	Nil	3 76
		Kurigram							0 16	1	0 16	5 96	9 51	0 16	4 45
		Hatgobra (*Nilphamari*)								Nil	Nil	6 00	7 68	Nil	4 24
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree							0 44	1	0 44	6 00	7 68	Nil	2 76
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta						0 20		1	0 20	6 93	9 32	0 24	4 96
		Cooch Behar					1 75	0 40		2	2 15	11 35	11 99	2 39	6 31
		Mekligunge						0 44		1	0 44	9 31	7 15	0 44	3 85
		Matabhanga					0 88	0 60		2	0 69	7 46	8 88	1 03	4 20
	Darjeeling Hill	Buxa	0 60		0 70		0 40	2·26	1 57	5	5 16	14 87	12 07	6 65	5 81
		Silliguri			0 45		0 54			2	0 87	3 82	?	0 17	?
		Darjeeling			0 51		0 17		0 25	3	0·93	9 03	5 30	1 25	1 99
		Kamlapong	0 10	0 22	0 66		0 07	0 04	0 32	6	1 16	6 81	?	1 99	?
North Behar	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	6 46	5 34	Nil	1 19
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	3 41	3 91	Nil	1 46
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	3 39	3 70	Nil	1 20
	North Bhagulpore	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	3 17	2 74	Nil	1 09
		Sooporl								Nil	Nil	2 05	3 91	Nil	0 76
	Durbhunga	Jajpore								Nil	Nil	2 60	1 29	Nil	0 64
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	3 14	1 45	Nil	0 59
		Madhubani								Nil	Nil	1 74	1 67	Nil	0 59
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	1 60	1 70	Nil	0 66
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	4 02	1 70	Nil	0 66
		Hajpore								Nil	Nil	0 50	1 19	Nil	0 38
	Chumparun	Motihari								Nil	Nil	1 02	1 02	Nil	0 65
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	1 37	1 89	Nil	0 60
	Saran	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0 41	2 02	Nil	0 10
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	1 85	1 01	Nil	0 38
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0 97	0 85	Nil	0 39
South Behar	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0·70	0 68	Nil	0 07
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	1 39		Nil	
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	1 47	0 18	Nil	0 22
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	1 75	0 72	Nil	0 26
		Arran								Nil	Nil	0 07	0 98	Nil	0 40
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	1 20	1 11	Nil	0 76
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0 35	1 19	Nil	0 91
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0 12	1 07	Nil	0 95
		Jumaulsad								Nil	Nil	0 41	1 90	Nil	0 57
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0 99	1 11	Nil	0 59
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	0 67	0 77	Nil	0 33
		Behar								Nil	Nil	1 82	1 97	Nil	0 60
		Barra								Nil	Nil	1 80	1 71	Nil	0 80
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	2 05	1 52	Nil	0 76
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	1 67	1 67	Nil	0 83
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	2 03	1 45	Nil	0 79
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	2 28	1 75	Nil	0 88
		Banka								Nil	Nil	0 43	1 65	Nil	0 91
	Santhal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	2 23	2 26	Nil	1 20
		Godda								Nil	Nil	1 17	1 87	Nil	0 52
		Pakour								Nil	Nil	0 70	2 23	Nil	0 79
		Aya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0 56	1 74	Nil	0
		Deoghar								Nil	Nil	0 45	2 50	Nil	1
		Jamsara								Nil	Nil	1 11	2 07	Nil	1 01
Chutia Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Peeranpur								Nil	Nil	1 09	1 66	Nil	0 05
		Hazaribagh								Nil	Nil	1 61	1 87	Nil	0
		Bentagurah								Nil	Nil	1 73	1 65	Nil	0
		Mantoo Hills								Nil	Nil	1 98	1 58	Nil	0
		Jhoomrah Hills								Nil	Nil		2 81	Nil	0
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga						0·05		2	0 05	1 79	?	0 05	?
		Ranchi								Nil	Nil	0 79	1 83	Nil	0
		Purnoow								Nil	Nil	1 00	0 85	Nil	0
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	0 67	2 61	Nil	0
	Manbhoom	Purulia								Nil	Nil	0 68	2 76	Nil	1
		Gobindpore								Nil	Nil	1 17	1 65	Nil	0

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th May* 1885.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF MAY 1885

In the report of the previous week, it was noted that a dry westerly wind current had gradually spread over the greater part of the Province, to a great extent forcing back the southerly and easterly winds which had previously been blowing, and thus diminishing the area of rainfall till, at the close of the week, rain showers were only reported from East Bengal, Orissa, and from a few stations in North Bengal To a great extent these conditions were maintained during the earlier part of the present week, but for the last three or four days winds have been becoming more southerly in South Bengal, and more easterly in East and North Bengal Weather conditions have, however, remained almost undisturbed, and except for a few fairly general showers in East Bengal, for a few showers in the hill districts of North Bengal, and for a few isolated showers in other districts, the Province has been practically rainless With the absence of rainfall and of cloud temperature has steadily increased at most stations for the week, and thus the week has been usually characterized by high and increasing temperature, generally rather low humidity, and comparative absence of cloud and of rain showers

The tendency of the pressure changes during the week has again been to a very small extent in a downward direction though the fall has not been so rapid as might be expected at this season In the previous week, the average excess pressure over the whole Province was equal to 0·06″, and during the present week the average has decreased to 0·054″. The greatest excess pressure for the week has been in Chutia Nagpur, where it amounts to almost 0·09″, while the smallest excess is reported from South-West Bengal, where it is about 0·01″

Temperature during the previous week was below the normal in all districts, but, as previously explained, with the cessation of rainfall over the greater part of the Province, and with the clear skies which have also obtained, temperature has increased rather rapidly, and it is now above the normal at a large number of stations, though taking all the stations into consideration, temperature is still below the normal in all districts except North Behar, where it is slightly in excess. The defect of temperature is, however, usually not large, and in no division does it equal 2°

Rainfall, as has before been explained, has been quite absent in Chutia Nagpur and in North and South Behar; it has also been practically absent in Orissa and South-West Bengal, where the average amounts which have fallen do not exceed a few hundredths of an inch. In North Bengal the fall during the week has been only 0·32 inch, which is little more than a sixth of the normal fall of the week East Bengal has received the largest fall, but this only averages 0·69 inch, which is a little less than half the normal fall of 1·48 inches In all districts therefore rainfall has either been exceedingly scanty, or over the greater part of the Province rainfall has been practically absent

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 22nd of May 1885:—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature						Rainfall								
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week: Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average excess of week above or below normal week of week	Of week: Average	Normal average	Variation	Rainy days: Average number in week	Normal average number in week	Variation	Since 1st of month: Average	Normal average	Since 1st May 1885: Average	Normal average
Orissa	105·4	70·9	97·3	77·7	87·5	−1·4	0·15	0·73	−0·58	0·6	1·5	−0·9	3·63	2·48	0·25	0·27
South West Bengal	111·5	69·3	101·5	77·8	89·6	−1·9	0·09	0·84	−0·75	0·3	1·7	−1·4	3·16	3·86	0·13	0·27
East Bengal	98·5	63·1	91·3	73·8	82·4	−1·5	0·69	1·48	−0·79	1·3	2·3	−1·0	7·29	6·41	1·15	1·74
North Bengal	103·4	60·4	96·3	76·3	84·8	—	0·32	2·18	−1·86	0·8	2·5	−1·7	4·95	3·97	0·46	2·46
North Behar	108·5	66·8	98·7	73·2	86·5	+0·2	*Nil*	0·85	−0·85	0·0	0·8	−0·8	2·19	2·04	*Nil*	0·66
South Behar	109·2	63·2	102·4	75·0	89·2	−1·9	*Nil*	0·61	−0·61	0·0	0·9	−0·9	1·09	1·58	*Nil*	0·39
Chutia Nagpur	102·5*	68·8*	97·5*	74·7*	86·1*	−0·5*	*Nil*	0·49	−0·49	0·0	1·2	−1·2	1·04	1·64	*Nil*	0·55

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL; *The 26th May* 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER. *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd May 1885.

Week ending	Date	Mean of 24 hours ending 8 A.M.	Number of hours of bright sunshine	Mean pressure reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Hygrometer. Mean wet-bulb	Vapour tension	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
		°		Inches	°	°	°		°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
May	17th	154·7	12·3	29·609	85·7	98·9	23·7	75·2	75·4	0·735	70·4	63	NNW and WSW	121	Nil	Clear, ≏.
	18th	158·6	12·2	·666	86·7	101·0	27·9	73·1	73·2	·639	65·9	54	SW by W and NNW	121	"	Chiefly clear.
	19th	158·7	12·0	·681	88·3	102·0	25·7	76·3	76·9	·775	71·6	61	SW by S, SSW and variable.	147	"	Chiefly clear.
	20th	156·9	10·3	·727	88·4	100·3	21·1	80·2	80·4	·932	77·1	70	SSW and SW	243	"	Partially cloudy.
	21st	161·9	11·0	·714	88·6	98·6	17·8	80·6	81·2	·959	76·3	73	SSW and SW	278	0·02	Partially cloudy, d, t,
	22nd	157·8	11·8	·714	89·3	98·9	18·3	80·6	80·5	·902	76·1	66	SW by S, and SSW	280	Nil	Clear.
	23rd	158·9	8·1	·706	88·1	99·3	18·1	81·2	78·8	·861	74·7	65	SW and S by W	196	"	Chiefly cloudy, c, t.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	..	29·708
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	29·655
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	..	77·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	92·7
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	87·9
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	86·7
The extreme variation of temperature	.	28·9
The maximum temperature	...	102·0
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	.	17
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ...	...	4
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	.	73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd May 1885 ..	...	0·02
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	0·83
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd May 1885	..	8·86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	..	7·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, d drizzling rain, t thunder, ≏ dew.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 25th May 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd May 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean	Maximum	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	17th	85·9	99·3	23·9	76·3	72·8	·632	65·6	51	..
,,	18th	86·8	101·5	27·1	74·4	72·9	·622	65·1	49	...
,,	19th	87·9	103·0	26·2	76·8	75·9	·695	68·4	52	...
,,	20th	88·4	101·0	20·6	80·4	77·9	·815	73·1	61	...
,,	21st	88·3	99·4	18·1	81·3	80·6	·941	77·4	70	...
,,	22nd	88·4	102·0	21·0	81·0	80·2	·921	76·7	69	0·01
,,	23rd	87·4	101·7	19·9	81·8	79·4	·897	75·9	69	...

The mean temperature of the seven days	..	87·6 °
The extreme variation of temperature	...	28·6
The maximum temperature	..	103·0
The mean relative humidity	... .	60 %
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd May 1885	... ..	0·01 Ins.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

Meteorological Office, India;
Calcutta, the 25th May 1885.

Alexander Pedler,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE table appended to this memoranda, exhibiting the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 9th May 1885, furnishes the following particulars :—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities at the rates, respectively, of 23·4 and 31·0 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 20·7 and 31·8 per 1,000 in the preceding week ending 2nd May.

2. That these events were registered at the highest rates in the undermentioned Municipalities :—

Births.

	Ratio per mille
Comillah	61·6
Ranaghat	59·9
Bhagulpur	42·5
Durbhanga	35·4
Burdwan	30·5

Deaths

	Ratio per mille
Bhagulpur	58·8
Burdwan	47·8
Suburbs of Calcutta	37·4
Dacca	36·4
Patna	36·0
Serampore	35·4
Gya	35·4
Durbhanga	33·1
Chittagong	32·8
Purneah	31·1
Hughli	30·9
Monghyr	30·7
Mozufferpur	30·4

3. That the principal diseases on record proved fatal at the following rates in comparison with the rates of the preceding week :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	9th May 1885.	2nd May 1885
Cholera	6·0	7·6
Small-pox	·6	·8
Fever	12·6	10·9
Bowel-complaints	4·2	4·4
Injury	·5	1
Other causes	7·0	7·7

The figures indicate mainly that there was a sensible increase of mortality from fever with a decline in fatality from cholera.

4. That of the diseases specified above, excluding injury the mortality from which was nowhere high, and bowel-complaints which proved fatal only in the Patna town at the rate of 10·4 per 1,000 of its population, cholera, small-pox, fever and the maladies classed under the head of "Other causes" caused the highest mortality in the following Municipalities —

Cholera.

	Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpur	21·7
Suburbs of Calcutta	11·8
Burdwan	10·7
Hughli	10·7
Mozufferpur	7·3
Chittagong	7·0
Howrah	6·9
Dacca	5·2
Patna	4·6

Small-pox.

	Ratio per mille
Durbhanga	5·5
Dacca	3·2

Fever.

Burdwan	32·0
Purneah	27·7
Ranaghat	24·0
Chittagong	23·5
Comillah	23·1
Bhagulpur	20·8

Other Causes.

	Ratio per mille
Dacca	15·6
Poori	14·7
Gya	13·0
Patna	10·7

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* were returned at the rates noted below :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille.
Males	31·9
Females	30·0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	120

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille
Christians	17·4
Hindus	31·4
Mahomedans	30·5
Other classes	72·8

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille
Under 1 year	212·7
1 and under 5 years	55·5
5 " 10 "	26·0
10 " 15 "	18·5
15 " 20 "	16·2
20 " 30 "	19·4
30 " 40 "	21·2
40 " 50 "	25·0
50 " 60 "	32·2
60 years and upwards	55·6

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 23rd May 1885.

... Deaths in the principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 9th May 1885

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8						9	10		11		12
DISTRICTS	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	POPULATION			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																		
					NUMBER OF—			RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				Disease.														Sex				
												DEATHS FROM—							RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM							DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM		
		Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints.	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths
Burdwan	Burdwan	18,867	16,472	35,339	10	10	20	15·2	15·2	30·5	100	7		21	2		1	31	13·7		32·0	3·1		1·5	47·3	35·4	13	13	37·4	59·6	72
Midnapur	Midnapur	18,257	18,633	36,890	9	6	15	15·9	9·3	25·2	150			2			4	6			3·1			6·2	9·3	17·0	2	4	6·1	12·5	50
Hughli	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	11	7	18	14·8	9·3	24·2	157	8		9	3		3	23	10·7		12·1	4·0		4·0	30·9	25·5	10	13	27·1	34·6	78
Serampore	Serampore	13,570	12,937	26,506	5	7	12	9·9	13·7	23·6	71	2		8	3		5	18	3·9		15·7	5·9		9·8	35·4	31·4	8	10	30·7	40·2	80
	Uttarpara	2,965	2,484	5,449	3		3	26·3		26·3	No female births						1	1						9·4	9·4	26·3	1	...	17·0	...	No female deaths.
Howrah	Howrah	61,569	44,879	106,448	22	23	45	16·8	11·3	22·1	95·6	14		19	7	2	7	49	6·9		9·8	3·4	1·0	3·4	24·1	29·0	31	18	26·4	21·9	172
24 Pargannas	Suburbs of Calcutta	147,295	104,231	251,526	69	41	101	12·4	9·5	20·9	166	57	1	59	18	3	43	181	11·8	·2	12·2	3·7	·6	8·9	37·4	41·8	107	74	37·8	36·9	144
	Kushnaghur	13,261	14,216	27,477	7	4	11	13·2	7·5	20·8	175	2		2			4	8	3·8		3·8			7·5	15·1	21·3	4	4	15·7	14·6	100
Nadiya	Ranaghat	4,928	4,655	9,583	8	2	10	47·9	12·0	59·9	400			4				4			24·0				24·0			4		44·9	No male deaths.
	Santipore	13,794	15,577	29,647		4	4		7·0	7·0	No male births	1		5			6	17			8·7				10·5	19·3	5	1	18·9	3·2	500
Jessore	Jessore	4,930	3,665	8,595										3				3			18·3				18·3	36·7	1	2	10·7	28·4	50
Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	10,708	9,025	19,791	1	5	6	2·6	13·1	15·8	20	...	1	4	1			6	...	2·6	10·5	2·6		...	15·8	23·6	2	4	9·7	23·0	50
Darjiling	Darjiling*	5,029	2,947	7,976											1			1				6·5			6·5			1		17·6	No male deaths.
Dacca	Dacca	42,792	37,370	80,162	19	12	31	12·3	7·7	20·1	158	8	5	15	6		24	56	5·2	3·2	9·7	2·6	...	15·6	36·4	25·3	35	21	42·5	29·2	164
	Narayangange	7,695	4,856	12,551	2	2	4	8·3	8·3	16·6	100	1		1	1		2	5	8·1		4·1	4·1		8·3	29·7	29·7	4	1	27·2	10·5	400
Chittagong	Chittagong	13,340	8,799	22,139	3	2	5	7·0	4·7	11·7	150	3	...	10	...		1	14	7·0	...	23·5		...	2·3	32·8	49·3	8	6	31·2	25·5	133
Tipperah	Commillah	8,153	6,358	15,506	6	10	16	23·1	38·5	61·6	60			6				6		...	23·1		...	...	23·1	7·7	3	3	19·1	29·1	100
Patna	Patna City	78,769	81,475	160,237	44	31	75	14·2	10·1	24·3	141	14	1	29	32	2	33	111	4·6	3	9·4	10·4	·6	10·7	38·0	40·5	63	49	40·9	31·3	128
Gya	Gya	38,290	37,831	76,121	21	20	41	14·3	13·7	28·0	105	2		22	7	2	19	52	1·3		15·0	4·8	1·3	13·0	35·4	36·0	27	25	36·7	34·4	108·0
Shahabad	Arrah	29,900	33,505	63,405	3	2	5	3·6	2·4	6·0	150	1	1	2		2		6	1·2	1·2	2·4		2·4		7·2	3·6	4	2	9·9	4·6	200
Muzaffarpore	Muzaffarpore	23,084	19,658	42,742	7	7	14	8·5	8·5	17·0	100	6		13	5		1	25	7·3	...	15·8	6·1	...	1·2	30·4	27·7	18	10	23·7	29·5	180
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	33,774	32,232	66,006	25	20	45	19·7	15·7	35·4	125		7	22	6	...	7	42		5·5	17·3	4·7	...	8·5	33·1	30·3	21	21	32·3	33·3	100
Chupra	Chupra	26,044	27,205	53,249	14	14	28	13·6	13·6	27·3	100			11	2		4	17			10·7	1·9		8·9	16·6	9·8	11	6	22·0	11·5	183
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29,640	27,813	57,453	23	22	47	23·8	19·9	43·5	113	24	...	21	7	2	9	65	21·7		20·8	6·3	1·8	8·1	58·8	48·9	31	24	54·4	63·6	91
Monghyr	Monghyr	28,156	29,306	57,330	13	10	23	10·8	9·0	19·8	130	2		23	7		3	34	1·9	...	19·9	6·3		2·7	30·7	24·4	12	17	31·4	39·1	100
Purnea	Purnea	8,462	6,853	15,015	5	2	7	17·3	6·9	24·2	250			8			1	9			27·7	...		3·4	31·1	19·4	4	5	24·6	29·7	80
Patna	Patna	13,647	11,937	24,784	5	5	10	10·5	10·5	21·0	100	1		...	2		7	10	2·1	...		4·2		15·7	21·9	25·7	5	5	19·6	22·5	100
	Total	702,899	619,691	1,322,591	327	266	593	13·9	10·5	23·4	122	153	16	320	108	13	179	789	6·0	·6	12·0	4·2		7·0	31·0	31·0	491	368	31·9	30·9	126

* A special census of the Europeans in the Darjiling Municipality was recently taken as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1881, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, as it was not necessary to re-census them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans, now effected, cannot be considered as a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of classification.

	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13					14					15												16										
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																																
		Class.										Age.																						
		DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.					DEATHS.												RATIO PER 1000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.										
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.				
	Burdwan		25	6				34·9	30·4			6	5	3		1	5	6	4	4	1	215·2	113·2	66·9	---	16·6	32·6	39·3	47·1	54·7	39·1			
	Midnapur		5	1				16·6	7·2			2	---	---	---	1	---	2	1	---	---	140·0	---	---	---	16·5	----	19·7	(14·0	----	----			
	Hughli and Chinsurah		29	8				33·5	22·9			3	2	5	3	---	---	7	1	1	2	165·4	39·6	74·9	34·6	---	----	31·9	19·1	15·9	26·8			
	Barrampore		15					37·0				8	3	---	---	1	---	3	---	3	3	208·2	89·4	----	---	29·6	----	21·4	---	21·9	113·1			
	Uttarpara		5					9·7	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49·5	---	----	----			
	Howrah		35	9		2		24·2	21·6		344·6	6	5	5	3	4	9	4	6	7	128·6	39·5	25·6	29·1	24·0	15·9	9·6	21·3	2·---	51·4			
	Suburbs of Calcutta	2	101	73			29·7	45·9	42·0			25	15	13	5	8	25	21	16	13	15	272·5	89·5	34·2	22·2	22·1	24·0	21·2	34·3	38·3	54·3			
	Kidderpur	1	5	2			91·7	13·9	12·5			1	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	2	2	104·5	21·1	15·1	---	----	10·5	---	---	48·6	69·5			
	Baraghat		6					28·5				1	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	251·2	65·4	46·7	---	----	----	---	41·7	---	---			
	Santipore		6					15·1	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	2	1	---	---	13·6	---	----	----	---	12·5	16·6·4	49·5			
	Jessore		2	1				23·1	15·5			---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	25·5	33·9	49·5	----			
	Rampore Boalcah		5	1				26·2	5·3			1	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	139·6	119·6	----	---	----	----	---	22·9	---	----			
	Darjiling		1					11·6	---			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	25·0	----	----	----			
	Dacca		31	25				49·9	33·1			9	16	3	4	1	6	5	7	1	7	248·6	79·6	15·7	29·2	7·1	29·4	25·6	49·4	11·0	69·5			
	Narainganga		1	4				5·2	33·3			1	2	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	156·4	---	39·4	---	49·5	----	----	37·3	----	79·5			
	Chittagong	1	2	11			55·3	17·9	37·4			1	2	1	3	---	3	---	1	3	---	97·6	53·9	29·6	69·5	---	25·7	----	25·0	149·3	----			
	Comillah			6				---	69·2			---	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	2	---	----	39·3	----	35·6	---	----	----	39·6	196·5	---			
	Patna City		20	21				39·3	36·7			25	15	5	6	5	16	6	10	5	13	261·6	55·4	36·7	21·7	23·3	25·9	17·9	27·6	15·4	69·9			
	Gya		43	9				37·3	29·1			14	7	2	---	3	2	6	5	4	10	66·9	9·3	14·5	---	19·9	7·1	24·5	29·6	31·0	101·0			
	Arrah		4	2				6·7	8·4			1	1	1	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	49·4	11·7	19·1	----	---	13·2	8·1	----	---	---			
	Monghyr		21	6				36·3	16·7			1	4	5	5	2	---	5	4	1	---	86·3	31·5	27·7	25·4	24·3	---	22·4	41·5	16·0	---			
	Darbhanga		23	20				23·6	29·2			10	33	5	3	---	2	5	1	1	3	25·6·0	69·3	25·3	15·6	----	7·5	23·3	7·0	17·0	46·5			
	Chapra		16	1				29·2	4·3			2	7	1	1	---	---	3	1	1	2	72·0	69·3	9·4	19·1	---	---	12·9	9·2	12·3	39·0			
	Bhagulpore		35	12				69·2	37·3			5	5	7	3	4	12	7	9	2	11	217·5	69·3	62·9	30·5	49·7	27·1	29·3	73·9	39·4	156·8			
	Monghyr		24	15				28·6	21·3			5	6	2	1	1	3	5	4	6	3	179·1	39·1	----	19·1	69·9·0	15·1	29·3	22·6	79·5	69·6			
	Purneah		5	5				46·3	9·5			---	1	---	1	---	---	2	---	2	2	----	69·9	----	69·5	----	----	29·5	----	149·9	156·9			
	Pubna		10	1				21·2	---			2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	269·2	----	----	----	----	----	----	69·9	116·5	----			
	TOTAL	3	453	280		2	17·6	31·6	30·5	---	72·5	136	117	65	41	31	101	80	77	80	93	222·7	69·5	29·9	19·6	25·2	29·5	31·5	39·9	39·9	69·5			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, Jellinghee, and Brahmapootra for the month of April 1885.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagirathee.		River Jellinghee		River Brahmapootra.	
	Mirzapore		Benares.		Buxar		Dinapore.		Monghyr		Sahibgunge.		Rampore Beauleah		Goalundo		Berhampore		Krishnaghur		Gowhatty.	
Miles.	86.		134.	48		90.	177.	87	267.	110.	381	94	471.	90.	561.	89						
Distance.	From Allahabad		From Allahabad	From Mirzapore	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Rajmahal	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Nahibkunge	From Benares	From Rampore Beauleah						
	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge	Height over mean sea-level	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea level.
			Below zero						Below zero				Below zero.								Below zero.	
			0 58		0 50		6 95		2 75		0 05		1 54		2 17		2 25		1 17		3 50	
			0 67		0 42		6 95		2 79		0 17		1 56		2 25		2 24		0 92		3 46	
			0 71		0 42		6 95		2 87		0 25		1 58		2 25		2 33		0 54		3 40	
			0 71		0 35		6 90		2 92		0 25		1 58		2 25		2 33		0 21		3 30	
			0 75		0 25		6 90		3 00		0 25		1 62		2 17		2 33		0 04		3 25	
																			Below zero			
			0 77		0 17		6 90		3 04		0 17		1 56		2 09		2 31		0 01		3 10	
			0 92		0 17		6 90		3 08		0 17		1 55		2 00		2 31		0 17		3 30	
																			Above zero			
			1 00		0 17		6 90		3 17		0 17		1 47		2 00		2 31		0 25		3 20	
			1 04		0 17		6 90		3 21		0 17		1 71		1 81		2 11		0 33		3 23	
			1 05		0 08		6 90		3 25		0 05		1 73		1 87		2 29		0 37		3 03	
			1 05		0 08		6 90		3 29		0 08		1 77		1 89		2 25		0 42		3 55	
			1 05		0 06		6 90		3 33		0 25		1 78		2 01		2 31		0 52		3 32	
			1 06		0 08		6 90		3 33		0 25		1 67		2 03		2 33		0 57		3 75	
					Below zero																	
			1 00		0 08		6 90		3 25		0 25		1 67		1 95		2 33		0 17		4 00	
																			Above zero			
			1 00		0 08		6 90		3 37		0 17		1 69		2 01		2 31		0 41		4 00	
	Below zero																					
			1 01		0 08		6 85		3 42		0 17		1 57		2 06		2 33		0 62		3 90	
			1 03		0 08		6 85		3 44		0 08		1 93		2 00		2 34		0 92		3 40	
			1 05		0 08		6 85		3 50		0 08		1 93		2 03		2 19		0 94		3 34	
			1 05		0 08		6 90		3 58		0 00		1 93		2 01		2 12		0 61		3 33	
			1 05		0 08		6 90		3 63		0 00		1 96		2 05		2 18		0 08		3 30	
											Below zero								Below zero.			
			1 06		0 08		6 90		3 67		0 08		1 91		2 07		2 18		0 17		4 10	
			1 06		0 17		6 90		3 71		0 17		1 93		2 08		2 18		0 29		3 40	
			1 06		0 25		6 85		3 79		0 17		1 93		2 04		2 04		0 35		3 40	
			1 08		0 25		6 85		3 83		0 25		1 97		2 06		2 04		0 42		4 20	
			1 08		0 17		6 85		3 87		0 25		1 91		2 07		1 91		0 46		4 70	
			1 12		0 17		6 90		3 92		0 33		1 93		2 03		1 96		0 50		4 80	
			1 14		0 17		6 90		3 96		0 33		1 93		2 00		1 96		0 54		4 80	
			1 17		0 17		7 10		3 96		0 33		1 93		1 93		1 92		0 54		4 80	
			1 19		0 17		7 05		3 96		0 42		1 97		1 96		1 96		0 58		4 75	
																			Above zero.			
			1 23		0 17		7 00		4 00		0 50		1 97		1 93		1 92		0 54		4 80	
			1 23		0 17		7 00		4 05		0 50		1 93		1 95		1 95		0 54		4 80	

The 26th May 1885.

F. E. S. Neill, *Major*, R.E.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Chitpur Toll Station for the month of April 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tolls.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
170	Coal ...	1,11,800	41,925	2,27,075	8,109	1,026	14	6
7	Bricks ...	29,500	265	10,850	387	3	3	0
25	Earthenware ...	1,009	500	6,875	245	28	4	6
8	Sand ...	2,050	574	5,650	201	28	9	0
1	Lime ...	500	380	1,100	39	9	10	0
22	Sleepers ...	10,017	50,085	24,600	878	92	4	0
6	Iron ...	1,380	5,520	4,100	146	27	0	0
11	Jute ...	5,375	18,812	13,450	480	50	7	0
1	Gram ...	130	260	225	8	0	13	6
1	Linseed ...	125	500	300	10	2	10	0
1	Mustard-seed ...	100	350	325	11	2	13	6
1	Other oils ...	200	1,000	725	25	2	11	6
2	Oil-cake ...	418	470	2,000	71	7	8	0
17	Vegetables ...	1,786	4,465	6,300	225	56	2	0
2	Tobacco ...	200	1,600	750	26	6	9	0
1	Sugar, unrefined	100	800	750	26	6	9	0
4	Jaggery	725	2,900	1,875	66	16	6	6
207	Salt ...	90,648	2,49,282	1,95,775	6,991	1,605	8	6
23	Bones ...	7,720	7,720	17,175	613	64	6	6
510	Total ...	2,63,774	3,87,408	5,19,900	18,557	3,082	6	0
468	Total of same month last year.	2,29,045	3,58,061	4,50,400	16,129	2,863	11	0
	Miscellaneous.							
869	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, charcoal, babla wood, &c.	6,500	26,000	7,42,225	26,508	3,337	9	6
119	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12	0
.....	Demurrage	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	6	0
988	Total ...	6,500	26,000	7,42,225	26,508	3,452	11	6
720	Total of same month last year.	87,525	3,50,100	4,96,075	17,716	2,582	8	3
1,498	Grand Total ...	2,70,274	4,13,408	12,62,125	45,065	6,535	1	6
1,188	Grand total of same month last year.	3,16,570	7,08,161	9,46,475	33,845	5,446	3	3

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Uncovered balance on the 1st of the month ...	253	15	9
Amount of tolls for the month ...	6,535	1	6
Total ...	6,789	0	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...	6,630	13	3
Balance at the end of the month ...	158	3	6

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Circular Canal at the Dhappa Toll Station for the month of April 1885.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tolls.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic:	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
3	Road stone ...	4,300	175	8,500	303	74	6	0
14	Earthenware ...	250	125	2,000	71	17	8	0
70	Lime ...	1,00,850	76,646	1,70,750	6,076	1,481	4	3
348	Firewood ...	2,32,500	60,450	4,51,500	16,125	3,386	4	0
11	Iron ...	1,771	7,084	5,675	202	24	13	3
6	Brass ...	211	3,376	775	27	6	3	9
85	Jute ...	57,062	1,99,717	1,25,000	4,464	1,093	12	0
2	Mats ...	250	1,250	1,050	37	9	3	0
18	Paddy ...	2,313	4,047	7,075	252	61	14	6
492	Rice ...	2,66,220	8,65,215	5,28,875	18,888	4,628	8	6
1	Wheat ...	100	200	250	8	2	3	0
100	Gram ...	38,347	86,280	74,325	2,654	640	2	9
28	Linseed ...	6,800	27,200	13,800	492	120	12	0
21	Mustard-seed ...	14,395	50,382	30,625	1,093	257	5	9
1	Til ...	950	3,562	1,700	60	14	14	0
79	Other oils ...	15,390	76,950	44,250	1,580	193	9	6
10	Oil-cake ...	3,275	3,684	6,850	244	59	15	0
38	Fruits ...	2,853	10,612	6,100	217	53	6	0
2	Vegetables ...	30	75	225	8	0	15	9
1	Tobacco ...	800	6,400	2,300	82	15	5	0
21	Spices ...	4,504	22,520	9,950	355	76	5	6
4	Turmeric ...	140	1,120	400	14	3	8	0
4	Cocoanut ...	1,700	51	3,500	125	3	1	0
82	Grass for cattle ...	890	4,450	48,050	1,716	420	7	0
4	Do. for thatching ...	110	770	1,000	35	17	8	0
24	Straw ...	7,375	44,250	8,375	299	73	4	6
25	Betelnuts ...	8,210	1,14,940	12,675	452	110	14	6
5	Sugar, unrefined ...	608	4,864	1,600	57	13	4	3
51	Jaggery ...	18,333	73,332	35,050	1,251	274	7	3
34	Salt ...	4,865	12,162	11,600	414	50	12	0
1	Hides ...	300	750	100	3	0	14	0
17	Bones ...	3,375	3,375	6,950	248	60	13	0
16	Dry-fish ...	225	2,925	1,775	63	15	8	6
1,611	Total ...	7,99,102	17,68,939	16,22,050	57,915	13,263	1	6
1,732	Total of same month last year.	7,08,940	18,54,873	15,14,475	54,068	12,413	1	6
	Miscellaneous.							
1,115	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, tamarind, onion, ghee, golepatta, bamboo, raft, fowls, shells, wooden pipe, canes, &c.	80,750	3,23,000	3,78,475	13,516	2,993	6	6
347	Boats under 25 maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	11	0
.....	Dunfurraga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	8	0
1,462	Total	80,750	3,23,000	3,78,475	13,516	3,525	9	6
1,682	Total of same month last year.	1,07,550	4,30,200	3,98,975	14,177	4,130	0	9
3,073	Grand Total ...	8,79,852	20,91,939	20,00,525	71,431	16,788	11	0
3,414	Grand total of same month last year.	8,16,490	22,85,073	19,13,450	68,245	16,543	2	3

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	121	4	6
Amount of tolls for the month ...	16,788	11	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Tolly's Nullah for the month of April 1885.

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo	Approximate Value of cargo	Tonnage of Boats Maunds	Tons	Tollage Rs A. P.
	Local Traffic	Mds	Rs			
75	Coal	41,200	15,412	87,075	3,109	326 8 9
31	Rondstone ..	20,625	5,150	57,000	2,035	53 7 0
194	Bricks ..	5,62,060	9,058	1,10,425	3,940	413 11 6
25	Tiles	29,000	870	10,575	377	45 0 6
167	Earthenware	3,332	1,666	27,550	983	109 3 0
1	Sand	700	196	1,400	50	5 4 0
2	Lime	185	120	775	27	3 7 9
173	Firewood	41,200	10,712	80,675	2,881	601 1 0
4	Iron	367	428	375	13	1 6 6
1	Cotton	150	2,250	650	23	5 11 0
2	Jute	710	2,310	1,350	47	11 13 0
5	Mats	170	875	525	17	3 3 6
215	Paddy	30,925	51,118	61,650	2,201	533 8 0
923	Rice	1,02,674	3,33,686	2,12,900	7,602	1,318 14 0
52	Gram	10,750	37,687	32,000	1,142	280 0 0
34	Mustard seed	6,980	24,430	19,675	702	92 11 3
17	Other oils	923	2,615	3,000	106	15 7 9
1	Oilcake	15	17	25		0 4 0
1	Fruits	165	660	1,900	67	7 2 0
34	Vegetables	7,966	19,915	16,800	600	67 0 6
9	Tobacco ..	3,270	26,160	6,750	241	31 1 3
1	Spices	200	1,000	350	12	3 1 0
5	Cocoanut	1,801	54	200	6	1 10 6
8	Grass for cattle	52	260	1,700	60	14 14 0
13	Do for thatching ..	70	490	1,400	50	12 6 6
140	Straw	1,323	7,932	29,125	1,040	165 7 6
1	Patchnuts	100	1,100	250	8	2 3 0
1	Sugar unrefined	200	1,100	400	14	3 8 0
98	Juggery	16,765	67,000	34,800	1,242	263 2 0
110	Salt	62,778	90,138	60,100	2,146	351 3 3
4	Bones	250	250	475	16	4 2 6
1	Dry fish	1	40	25		0 4 0
2,350	Total	9,22,193	7,14,005	8,62,100	30,764	4,751 12 6
1,820	Total of same month last year	5,50,137	13 32,005	6,61,452	23,597	4,276 2 6
	Miscellaneous					
1,417	Empty, passenger, fish, planks, golepatta, bamboos, charcoal, tamarind, wooden pipe, cheera soorkee, shells, and babla bark, &c	39,550	1,59,200	6,15,300	21,974	2,980 3 0
						8 0 0
32	Boats under 25 maunds	...	...	..	...	119 11 9
	Demurrage ..	.. ..	.. ..			
1,449	Total	39,550	1,59,200	6,15,300	21,974	3,107 14 9
1,396	Total of same month last year	51,175	2,04,600	3,99,525	14,267	2,414 15 0
5,799	Grand Total .	9,61,743	8,73,205	14,77,400	52,738	7,859 11 3
3,216	Grand total of same month last year	6,01,312	15,36,605	10,60,977	37,864	6,721 1 6

MEMORANDUM

		Rs A P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month		4,5 7 9
Amount of tonnage for the month		7,- 9 11 3
	Total	8,049 5 0
Amount credited in the account for the month		8,049 5 0
Balance at the end of the month		2 5 11 0

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

	Traffic, 1885-86		Traffic 1884-85	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the corresponding month	To end of the corresponding month
Circular Canal.	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P
Circular Canal at Chitpore toll-station	6,535 1 6	6,535 1 6	5,446 3 3	5,446 3 3
Ditto at Dhappa toll-station ...	16,788 11 0	16,788 11 0	16,543 2 3	16,543 2 3
Total	23,323 12 6	23,323 12 6	21,989 5 6	21,989 5 6
Tolly's Nullah	7,859 11 3	7,859 11 3	6,721 1 6	6,721 1 6
Grand Total ...	31,183 7 9	31,183 7 9	28,710 7 0	28,710 7 0

Calcutta,
The 26th May 1885

G F E S Neill, *Major*, M S C,
Under-Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd of May 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo	Tollage
		Mds.	Rs.
314	Rice and paddy	70 879	1,110
27	Jute	16 075	338
75	Firewood	13 560	584
875	Other articles	2 61,657	2,739
1,291	Total .	3,92 771	4,771

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 1,509½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	203,063	2,50,626 14 0	31,36,313 10	8,71,193 13 0	24,135 1 0	11,01,955 12 0	63,729	151,096½	214,825½
Or per mile of railway		1 6 14 2		577 1 6	16 0 5	730 0 1			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	4,313,340	54,21,172 0 0	4,71,15,083 0	1,20,50,994 6 8	3,41,752 9 5	1,78,13,979 0 1	1,301,661½	2,083,698½	3,385,360
Total for 20 weeks	4,536,582	56,71,798 14 0	5,02,51,396 10	1,29,22,188 5 8	3,65,887 10 5	1,89,21,824 12 1	1,365,390½	2,234,794½	3,600,185½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	218,045	2,51,677 13 5	25,13,744 0	7,16,147 7 6	13,976 0 2	9,81,801 14 1	60,436	119,086	179,522
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		166 13 8		473 1 7	12 0 2	632 8 5			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,435,784	52,81,709 2 3	5,91,21,050 10	1,36,10,716 14 0	3,70,710 10 8	1,92,61,104 10 11	1,365,826	2,399,730	3,765,556

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1,509½	9,54,803	632	1,509½	11,01,946	730	1,509½	64,25,255	4,256	1,509½	69,53,584	4,607	5,50,729	

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train Miles Run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	10,145	5,756 10 0	7,506 30	4,128 8 0	54 6 0	10,367 6 0	1,438	986	2,424
Or per mile of railway	177	100 0 8	1,307 30	72 11 2	0 15 2	181 4 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	23,721	1,32,370 14 0	17,69,265 20	77,457 13 0	1,030 7 0	*1,11,114 2 0	27,414	16,254	43,668
Total for 20 weeks	245,866	1,38,131 8 0	12,80,772 10	81,592 5 0	1,086 11 0	*1,21,480 8 0	28,852	17,240	46,092
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,261	4,605 2 8	61,920 10	3,583 5 0	44 9 0	8,232 15 8	1,248	1,200	2,448
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	179	80 8 2	1,082 30	62 2 5	0 12 5	143 7 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	234,796	1,22,569 5 9*	9,02,622 10*	61,062 7 8*	1,254 15 0*	1,98,176 9 0*	54,182	16,272	80,454

* Added Number of passengers eight and deducted Re 0 2 7 from Coaching and Re 7 8 0 from other earnings and added income Rs 16 and Re 1 13-9 to merchandise on account of supplemental returns to 31st March 1885

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
57½	9,063	160	57½	10,367	181	57½	64,251	1,118	57½	75,147	1,314	10,916	

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	2 816	363 5 0	33 251 30	970 8 0	50 0 0	1 383 13 0	118	261½	379½
Or per mile of railway		30 4 5		80 14 0	4 2 8	115 3 1			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	43 006	7,814 10 0	3 69 544 30	10 274 10 0	904 4 9	18 993 8 9	3 158½	2,719½	5,878
Total for 20 weeks	45 822	7 817 15 0	4,02 796 20	11 245 2 0	954 4 9	20,377 5 9	3 276½	2,980½	6,257½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 297½	543 0 11	24 719 0	1,046 0 0	166 8 0	1,778 8 11	76	253	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		45 8 1		88 13 4	13 14 0	148 1 5			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,374*	9 731 6 0*	3 0 5 5 10	11 569 2 0*	1,067 8 3*	21 868 0 3	2 924	5,755	8,679

* Added Number of passengers and Rs [illegible] coaching and deducted amounts 1,114 Rs 10-4-0 from merchandise and Rs 13-10-6 from other earnings on account of supplemental returns to 31st March 1885

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No A A I. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
12	1 779	148	12	1,384	115	12	10 240	8 4	12	7 954	663		2,312

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 74½ miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4190	444 0 0	84 891 10	7 [illegible] 7 0	110 2 0	7 578 2 0	1,163	1,298	2,466
Or per mile of railway		59 2 11		41 15 9	1 8 11	101 11 7			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	109 010	99,197 5 0	16 7 [illegible] 90	78 169 13 0	2,750 1 3	1,80,101 3 3	19 237½	23,017	43,169½
Total for 20 weeks	113,200	1 01,598 5 0	17,0 [illegible] 0	81 17 4 0	2 908 3 3	1,87,679 1 3	20,400½	25 215	45,615½
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4 979	4 041 10 0	54 030 20	3 278 15 0	94 6 0	7 414 14 0	636	1,143	1,780
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		54 4 0		44 0 3	1 4 3	99 8 6			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	100 126*	84,310 11 7*	11 43 [illegible] 10*	69 0 [illegible] 10 0*	2,348 10 0*	1,55,611 15 7	11 027	23,978	34,005

* Added number of passengers 2/3 and Rs [illegible] to coaching and deducted amounts 8-10, Rs 270 6-0 from merchandise and Rs 3-13-3 from other earnings on account of supplemental returns to 31st March 1885

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No A A I. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
74½	7,618	100	74½	7 579	102	74½	83,7.8	708	74½	59,662	801	6,804	

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week, ...	14,317	4,472 13 0	11,194 0	298 0 0	5 5 0	4,780 8 0	1128	1128	1,128
Per mile of railway ...		139 1 4	...	11 15 6	0 5 6	317 4 6	.....	.....	.....
Average for 18 weeks of half-year ...	238,234	1,0 ,459 2 0	42,9,989 0	8,709 2 0	129 0 0	†1,15,017 12 0	13,548	8,97[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 18 weeks ...	252,570	1,12,469 13 0	4,51,184 0	8,183 11 0	134 5 0	1,20,485 9 0	13,[illegible]	10,097	[illegible]

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 22nd July 1882.

Corresponding period of last year.			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1884.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	12	4,782	217	.....	.....	.....	12	40,694	1,858	.....	.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885, on 283 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	77,276	23,671 6 0	2,36,296 0	28,031 0 0	5,114 0 0	56,816 6 0	11,220	6,600	18,176
Or per mile of railway ...	272	156 0 0	972 0	4 180 0 0	...	994 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	1,227,647	9,42,762 0 0	51,80,926 0	7,12,610 0 0	1,26,221 0 0	†12,10,221 0 0	201,416	126,928	328,344
Total for 19 weeks ...	(2,013,923	9,66,433 6 0	54,17,210 0	7,40,641 0 0	1,31,335 0 0	12,77,037 6 0	212,636	142,141	374,777
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	72,021	20,845 0 0	2,06,026 0	40,641 0 0	4,277 0 0	70,014 0 0	9,217	7,000	16,217
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year.	211	122 0 0	1,200 0	186 0 0	... ...	318 0 0	... ...	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,748,219	7,00,642 0 0	49,81,818 0	7,72,486 0 0	1,17,689 0 0	†14,64,736 0 0	189,066	146,227	335,293

† Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Corresponding week during last year.			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885.			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885.			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
283	20,000	000	283	00,000	000	283	5,00,000	2,000	283	†5,01,000	2,000	2,000	.....

† Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A P.	Mds. s	Rs. A P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P.			
Total traffic for the week	21 496	6 872 0 0	24,503 0	1,870 0 0	27 0 0	8,769 0 0	2,712	1,663	4,375
Or per mile of railway	171	55 0 0	195 0	12 0 0		67 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	424,328	1,63,907 0 0	4,50,424 0	31,316 0 0	897 0 0	1,96,620 0 0	70,464	28,223	98,687
Total for 19 weeks	447,824	1,70,779 0 0	4,74,927 0	32,186 0 0	924 0 0	2,05,389 0 0	74,176	29,886	104,062
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,829	6,443 0 0	17,347 0	1,547 0 0	70 0 0	8 060 0 0	2,709	970	3,679
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	149	51 0 0	137 0	12 0 0	..	63 0 0	..	..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	186,785	93 994 0 0	2,66,840 0	14,969 0 0	993 0 0	1,09,956 0 0	41,208	19,788	60,996

* Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

Receipts for week ending 17th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th May 1885.			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
126	8,069	64	126	8 469	67	120	46,169	384	126	66,977*	532	20,977	....

* Audited up to week ending 18th April 1885.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the first 10 days of January 1885.

Description of Traffic	First 12 days of January 1884.	First 10 days of January 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coaching Traffic—				
First class passengers	2,047 15 4	49,499 6 5		1,547 8 7
Second ditto	2,903 1 1	1,570 2 6		1,132 14 1
Inter ditto	5,499 12 8	4,644 6 7		854 5 1
Third ditto	45,221 2 11	36,395 15 5		8,825 5 5
Passengers' luggage	2,582 14 3	1,227 0 7		1,355 13 8
Military luggage	3 14 0	15 3 0	11 5 0	
Ordinary carriages, horses, and dogs, &c.	1,270 6 5	450 11 6		819 10 11
Military ditto	115 8 0	2 0 0		113 8 0
Parcels	3,490 8 5	3,395 5 1	238 13 8	
Do. (Revenue stores)				
Special trains				
Mails { Haulage and hire of sorting vans				
Miscellaneous	28 1 0	284 5 3	125 9 3	
Total	63,899 3 1	48,999 6 5	400 4 11	20,299 0 7
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Coaching Receipts	63,899 3 1	48,999 6 5	400 4 11	20,299 0 7
Goods Traffic—				
Merchandise, General	39,733 1 6	69,594 3 6	31,441 1 0	
Military stores	344 4 0	614 7 3	270 3 3	
Railway materials for construction	37 15			37 15
Coal { For the public	4,674 14 0	3,878 13 0		795 1 0
Do. Railway (construction only)	10 6 0			10 6 0
Do. Revenue (Locomotive Department)	7 4 0	907 6 0	900 1 0	
Do. do. (other Departments)				
Kerosene oil { For all Departments excepting locomotive				
Do. Steel	1,402 0 0	400 13 0		991 12 0
Wood and patent fuel for Locomotive Department				
Live-stock { Ordinary	6 12 0			6 12 0
Military		1,115 9 0	1,115 9 0	
Goods and demurrage, wharfage, storage, &c.	31 9 0	186 1 3	154 8 3	
Miscellaneous	110 6 0	202 12 6	92 6 6	
Total	46,453 0 6	82,895 15 11	34,223 13 5	1,780 14 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Goods Receipts	46,453 0 6	82,895 15 11	34,223 13 5	1,780 14 0
Steam-boat passengers	11,891 5 5	6,995 0 7		4,896 4 10
Total Coaching, Goods, and Steam-boat earnings	1,22,452 8 0	1,34,889 6 11	34,624 2 5	25,187 3 5

Description of Traffic	First 12 days of January 1884.	First 10 days of January 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total Coaching, Goods, and Steam-boat earnings brought forward	1,22,452 8 0	1,34,889 6 11	34,624 2 5	25,187 3 5
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages)	205 0 0	205 0 0		87 0 0
Rents	227 14 1	745 5 11	517 5 10	
Mileage, demurrage, haulage and hire of rolling-stock { Coaching				
Merchandise	80 5 0			80 5 0
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods, &c.	5 13 3			5 13 3
Sale of Revenue stores, &c	32 14 5			32 14 5
Unpaid or unclaimed mileage				
Profits of workshops				
Miscellaneous		15 11 0	15 11 0	
Total	652 1 9	991 14 11	536 0 10	196 5 8
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Sundry Receipts	652 1 9	991 14 11	536 0 10	196 5 8
Total for the week	1,27,064 9 9	1,35,881 5 10	35,160 3 3	25,383 7 1
Amount for previous weeks of half-year				
Total for 1 week	1,27,064 9 9	1,35,881 5 10	35,160 3 3	25,383 7 1
Length of line open	2331	2331		
Traffic train-mileage for the week	28,356	29,189	1,007	
Ditto for 1 week	28,382	29,189	1,007	
Average receipts per week for 1 week	1,27,064 9 9	1,35,881 5 10		1,183 3 11
Receipts per mile open, week ending	497 2 7	583 7 0	22 4 5	
Average receipts per mile open per week for weeks	497 2 7	583 7 0	22 4 5	
Receipts per traffic train-mile, week ending	4 7 1	4 14 6		0 2 7
Average receipts per traffic train-mile for weeks	4 7 9	4 14 6		0 2 7

Calcutta,
The 6th May 1885.

F. P. Quinlan,
Examiner of Accounts.

EASTERN-BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending Saturday, 17th January 1885.

Description of Traffic.	Week ending 10th January 1885.	Week ending 17th January 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coaching Traffic—				
First class passengers	2,701 14 1	1,165 9 6	...	636 4 9
Second ditto	1,451 15 10	993 4 6	...	457 11 4
Intermediate ditto	4,488 4 7	2,680 9 1	...	2,107 11 6
Third ditto	27,288 8 6	22,792 4 6	...	4,496 3 6
Pasengers' luggage	708 3 9	707 7 1	...	69 12 8
Military baggage	0 14 0	4 1 0	3 3 0	...
Railway servants, horses, and dogs, &c.	804 2 10	186 2 3	...	348 0 7
Parcels	1,288 13 0	1,288 15 0	102 2 0	...
Do. (Revenue stamps)	...	...	...	...
Special trains	...	...	...	...
Mails { Haulage and hire of sorting vans	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	66 13 0	88 13 6	17 16 11	...
Total	39,113 8 10	29,789 3 2	161 6 8	9,474 13 6
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	...
Total Coaching Receipts	39,113 8 10	29,789 3 2	161 6 8	9,474 13 6
Goods Traffic—				
Merchandise, general	36,889 4 2	42,451 14 3	15,892 10 1	...
Military stores	226 10 0	14 0 0	...	220 10 0
Railway materials for construction	29 12 0	1 2 0	...	27 10 0
Coal { For the public	2,291 14 0	2,285 3 0	...	166 11 0
Do. Railway (construction only)	...	...	...	...
Do. Revenue (Locomotive Department)	...	720 10 0	720 10 0	...
Do. Do. (other Departments)	...	6 9 9	6 9 9	...
Firewood { For all Departments excepting locomotive	1,121 9 6	806 9 9	...	314 7 0
Petroleum { Wood and patent fuel for Locomotive Department	...	...	...	...
Live-stock { Ordinary	26 13 0	...	...	26 13 0
Military	...	...	...	...
Ferry and ferriage, wharfage, storage, &c.	86 2 6	86 13 9	86 13 9	...
Miscellaneous	87 8 0	9 11 6	...	77 12 6
Total	39,611 8 8	46,826 3 0	16,706 0 10	1,490 15 6
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	...
TOTAL GOODS RECEIPTS	39,611 8 8	46,826 3 0	16,706 0 10	1,490 15 6
RIVER-BOAT EARNINGS	5,371 6 1	4,962 3 8	...	408 2 5
Total Coaching, Goods and Steam-boat earnings	74,096 3 7	80,578 12 10	16,867 7 6	11,373 11 5

Description of Traffic.	Week ending 10th January 1885.	Week ending 17th January 1885.	1885. Increase	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total Coaching, Goods, and Steam-boat earnings brought forward	74,096 3 7	80,578 12 10	16,867 7 6	10,389 11 3
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages)	126 2 0	121 3 6	...	62 13 6
Rents	13 13 0	21 5 0	16 11 5	...
Mileage, demurrage, haulage, and hire of rolling-stock { Coaching	...	...	...	...
Merchandise	40 11 0	...	...	40 11 0
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods, &c.	0 5 0	0 3 6	...	0 1 6
Do. of Revenue stores, &c.	...	...	...	...
Unpaid or unclaimed salaries	...	...	...	...
Profits of workshops	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	0 5 0	420 2 9	120 0 9	...
Total	210 4 0	298 0 9	187 11 9	104 15 6
Less outstandings irrecoverable	...	...	...	...
Total Sundry Receipts	210 4 0	298 0 9	187 11 9	104 15 6
Total for the week	74,306 7 7	80,791 13 7	17,061 3 3	10,474 10 9
Amount for previous 1 week of half year	1,27,464 9 9	1,75,391 5 10	22,189 3 2	24,262 7 1
Total for 2 weeks	2,01,260 0 4	2,56,283 5 5	45,181 6 5	37,363 7 4
Length of line open	1,233	1,233	...	...
Traffic train-mileage for the week	16,239	20,471	3,232	...
Do. for 2 weeks	(4,273)	39,339	5,275	...
Average receipts per week for 2 weeks	1,63,630 0 2	1,68,191 10 6	3,561 10 6	...
Receipts per mile open, week ending 10th and 17th January	226 10 11	226 11 3	30 5 3	...
Average receipts per mile open per week for 2 weeks	220 6 2	217 9 1	21 2 4	...
Receipts per 1 mile train-mile, week ending 10th and 17th January	4 2 7	3 12 4	...	0 5 3
Average receipts per traffic train-mile for 2 weeks	4 5 8	3 12 8	...	0 4 0

CALCUTTA,
The 20th May 1885.

F. P. QUINLAN,
Assistant Manager.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 20, 1885.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Audited return of traffic and mileage for the week ending Saturday, the 24th January 1885.

Description of Traffic.	Week ending 24th January 1885.	Week ending 26th January 1884.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching Traffic—				
First class passengers	1,611 12 11	1,783 5 1		228 8 10
Second ditto	1,388 13 6	1,445 1 9	57 4 3	
Intermediate ditto	5,139 7 6	3,937 1 1	1,201 6 5	
Third ditto	31,277 5 9	29,105 13 10	2,171 11 11	
Passengers' luggage	1,194 1 0	707 12 4	486 4 8	
Mail injury luggage	1 0 0		1 0 0	
Ordinary carriages, horses, and dogs &c.	415 6 2	305 5 10	90 13 5	
Military ditto ditto				
Parcels	1,493 14 11	1,603 10 7	109 11 8	
Rs. (Revenue stores)	115 0 9			115 0 9
Signal trains				
Mails ... { Haulage and hire of sorting vans				
Miscellaneous	35 4 5	29 12 6		5 7 11
Total	42,685 15 5	39,391 6 2	387 13 7	4,673 6 10
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Coaching Receipts	42,685 15 5	39,391 6 2	387 13 7	4,673 6 10
Goods Traffic—				
Merchandise, General	41,850 2 6	39,108 7 6		1,743 11 6
Military stores	134 6 6	5 10 3		128 11 4
Railway materials for construction	600 0 0			600 0 0
Coal { For the public	2,731 13 6	1,391 10 9		1,339 3 0
Rs. Railway (construction only)	2 10 0			2 10 0
Rs. Revenue (Locomotive Department)		345 3 0	345 3 0	
Rs. do (other Departments)	7 11 0			7 11 0
Revenue stores { For all Departments excepting locomotive fuel	888 15 0	383 0 0		383 15 0
Wood and patent fuel for locomotive Department				
Live stock { Ordinary	9 0 0	15 0 0	6 7 0	
Military				
Rents and demurrage, wharfage, storage, &c.	27 7 6	127 0 5	99 8 11	
Miscellaneous	211 9 0	0 8 0		211 1 0
Total	45,762 5 0	41,324 7 1	450 2 11	4,688 0 10
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Goods Receipts	45,762 5 0	41,324 7 1	450 2 11	4,688 0 10
Steam-boat Earnings	3,020 0 0	3,326 3 6		4,682 13 2
Total Coaching, Goods, and Steam-boat earnings	91,376 5 1	83,311 0 9	788 0 6	13,288 4 10

Description of Traffic.	Week ending 26th January 1884.	Week ending 24th January 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total Coaching, Goods, and Steam-boat earnings brought forward	91,376 5 1	83,311 0 9	788 0 6	13,288 4 10
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages)	141 0 0	183 13 0	42 13 0	
Rents	216 3 7	160 6 0		25 13 7
Mileage, demurrage haulage, and hire of rolling-stock { Coaching / Merchandise	96 5 0			96 5 0
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods, &c.		0 3 0	0 3 0	
Do. of revenue stores, &c.	11 14 7			11 14 7
Unpaid or unclaimed salaries				
Profits of workshops				
Miscellaneous		135 3 9	135 3 9	
Total	465 7 2	480 12 9	178 5 9	163 7 2
Less outstandings irrecoverable				
Total Sundry Receipts	465 7 2	480 12 9	178 5 9	163 7 2
Total for the week	90,541 12 3	83,770 13 6	966 5 3	13,937 5 6
Amount for previous 2 weeks of half year	2,01,300 0 4	2,00,333 5 5	42,131 6 5	37,000 1 4
Total for 3 weeks	2,92,841 12 7	2,92,104 3 11	43,117 12 3	50,875 9 6
Length of line open	283½	283½		
Traffic train mileage for the week	13,973½	20,688	4,715½	
Ditto for 3 weeks	60,946½	70,998	10,051½	
Average receipts per week for 3 weeks	30,280 9 6	27,334 11 3		2,945 12 10
Receipts per mile open, week ending 26th and 24th January	324 1 1	324 9 5		96 7 6
Average receipts per mile open per week for 3 weeks	324 6 10	323 3 10	1 16 0	
Receipts per traffic train-mile, week ending 26th and 24th January	6 3 7	6 13 10		0 10 3
Average receipts per traffic train-mile for 3 weeks	6 7 8	6 12 8		0 10 0

CALCUTTA, [illegible]

F. P. QUINLAN,
Engineer of Accounts

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ending Saturday 31st January 1885.

Description of Traffic	Week ending 2nd February 1884	Week ending 31st January 1885	1885. Increase	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coaching Traffic—				
First class passengers ...	2 2*4 2 5	1,238 10 0	..	945 2 5
Second ditto	1 655 11 0	1 122 6 0	..	531 5 0
Intermediate ditto	4 461 11 2	1,206 8 5	..	1,5.5 6 9
Third ditto	29,741 15 7	3578 6 1 10	5,934 2 3	..
Passengers' luggage	748 15 5	861 4 11	112 5 6	..
Military baggage	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	..
Ordinary carriages, horses, and dogs, &c	974 8 7	352 7 3	..	624 1 0
Military ditto			..	..
Parcels	2,092 0 2	3,199 11 10	1,197 11 8	..
Do. (Revenue stores)	..	..	..	..
Special trains		..	..	..
Mails ... { Haulage and hire of sorting vans				
Miscellaneous	30 14 1	91 0 6	60 2 5	
Total	42,240 4 1	45,848 6 9	7,304 7 10	3,696 5 2
Less outstandings irrecoverable		...		
Total Coaching Receipts	42,240 4 1	45,848 6 9	7 304 7 10	3 696 5 2
Goods Traffic—				
Merchandise, General	28,534 5 6	37,680 7 9	1,546 2 3	
Military stores	210 15 0	16 2 0		194 13 0
Railway materials for construction	21 2 0			21 2 0
Coal ... { For the public	2,230 14 0	1,057 11 0	...	2,172 3 0
Ditto Railway (construction only)				
Ditto Revenue (Locomotive Department)	22 2 0	716 9 0	694 7 0	..
Ditto ditto (other Departments)	10 9 0			10 9 0
Stationary stores. { For all departments, excepting locomotive fuel	1,192 0 0	.255 11 0	..	936 5 0
Wood and patent fuel for Locomotive Department				
Live stock. { Ordinary	15 2 0			15 2 0
Military				
Rents and demurrage, wharfage, storage &c. ...	56 14 0	136 8 6	81 10 6	
Miscellaneous	165 15 0	14 8 0	.. ..	151 7 0
Total	40,463 14 6	39,229 9 3	2,323 3 9	3,501 9 0
Less outstandings irrecoverable		...		
Total Goods Receipts ..	40,463 14 6	39,229 9 3	2,323 3 9	3,501 9 0
Steamboat Earnings	6,828 1 10	5,156 6 6	... ..	1,667 11 2
Total Coaching, Goods and Steam-boat earnings ..	89,532 4 5	90,234 6 8	9,626 11 7	8,865 9 4

Description of Traffic	Week ending 2nd February 1884.	Week ending 31st January 1885.	1885. Increase.	1885. Decrease.
	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs A P.	Rs. A. P
Total Coaching Goods, and Steam-boat earnings brought forward	89,535 4 5	90,296 6 8	9,626 11 7	8,865 9 4
Sundry Traffic—				
Electric Telegraph (for private messages) ..	151 12 0	150 7 3	..	1 4 9
Rents	81 5 0	1 431 5 0	980 3 0	..
Mileage, demurrage, haulage and hire of rolling-stock. { Coaching	..	..	..	
Merchandise ..	57 12 0	2,460 0 0	2,402 4 0	
Sale of unclaimed and damaged goods, &c.	0 3 0		..	0 3 0
Do of revenue stores, &c	11 9 7	25 0 0	13 3 5	..
Unpaid and unclaimed salaries	..	..	..	..
Profits of workshops	..	....	..	..
Miscellaneous	0 2 0	10 5 3	10 3 3	..
Total .	273 0 7	3,677 4 6	3,406 0 8	1 12 9
Less outstandings irrecoverable		....		
Total Sundry Receipts.	273 0 7	3,677 4 6	3,406 0 8	1 12 9
Total for the Week	89,808 5 0	93,973 11 2	13,032 12 3	8,867 3 1
Amount for previous 3 weeks of half-year	2,90 641 12 7	2,92,154 2 11	48,117 15 8	50,605 9 4
Total for 4 weeks .	3,80,450 1 7	3,86,127 14 1	86,150 11 21	80,472 12 5
Length of line open	233½	233½	.. ..	.....
Traffic train-mileage for the week	16,422	20 451	4,029	...
Do for 4 weeks . . .	77,367½	91,367	14,000½	.....
Average receipts per week for 4 weeks	97,362 8 5	96,531 15 6	... ..	830 8 11
Receipts per mile open, week ending 2nd February and 31st January	383 12 3	399 12 4	20 0 1	.....
Average receipts per mile open per week for 4 weeks	383 6 8	399 2 0	1 11 4	.....
Receipts per traffic train-mile, week ending 2nd February and 31st January	5 0 7	4 2 7	..	0 4 0
Average receipts per traffic train-mile for 4 weeks ...	4 9 7	4 14 9	.....	0 5 2

Calcutta,
The 23rd May 1885.

W. [illegible]
Revenue Accountant.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 30th May 1885.

No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, May 30 '85	0·07	Weather—cooler latterly. Rain is urgently wanted Price of rice varies from 11½ to 16 seers per rupee Cholera prevails about, but is decreasing.
	Cutwa	0 03	
2	Bankoora, „ 30 „	0 50	Weather—exceedingly hot and sometimes cloudy Standing crops are generally suffering from want of sufficient rain A heavy shower is very much wanted for the cultivation of lands for the next harvest Prices of rice stationary Cholera is reported from the Bishenpur sub-division, o herwise public health good.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 30 „	0 01	Weather—cloudy and unusually hot Agricultural operations are at a stand-still for want of rain Prices almost stationary Cholera is increasingly prevalent. Scarcity of food and water is much felt
4	Midnapore, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain is much wanted for cultivation of land and sowing of paddy
5	Hooghly, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very hot More rain is wanted, especially in the Jehanabad sub-division, where the young paddy and sugarcane are being scorched up. Mango crop has generally fa led Prices steady Public health fair
	Howrah, June 1 „	Nil	Weather—very hot. Rain urgently wanted for cultivation Public health good.
	Central Districts		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Perghs June 1 '85	0 05	Weather—very hot Early rice and jute seedlings are doing well, but rain very much wanted Public health is generally good
7	Nuddea, May 30 „	0 17	Weather—very hot Rain is urgently wanted for paddy Seedlings are dying out for want of rain.
8	Khoolna, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very hot and dry Ploughing and sowing are going on satisfactorily Public health is good
9	Jessore, „ 30 „	0 18	Weather—very hot Sowing of paddy is nearly finished Prospects seem to be good, but rain is wanted to help the growth of the young paddy plants.
	Jhenidah	1 46	
	Magoora	0 65	Harvesting of *boro* paddy in the Narail sub division is finished Deaths from fever and cholera are reported from the Bongong sub-division
10	Moorshedabad, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather very hot Rain very badly wanted, not more than 25 per cent of the *aus* crop has been sown, and that which was sown is withering from want of rain The mulberry crop also is suffering from the drought. Common rice is selling at from 12 to 14 seers per rupee Public health fairly good, but cholera prevails in some villages
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 11	Dinagepore, May 29 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain beginning to be wanted again. Rice is selling at 14 seers on an average per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very hot *Boro* paddy is being harvested Paddy seedlings are withering owing to continued want of rain, and further sowings are stopped Public health is deteriorating again from excessive heat and scarcity of drinking water
13	Rungpore „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—hot Sowing of *aus* and jute completed Rain is beginning to be
	Kurigram	0 10	wanted A few cases of cholera reported from the Nilphamari station. Prices of food grains gradually rising
14	Bogra, „ 30	1 39	Weather—latter part of the week cool owing to good falls of rain *Aus* paddy and jute are coming on well and ploughing continues. Public health fair.
15	Pubna, „ 30 „	0 18	Weather—hot Prospects of crops good throughout the district
16	Darjeeling, „ 23 „		Returned not received
17	Julpigoree, „ 30 „	Nil	Weather—very hot in early part of the week, cooler with clouds towards end Reports from all quarte s are favourable A hailstorm has done some injury to jute in the Dhupguri thana Public health good, a few cases of cholera in Boda
	Eastern Districts		
DACCA DIVISION 18	Dacca, May 30 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot Harvesting of *boro* paddy is nearly finished Sugarcane,
	Manickgunge	0 82	jute and paddy plants are doing well Prospects of crops fair Price of rice
	Narainguuge	0 73	is rising Public health fair Some cases of cholera are reported from parts of the districts and f om the town
19	Furreedpore, „ 30 „	0 07	Weather—very hot Sowing of paddy and jute nearly finished. Public health
	Madaripore	1 30	fair
20	Backergunge, „ 28 „	0 33	Weather—very hot, south winds, slight rain fell on the 27th Prospects of crops fair Cul ivation for *aus* paddy progressing Public health generally fair Cases of cholera ar still r p rted
21	Mymensingh, „ 29	0 63	Weather - hot Prospects of crops good, more rain is wanted Public health
	Jamalpur	0 48	generally good.
	Kishoregunge	0 54	
	Attia	0 25	
	Netrokona	0 15	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Stations in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*			
	Eastern Districts.		
Chittagong Divs. 22	Chittagong, June 2 '85	0 13	Weather—hot. Rain much wanted. Prospects of crops fair. Prices steady. Cattle-disease reported; cholera lingers.
23	Noakholly, May 29 ,,	Nil	Weather—very warm and sultry; generally there has been a variation of 8° between the morning and evening temperature. *Aus* plants are doing well, but rain is wanted. Sowings on high lands are progressing Cholera reported from the mufussil
24	Tipperah ,, 28 ,,	1 07	Weather—cloudy and cool with light showers of rain. Crops are progressing favourably. Public health is still unsatisfactory owing to the ravages of cholera and (to a less degree) of small-pox.
	Brahmanbariah ,,	0 16	
	Chandpore	0 45	
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 26 ,,	Nil	Weather—very hot throughout the week Rain is much wanted for sowing in *joomu* and for sugarcane. Public health very bad
	Hill Tipperah, ,, 27 ,,	0 27	Weather—hot. *Satya* paddy is growing. Lands are being prepared for *aman* paddy. Public health good
BEHAR.			
Patna Div. 26	Patna, May 30 '85	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Rain is wanted for sowings of *bhadoi* crops; *cheena* sown on dearah land has germinated well Collection of cotton is going on Cholera and fever prevail in the Dinapore and Sudder sub-divisions.
27	Gya, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—hot with west winds Standing crops are doing well Ploughing going on Prices stationary. Health fair, but fever, cholera and small-pox prevail in some places
28	Shahabad, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—very hot Sugarcane, indigo, and millet are doing well. A few cases of chicken pox and cholera reported from the Sasseram and Bhaboohua sub-divisions.
29	Durbhunga, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain is urgently needed for *bhadoi* sowings which have commenced in places. Early paddy on low lands is also suffering from want of rain Prices continue stationary Public health is generally good
30	Mozufferpore, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—exceedingly hot with light east winds in the morning Want of rain is felt all over the district. Land is being prepared for paddy In some places *kodo sama*, *moong*, and *cheena* are already sown. Prices rising. Public health good
31	Sarun, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—clear and very hot. Early *cheena* being harvested with fair results Indigo and sugarcane are being kept alive by irrigation; rain much wanted for sowings of *bhadoi* crops A few sporadic cases of cholera and small pox are reported, otherwise public health good.
32	Chumparun		Return not received
33	Monghyr, May 30 '85	Nil	Weather—west wind with extreme heat in the daytime cool at night. Rain is urgently needed for the *bhadoi* crop and sugarcane Prices steady. Public health good
Bhagulpore Div. 34	Bhagulpore, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—intensely hot; no rain in any part of the district. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo are fair, the former is kept up by constant irrigation Agricultural operations are going on very slowly, and in many places stopped for want of rain *Bhadoi* and *aswen* crops recently sown are suffering from want of rain. Prices stationary at the Sudder station, but there has been a slight rise in the Soopole and Banka sub divisions
35	Purneah, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—very sultry Rain is much wanted, crops backward Public health fair
36	Maldah, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—excessively hot and dry Harvesting of *boro* paddy still continues Progress of ploughing and sowing of paddy has been much retarded by want of rain, which is very seriously felt, and where the crop has been sown it is suffering much from great heat Common rice is selling at from 14 to 17 seers per rupee A few cases of cholera are still reported
37	Soonthal Perghs . 30 ,,	Nil	Weather variable, cloudy and threatening after sunset, but extremely hot during the day Want of rain is generally complained of everywhere Wells and tanks are fast drying up Sugarcane in Deogurr barely kept alive *Boro* paddy is suffering from want of rain Cholera and small-pox here and there; otherwise public health good
ORISSA			
Orissa Divs. 38	Cuttack, May 29 '85	2 60	Weather—very hot; occasionally cloudy with showers of rain. Sowings of *sarad* and *beali* paddy is in progress Common rice is selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee in the town, and from 22 to 26 seers in the interior. Public health generally good
39	Pooree, ,, 28 ,,	Nil	Weather—hot. *Sarad* paddy is being sown Sugarcane is being manured and is thriving. Cotton is being gathered Common rice is selling at an average of
	Khoorda	0 37	20 seers 11 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub division, and 21 seers 1 chittack in the Khoorda sub-division Public health is good
40	Balasore ,, 29 ,,	Nil	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy Cultivation of paddy is being vigorously pushed on Cholera is still reported from some parts of the district, public health otherwise good.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
41	Hazaribagh. May 29 '85	Nil	Weather—hot Ploughing continues, and in some places sowing of early paddy has commenced. A few cases of small pox in the town; cholera prevalent at Burhi, both diseases have appeared in some places in the Giridi sub-division, otherwise public health good.
42	Lohardugga, ,, 30 ,,	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy Sowing of *bhadoi* crops has commenced. Prices steady Small-pox of mild type still reported, otherwise public health good.
43	Singhbhoom, ,, 29 .	0 04	Weather—excessively hot; latterly unsettled Rain reported from different parts of the district, ploughing and first sowings are proceeding; sugarcane is doing well. Health generally good
44	Manbhoom, ,, 30 ,,	0·20	Weather—hot and still. Ploughing is going on, and *gora dhan* is being sown. Rain is much wanted as the water-supply is getting very scanty. Price of rice is rising; coarse rice is selling at 19 seers per rupee in Purulia, and from 14 to 16 seers elsewhere. Cholera prevalent.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REV. DEPT.,
The 2nd June 1885.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS

Meteorological Divisions	District	Representative station	Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level	Air Pressure: Variation from mean.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Mean wind velocity.	Temperatures: Highest during week	Date.	Lowest during week	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29 795	29 845	—	S	278	101 2	27th May	76 8	24th, 27th May	93 5	78 2	85 9	—	90 3
		False Point	29 828	29 849	+ 131	SSW	302	91 0	29th ,,	78 1	27th ,,	89 7	79 2	84 5	9	88 1
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29 757	29 847	+ 150	Calm	89	107 4	27th ,,	76 3	27th ,,	103 8	79 9	91 8	+ 1	93 2
	Balasore	Balasore	29 778	29 836	—	SSW	223 6	105 4	27th ,,	78 0	28th ,,	101 6	79 6	90 6	—	93 7
South-West Bengal.	South West Midnapore / South 24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	29 806	29 852	+ 114	SSW	367	94 2	27th ,,	79 0	27th ,,	93 3	83 4	87 9	+1 6	+ 0
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29 869	29 816	—	S	142 4	109 4	26th ,,	80 0	27th 29th	106 1	81 4	93 8	—	
	24 Pergunnahs / Howrah / Hooghly	Calcutta	29 795	29 816	+ 116	SW	182	103 5	27th ,,	79 2	24th ,,	101 0	80 6	90 8	+4 3	92 6
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29 712	29 809	+ 110	W	110	109 7	25rd, 26th	80 4	24th ,,	106 3	83 2	94 3	+6 7	95 4
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observatory not started													
	Beerbhoom / West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29 867	—	—	NW	109 4	111 0	26th ,,	79 8	20th ,	108 1	83 7	95 4	—	97 8
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29 727	29 793	+ 091	SW	130 8	109 7	29th ,,	81 3	21rd 28th 29th	105 6	82 5	94 1	+5 9	97 0
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Out of order			—	—	107 8	26th 27th	79 7	24th 28th 29th	105 0	80 8	92 9	—	95 2
	Jessore / Khoolna	Jessore	29 788	29 821	+ 105	S	88	103 2	26th ,,	77 9	28th ,	100 6	80 1	90 4	+4 8	92 2
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29 803	29 894	+ 125	S	103	90 6	28th ,	75 0	29th ,	89 0	77 1	83 0	+0 2	86 6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29 800	29 814	—	S	170 7	92 6	25th, 27th	74 4	28th ,,	90 7	79 2	84 9	—	90 1
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	SSE	109 5	92 0	29th ,	77 5	29th ,	90 8	79 7	85 3	—	87 4
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29 796	—	—	SSW	173	99 0	29th ,,	73 9	29th ,,	96 4	77 9	87 2	—	89 4
	Dacca	Dacca	29 805	29 827	+ 110	SSW	151	93 7	26th, 27th	74 1	31rd ,,	94 1	79 7	86 9	+3 2	90 8
	Commillah	Commillah	29 805	29 849	—	SE	114 7	94 8	28th ,	75 8	29th ,,	93 2	78 4	85 3	—	87 8
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29 796	—	—	Calm	87 3	96 3	26th, 27th	65 1	24th ,,	94 0	67 1	80 6	—	—
North Bengal.	Bogra and Pubna	Bogra	29 723	—	—	ESE	244 5	106 8	26th ,,	74 8	29th ,	100 8	78 5	89 7	—	91 3
		Serajgunge	29 761	29 809	—	SSE	173 6	99 1	26th, 27th	76 2	29th ,	96 0	78 5	87 2	—	89 2
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beauleah	29 782	29 805	—	NW	111 4	108 8	25rd 26th	83 5	23, 29 & 29th	104 5	84 5	94 5	—	93 5
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29 852	29 771	—	W	155 7	105 1	27th ,,	74 6	23rd ,,	103 1	77 1	90 1	—	90 4
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29 866	29 790	—	SE	94 3	100 3	26th ,,	74 1	28th ,	97 4	78 9	88 7	—	88 6
	Julpigoree / Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29 540	29*830	—	E	89 9	96 9	28th, 23th	70 1	23rd ,,	94 5	74 0	84 3	—	86 8
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling	23 010	—	—	W	235 1	89 1	20th ,,	52 6	25rd, 26th	66 9	53 6	60 1	—	62 5
North Bengal.	Purneah / North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29 642	29 760	+ 095	Calm	21 0	107 2	26th ,,	69*9	24th, 25th	104 1	73*3	88 7	+3 1	94 2
	Monsufferpore	Monsufferpore†	29 571	29 747	—	Westerly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29 669	29 773	+ 098	ESE	117	105 9	27th, 28th	76 0	23rd ,,	104*8	79*0	91 9	+5 6	94 4
	Chumparun	Motihari	29 5-3	29 7-5	—	WNW	337 9	107 7	27th, 28th	70 8	23rd, 26th	106*7	72 5	89 6	—	94*9
	Saran	Chupra	29 609	—	—	W	123 1	106 5	28th ,,	80 0	23rd, 29th	107 2	81 2	94 2	—	99*7
North-West Bengal.	Shahabad	Dehree	29 433	29 767	—	W	256 5	105 3	24th ,,	82 0	23, 26, 27, & 28th	106*0	83 2	93*9	—	100*6
		Buxar	29 534	29 768	—	WNW	193*7	106 4	8th, 29th	79 7	23rd ,,	106 1	81 8	93 5	—	101 0
		Arrah	29 585	29 780	—	W	170 1	108 5	28th ,,	?	—	107 4	?	?	—	99 7
	Gya	Gya	29 402	29 768	+ 108	W	147	110 2	27th ,,	69 3	23th ,,	106*9	74*6	91 8	—0*4*	100*1
	Patna	Bankipore	29 505	19 775	+ 089	W, N	83	110 1	27th ,,	81 3*	23rd ,,	100*2*	84 1*	96*7*	+5 3*	100 6
North Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore / Monghyr	Bhagulpore	29*539	29 759	—	W	88 1	109 4	27th ,,	77*9	23rd ,,	104 7	80*7	92*7	—	98*9
Chota Nagpur.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	29 281	—	—	WNW	147 8	108 7	26th ,,	80*7	29th ,,	107*0	84*1	95 6	—	99*1
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27 835	29 781	+ 139	NW	109	103 5	24th ,,	77*0	29th ,,	101*6	78*3	89*0	+2*9	96*6
	Lohardugga	Kanchee	27*719	29 785	—	NW	168 1	101*3	24th ,,	73*1	27th ,,	98*3	75*6	87 1	—	96*3
	Manbhoom															
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29*041	—	—	S	342*6	107 6	27th ,,	77*1	29th ,,	100*3	80*1	93 2	—	96*3

* Means for six days.
† Means for five days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same. The *Amount* of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky. vations of rainfall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divi from the district (s.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district reading in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 29th May 1885.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Average temperature at 7 A. M.	Average cloud-amount at 10 A. M. for week.	Rainfall or fall of observing station.	RAINFALL: Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 24th May 1885. Mean for district.	Since 24th May 1885. Normal mean.	Since 24th May 1885. Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Meteorological Division.
90	1·0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore ...	Pooree	Orissa.
88	2·7	Nil	0·21	0·94	4·69	2·58	+2·11	0·39	1·56	−1·17	0·5	1·7	Pilot Point ...		
92	2·6	1·73	1·27	1·94	5·45	3·24	+2·21	1·88	1·78	−0·90	1·5	1·6	Cuttack ...	Cuttack	
91	1·6	Nil	0·41	1·04	2·89	4·74	−1·15	0·73	2·60	−1·87	1·3	2·0	Balasore ...	Balasore	
93	3·4	Nil	Nil	1·16	1·53	4·71	−3·19	0·02	2·15	−2·13	0·0	2·1	Sangor Island ...	South-West Midnapore ...	
														South 24-Parganahs ...	
93	3·4	0·02	Nil	1·09	3·47	4·80	−1·33	Nil	1·95	−1·95	0·0	1·9	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	
														24-Parganahs	
84	2·3	0·03	0·11	1·51	4·76	5·28	−0·33	0·19	2·47	−2·28	0·2	2·7	Calcutta ...	Howrah	
														Hooghly	
90	3·0	0·39	0·03	1·27	1·92	4·87	−2·45	0·03	2·16	−2·11	0·7	2·1	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	
													Bankoora ...	Bankoora	
														Beerbhoom	
89	3·9	0·02	0·20	0·74	1·53	3·27	−1·74	0·29	1·41	−1·12	0·6	1·7	Ranigange ...	West Burdwan	
														Moorshedabad	
93	3·9	Nil	Nil	1·34	1·31	4·56	−3·25	0·05	2·32	−2·27	0·0	1·9	Berhampore ...	Nuddea	
87	3·1	7	0·46	1·05	2·36	5·75	−3·39	0·47	3·04	−2·57	0·8	2·4	Krishnaghur ...	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
90	3·0	0·31	0·79	1·09	5·08	5·51	−0·43	1·26	9·11	−1·85	1·3	3·0	Jessore ...	Chittagong	
74	6·7	0·03	0·16	2·81	6·05	9·63	−3·81	0·76	5·16	−4·40	1·0	3·1	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	
			Nil	2·04	5·95	9·33	−3·37	1·05	3·79	−2·74	0·0	3·3	Demagiri ...	Backergunge	
89	1·6	0·42	0·50	2·26	7·31	7·06	+0·25	1·33	3·69	−2·36	1·0	3·3	Barrisal ...	Noakholly	
71	4·7	0·02	Nil	2·82	7·71	10·22	−2·51	0·60	4·82	−4·22	0·0	3·8	Noakholly ...	Furreedpore	
73	3·9	Nil	0·16	2·6·	5·29	7·82	+0·47	2·54	4·18	−1·64	0·7	2·7	Furreedpore ...		
74	3·0	0·18	0·91	3·08	9·59	8·86	+0·71	1·04	4·14	−3·10	0·3	3·0	Dacca ...	Dacca	
?	2·5	0·20	0·39	1·09	5·80	10·18	−1·38	2·05	4·28	−2·23	0·6	3·5	Commillah ...	Commillah ...	
—	4·5	Nil	0·02	2·45	5·07	9·28	−4·21	0·09	4·42	−3·53	0·5	3·5	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	
													Bogra ...	Bogra and Pubna ...	
83	3·6	0·55											Serajgunge ...		
78	3·0	Nil	0·41	2·10	5·28	7·24	−1·96	1·24	3·75	−2·51	1·0	3·4	Rampore Beauleah ...	Rajshahye	
84	0·7	Nil	Nil	1·10	1·67	5·18	−3·51	Nil	2·61	−2·61	0·0	2·0	Maldah ...	Maldah	
														Dinagepor	
79	0·7	Nil	Nil	1·23	3·04	5·18	−2·14	Nil	2·64	−2·64	0·0	1·7	Dinagepor ...	Rungpore	
80	2·9	Nil	0·09	3·07	6·03	10·41	−4·38	0·18	6·09	−6·1	0·5	2·9	Rungpore ...	Julpigoree	
64	1·4	Nil	0·06	5·27	9·27	13·46	−5·39	1·07	9·28	−8·21	0·4	4·0	Julpigoree ...	Cooch Behar	
55	4·2	0·63	2·61	4·25	13·57	13·07	+0·50	6·87	7·96	−1·39	3·0	4·4	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
67	1·4	Nil	Nil	2·97	3·60	4·60	−0·60	Nil	2·08	−2·08	0·0	1·4	Purneah ...	Purneah	
														North Bhaugulpore ...	
													Monuffurpore ...	Monuffurpore	
—	0·6	Nil													
65	0	Nil	Nil	0·59	2·21	2·17	+0·04	Nil	1·03	−1·03	0·0	1·0	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	
60	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·94	2·70	−1·76	Nil	1·05	−1·05	0·0	1·1	Motihari ...	Chumparun	
81	3·3	Nil	Nil	0·33	0·99	1·45	−0·79	Nil	0·66	−0·66	0·0	0·5	Chupra ...	Sarun	
													Deoree ...		
82	1·8	Nil											Buxar ...	Shahabad	
86	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·24	0·97	0·98	−0·01	Nil	0·65	−0·65	0·0	0·6	Arrah ...		
87	0·1	Nil													
89	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·60	1·67	−0·97	Nil	1·04	−1·04	0·0	0·7	Gya ...	Gya	
90	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·41	1·28	1·75	−0·47	Nil	1·00	−1·05	0·0	0·8	Bankipore ...	Patna	
														South Bhaugulpore ...	
89	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·23	1·24	1·99	−0·75	Nil	1·15	−1·15	0·0	0·8	Bhaugulpore ...	Monghyr	
														Sonthal Purgunnahs ...	
88	1·0	Nil	0·01	0·06	1·04	2·78	−1·75	0·01	1·55	−1·54	0·2	1·3	Deoghur ...	Monghyr	
88	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·00	2·06	−0·97	Nil	1·06	−1·06	0·0	1·6	Monghyr ...	Lohurdugga	
86	2·0	0·07	0·18	0·48	1·25	3·19	−1·97	0·18	1·12	−1·00	1·3	1·3	Lohurdugga ...	Manbhoom	
														Singbhoom	
89	1·3	0·05	0·05	0·21	0·71	2·42	−1·71	0·10	1·77	−1·75	1·0	1·5	Chyebassa ...		

Note.—The numbers are different when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. [illegible] the week are [illegible] normal amounts represented by each of the day numbers, the whole sky being doubled by 10. Under the head "District" observations [illegible] "district" are the numerical averages of the individual returns received. [illegible] the last 10 years. The blanks for the "district" are the numerical averages of the individual returns received.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 29th May 1885.

Meteorological division	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 23rd May	Sunday, 24th May	Monday, 25th May.	Tuesday, 26th May.	Wednesday, 27th May.	Thursday, 28th May.	Friday, 29th May.	Total. Number of rainy days.	Total. Rainfall in week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1885.	Average rainfall from 16th May 1885 to date.
Orissa	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	4 56	2·26	0·02	1·26
		Khurdah				0·37	0 05		0 02	3	0·44	4·79	3·60	0·75	1·75
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	3·09	2·15	Nil	0·97
		False Point								Nil	Nil	3 88	2·79	0·26	1·76
		Hooklola													
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore											2·26		1·26
		Banki				0 15		0·3							
		Cuttack				2·44	0·20	0·04		3	2·64	3 74	2·27	0·75	1·24
		Kendrapara				1 60	0·70			2	2·30	3 88	2·50	1·50	1·50
		Jajpore					0 15			1	0 15	3 21	2·48	0·15	1·06
	Balasore	Chandbali				0 20				1	0·20	3 42	4·19	0·20	1·20
		Bhuddruck						0·75		1	0 75	3 74	4·16	0·75	2·50
		Soreh	0 14							1	0·14	1·88	4·60	0·60	2·75
		Balasore								Nil	Nil	3·07	4 21	0·24	2·25
		Jellasore					0·04			1	0 04	3 62	3 15	1·00	1·20
		Haripodah			0 05		0·25	1 04		3	1 32	4 43	4 08	1·18	1 27
South West Bengal	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	5·39	4 23	0·05	1·20
		Saugor Island								Nil	Nil	2 79	4 80	Nil	1·16
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	1 90	4 24	Nil	2·25
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	4 45	4 70	Nil	1·20
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	3 54	4·67	Nil	1·78
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.								Nil	Nil	1 38	5 21	Nil	2·16
		Alipore Jail						0·05		1	0 05	3 47	5 09	0·05	2·26
		Barrackpore								Nil	Nil	6 01	4 62	2 19	1·79
		Dum-Dum								Nil	Nil	5 40	5 44	Nil	2·26
		Baraset								Nil	Nil	3 04	5 60	0 29	2 10
		Bussirhat								Nil	Nil	6·19	6 24	Nil	3 61
	Howrah	Howrah								Nil	Nil	4 40	4 62	Nil	1 16
		Mohesrahs (Golobersiah)	1 03							1	1 03	3 43	6 44	1 05	2 33
	Hooghly	Serampore								Nil	Nil	6·16	4 37	0 11	1·80
		Hooghly								Nil	Nil	5 81	5 30	0 13	2·26
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	3 45	5 16	Nil	2 61
		Oulna								Nil	Nil	2 25	4 81	Nil	1 86
	Burdwan	Burdwan								1	0 06	1 39	4 84	0 05	2 31
		Cutwa					0 05			1	0 03	2 09	4 50	0 05	2 05
		Kanoogunge					0·02			1	0 02	1 44	2·79	0·02	1 47
	Bankoora	Bankoora						0·50		1	0 50	1 97	3 64	0 50	1 90
		Indas						0·70		1	0 70	2 26	?	0·75	?
		Bishenpore								Nil	Nil	4 01	4·75	0 11	1·26
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	3 38	?	Nil	?
		Mallara								Nil	Nil	0 92	3 64	Nil	1·90
		Ouda								Nil	Nil	0 55	?	Nil	?
		Khatra						0 90		1	0 90	1 55	3 15	0·90	1 10
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0 37	?	Nil	?
		Sonamukhi								Nil	Nil	2 55	?	Nil	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Soory					0·01			1	0 01	0·23	3·04	0 13	1·28
East Bengal	Nuddea	Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0·42	3·06	0·34	1·47
		Bongong													
		Ranaghat							1 05	1	1 05	3 97	5 56	1·05	2·24
		Kishnaghur							0 20	1	0 20	1 30	5 08	0 20	2 31
		Chooadanga							0·17	1	0 17	2 89	5 28	0 21	2·25
		Meherpore							1 03	1	1 03	4 21	6 16	1 03	2·28
		Koosbtee								Nil	Nil	3 46	4·90	Nil	2 25
	Khoolna	Satkira							0 09	1	0 09	2 83	5·50	0·34	2·26
		Bagirhat						0 16		1	0 16	2 20	5 66	0·16	2·76
		Khoolna				2·25				1	2 25	5·34	6 41	2·25	3·19
								0 09		1	0 09	6 19	6 09	0·27	2 24
	Jessore	Narail								Nil	Nil	4·85	6·71	0·60	2·23
		Jessore								1	0 18	6 60	5·50	1·46	2·26
		Jhenidah					0 03	1 43	0 13	3	1 59	5 77	5·25	1·29	2·24
		Magoorah	0 03						0 01	2	1·27	7 30	7·05	1·04	2·05
	Moorshedabad	Kandi								Nil	Nil	0 54	4 44	Nil	2·26
		Rampore Hau								Nil	Nil	1·20	5 13	0·28	2·24
		Berhampore								Nil	Nil	2 02	5·25	Nil	2·26
		Lalbagh								Nil	Nil	1·25	5 14	Nil	2·22
		Asimgunge								Nil	Nil	1 19	4·71	Nil	2·05
		Jungipore								Nil	Nil	1·25	4·29	Nil	2·21
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar								1	0·16	0·79	10·25	0·61	3·75
		Chittagong						0·13	0 18				9·14		4·00
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamati								Nil	Nil	5·25	5·25	2·19	4·24
		Raicha											5·73		3·24
		Agartola								Nil	Nil	0·25	15·44	1·48	4·25
	Backergunge	Patuakhally					1 50			1	1 50	2·19	7·25	1·50	4·00
		Perozepore					0 15			1	0·15	5·00	5·00	0·25	3·00
		Burrisal					0·25			1	0·25	7·04	7·29	1·75	3·25
		Bhola					0·02			1	0·02	7·25	6·25	1·25	3·25
	Noakholly	Noakholly								Nil	Nil	2·21	9·24	Nil	4·77
		Feuny								Nil	Nil	6·19	11·19	1·29	4·97
	Furreedpore	Madaripore								1	0·41	10·19	8·21	1·75	4·00
		Furreedpore							0·07	1	0·07	5·25	7·25	4·25	4·25
		Goalunda								Nil	Nil	0·72	7·25	1·25	3·25
	Dacca	Munshigunge								Nil	Nil	11·25	8·19	2·25	4·25
		Dacca								Nil	Nil	7·25	6·25	4·25	4·25
		Narainguage						0 75		1	0·75	10·25	7	3·25	4·25
		Mahicaguage							0·25	1	0·25	10 25	6·25	3·25	3·25
	Tipperah	Comilla					0·21			1	0·21	8·25	10·25	1·25	4·25
		Chandpore					1·25	0·15		2	1·25	11·25	9·25	4·25	4·25
		Brahmanbaria								Nil	Nil	7·25	10·27	1·25	4·25
	Mymensingh	Kishoregange								Nil	Nil	5·25	10·25	1·25	4·25
		Atia								Nil	Nil	6·25	7·25	3·25	3·25
		Mymensingh							0·01	1	0·01	6·25	10·25	1·25	3·25
		Jamalpore							0·25	2	0·25	6·25	9·25	0·25	3·25
		Netrokona			0·15				0·25	2	0·40	8·00	8·25	?	3·25

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.) the 26th May 1865—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall							Total		Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 1st May 1865.	Average rainfall from 1st May to date.
			Saturday, 20th May.	Sunday, 21st May.	Monday, 22nd May.	Tuesday, 23rd May.	Wednesday, 24th May.	Thursday, 25th May.	Friday, 26th May.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall this week.				
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna							0·18	1	0·18	3·94	0·71	0·77	2·44
		Serajgunge							0·39	1	0·39	6·41	7·11	0·81	3·05
	Bogra	Sherpore								Nil	Nil	4·06	3·07	2·35	0·85
		Nowkhilla							0·43	2	0·43	6·28	5·35	1·20	2·82
		Bogra						0·43	0·54	2	1·39	5·06	5·06	0·41	4·21
		Panchbibi								Nil	Nil	2·17	3·45	Nil	0·47
	Rajshahye	Seerajgunj								Nil	Nil	2·19	2·16	Nil	2·70
		Nattore								Nil	Nil	1·69	0·39	Nil	2·33
		Nowgaung								Nil	Nil	1·84	?	0·39	?
	Maldah	Maldah								Nil	Nil	1·35	2·20	Nil	1·90
		Chanchal								Nil	Nil	1·22	?	Nil	?
		Mohadeopore								Nil	Nil	3·01	3·00	Nil	2·57
	Dinagepore	Chyranagur								Nil	Nil	1·60	2·72	Nil	1·62
		Balgunge								Nil	Nil	2·49	3·05	Nil	2·63
		Dinagepore								Nil	Nil	2·75	2·76	Nil	2·49
		Balooghat								All	Nil	0·70	?	Nil	?
	Rungpore	Shewanigunge (*Oyabanda*)							0·39	1	0·39	5·09	2·22	0·47	4·61
		Rungpore								Nil	Nil	2·39	2·46	Nil	2·40
		Kurigram							0·06	1	0·06	6·01	13·04	0·22	7·05
		Bardowa (*Nelphamari.*)								Nil	Nil	4·61	10·46	Nil	7·56
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	6·05	11·15	0·44	6·00
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	6·05	15·50	0·59	11·22
		Cooch Behar	0·05							1	0·05	11·41	14·46	2·02	8·77
		Mekligunge								Nil	Nil	9·81	13·44	0·44	8·13
		Mujabhanga	0·10							1	0·10	7·56	14·27	1·12	10·09
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	1·60				1·79	0·56	0·45	4	4·39	21·46	15·00	11·26	12·89
		Silliguri								Nil	Nil	3·89	?	0·27	?
		Darjeeling	0·59				0·04			2	0·63	9·46	7·28	1·24	5·26
		Kalimpoug					0·07	0·04		1	0·07	6·26	?	1·26	?
SOUTH BEHAR	Purneah	Kissengunge								Nil	Nil	4·46	5·09	Nil	3·24
		Arrareah								Nil	Nil	5·48	5·46	Nil	3·54
		Purneah								Nil	Nil	5·36	5·31	Nil	1·81
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore								Nil	Nil	3·17	3·60	Nil	1·76
		Soopool								Nil	Nil	3·60	3·07	Nil	1·38
	Durbhunga	Tajpore								Nil	Nil	2·06	1·79	Nil	0·91
		Durbhunga								Nil	Nil	3·16	2·23	Nil	1·69
		Madhelmni								Nil	Nil	1·74	2·79	Nil	1·61
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi								Nil	Nil	1·49	2·46	Nil	1·13
		Mozufferpore								Nil	Nil	4·62	3·33	Nil	1·46
		Hajipore								Nil	Nil	0·30	1·66	Nil	0·48
	Chumparun	Motiharl								Nil	Nil	1·02	2·26	Nil	1·27
		Bettiah								Nil	Nil	1·85	2·46	Nil	1·14
	Sarun	Gopalgunge								Nil	Nil	0·46	2·39	Nil	0·75
		Sewan								Nil	Nil	1·85	1·46	Nil	0·65
		Chuprah								Nil	Nil	0·07	1·01	Nil	0·49
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	Buxar								Nil	Nil	0·79	0·75	Nil	0·84
		Dehree								Nil	Nil	1·59	?	Nil	?
		Bhubooah								Nil	Nil	1·47	0·96	Nil	0·48
		Sasseram								Nil	Nil	1·59	0·75	Nil	0·66
		Arrah								Nil	Nil	0·47	1·34	Nil	0·61
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil	Nil	1·30	1·23	Nil	0·86
		Gya								Nil	Nil	0·80	1·44	Nil	1·14
		Nowadah								Nil	Nil	0·13	1·09	Nil	1·05
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	0·21	1·23	Nil	0·76
	Patna	Patna								Nil	Nil	0·89	1·72	Nil	1·11
		Dinapore								Nil	Nil	0·07	1·19	Nil	0·72
		Behar								Nil	Nil	1·62	2·46	Nil	1·31
		Barrh								Nil	Nil	1·86	1·29	Nil	1·04
	Monghyr	Begoosarai								Nil	Nil	2·00	1·81	Nil	1·05
		Monghyr								Nil	Nil	1·37	1·47	Nil	1·10
		Jamui								Nil	Nil	2·08	1·66	Nil	0·99
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore								Nil	Nil	2·26	2·07	Nil	1·39
		Banka								Nil	Nil	0·45	2·13	Nil	1·39
	Santhal Perunnahs.	Rajmehal								Nil	Nil	2·26	2·39	Nil	1·75
		Godda								Nil	Nil	1·37	2·31	Nil	1·65
		Pasour								Nil	Nil	0·79	2·20	Nil	1·21
		Nya Doomka								Nil	Nil	0·85	2·05	Nil	1·75
		Deogeur								Nil	Nil	0·25	1·71	Nil	1·46
		Jamtara			0·05					1	0·05	1·16	2·61	0·09	1·50
CENTRAL HARBOR.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba								Nil	Nil	1·09	2·16	Nil	1·27
		Hazareeagh								Nil	Nil	1·91	1·83	Nil	1·45
		Bentagurah								Nil	Nil	1·71	2·01	Nil	0·94
		Mahadi Mills								Nil	Nil	1·98	1·97	Nil	1·47
		Jhoomrah Mills								Nil	Nil	1·76	2·42	Nil	0·76
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga			0·05					1	0·05	1·54	?	0·14	?
		Ranchi	0·09					0·05	0·05	3	0·19	0·97	2·01	0·19	1·16
		Palamow					0·05			1	0·05	1·38	0·30	0·09	0·61
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa						0·04		1	0·04	0·71	2·41	0·04	1·77
	Manbhoom	Purulia					0·20			1	0·20	0·05	0·34	0·20	0·10
		Gobindapore								Nil	Nil	1·17	1·74	Nil	1·04

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 1st June 1865.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY 1885.

At the commencement of the present week a rather strong dry westerly air current was blowing over the whole of North and South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and over parts of South-West and North Bengal, while the moist southerly winds which were blowing in South and East Bengal only penetrated to a short distance inland. These winds of course indicated that the usual hot-weather conditions were prevailing over the Province, and that, so long as these conditions lasted, rainfall would be confined to a few local hot-weather storms, and that no general rainfall was possible. During the week these dry westerly winds have been very slowly, but steadily, driven back by the advancing southerly and easterly winds, and for the last day or two of the week, the westerly winds were confined to South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. Easterly winds were then blowing in North Bengal and North Behar, and southerly and south-easterly winds were blowing in South-West and East Bengal. The very slow and gradual advance of the southerly and south-easterly winds was sufficient to show that they were by no means strong, and consequently comparatively little moisture was brought up by them into Bengal. By the interaction of these wind systems a few local storms have been produced, but they have been by no means general, and in most instances the rainfall brought by them has been small. It will thus be seen that the rainfall for the week has been exceedingly scanty in a few districts, and almost entirely absent over a large part of the Province. In fact the only division which has received even moderate amounts of rain has been Orissa.

The changes of pressure have been of the usual oscillatory description, and for the first two days pressure generally increased, it then decreased for two days, again increased for two days, and on the last day it decreased, the changes being of nearly equal amounts. At this season of the year, however, pressure usually decreases rather rapidly, so that the changes during the past week have had the effect of increasing the previous excess above the normal pressure. During the previous two weeks pressure over the whole Province had been about 0·06″ above the normal, but the effect of this week's changes has been to raise it to 0·11″ above the normal. The excess pressure over the Province varies from 0·14″ at Cuttack to 0·09″ in North Behar.

With the comparative absence of rainfall, and with the clear skies which have obtained over the greater part of the Province during the past week, temperature has in most instances increased, and it has been abnormally and excessively high at almost all stations. The temperature in Orissa has not been far removed from the normal, but South-West Bengal and South Behar have registered temperatures which average nearly 5° above the normal. The average temperature in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur has been nearly 3° above the normal, while in East Bengal it has been 2° above the normal. Some exceedingly high maximum temperatures have been reported during the week. Thus Raneegunge registered 111° on the 26th, Gya registered 110·2° also on the 26th, and Patna 110·1° on the 27th. The high day temperature which has prevailed over the Province during the past week is perhaps most clearly shown by stating that the average maximum temperature of all the days of the week at all the recording stations has been 100·7°, or to put it in another way, out of 40 stations reporting, 28 have registered temperatures above 100° and only 12 below it.

The rainfall of the week has been so small as to be scarcely worth discussing. Orissa has received the largest amount which averages 0·59 inch as against the normal mean of 0·98 inch. East Bengal has received 0·25 inch against the normal amount of 2·53 inches. The stations in South-West Bengal have averaged 0·24 inch against the normal fall of 1·41 inches; North Bengal has received 0·13 inch against the normal of 2·73 inches, and Chutia Nagpur 0·06 inch against an average of 0·58 inch, while no rain, whatever, has fallen in North and South Behar.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 29th of May 1885.—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week	Lowest observed during week	Averages for week				Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1885	
			Of highest of each day	Of lowest of each day	Of mean for each day	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	107·4	76·1	97·2	79·2	88·2	—0·4	0·59	0·98	—0·39	1·1	1·8	—0·7	4·22	5·46	0·64	1·75
South-West Bengal	111·0	77·0	103·3	81·6	92·5	+4·5	0·24	1·41	—1·17	0·5	2·3	—1·8	3·46	6·27	0·26	2·29
East Bengal	99·0	63·1	92·5	77·0	84·7	+1·7	0·25	2·53	—2·28	0·6	3·3	—2·6	7·84	8·94	1·49	4·32
North Bengal	108·2	70·1	99·4	73·1	86·3	—	0·13	2·73	—2·60	0·5	2·7	—2·2	3·05	5·09	0·61	3·13
North Behar	108·5	69·9	103·7	76·5	91·0	+4·4	Nil	0·69	—0·69	0·0	1·1	—1·1	2·19	3·78	Nil	1·23
South Behar	107·2	69·3	103·6	81·6	94·0	+2·3	Nil	0·40	—0·40	0·0	0·9	—0·9	1·09	1·99	Nil	1·16
Chutia Nagpur	103·6*	73·1*	100·1*	77·0*	88·6*	+2·2*	0·06	0·58	—0·52	0·7	1·6	—0·9	1·26	3·25	0·06	1·74

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 1st June 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th May 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometer. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1885.		°		Inches.	°	°	°		°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	24th	166·1	10·6	29·774	89·6	100·6	21·4	79·2	80·0	0·898	75·2	66	SSW, SW and S ...	191	Nil	Chiefly clear.
"	25th	168·5	12·3	·717	90·7	103·0	22·0	81·0	81·4	·949	77·6	67	S by W and SSW ...	208	"	Partially cloudy.
"	26th	168·3	11·3	·684	91·4	103·7	22·5	81·2	81·6	·949	77·6	67	SSW and variable ...	189	"	Partially cloudy.
"	27th	169·5	7·5	·721	88·0	102·7	21·7	81·0	76·3	·845	74·1	61	SSW and variable ..	148	"	Chiefly cloudy, p.
"	28th	164·7	7·3	·744	87·4	99·0	18·5	80·5	79·9	·931	77·1	73	SSW and SE by S ..	156	0·09	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
"	29th	167·1	11·7	·685	88·4	97·4	17·6	79·8	80·4	·930	77·0	71	S and SSE	207	Nil	Partially cloudy.
"	30th	164·7	11·0	·653	89·3	96·5	16·7	79·8	81·6	9·7	78·5	73	SE by S, S and SSE	209	"	Partially cloudy.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	...	29·714
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office	..	29·600
		Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	73·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	93·3
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days ...	...	89·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	86 6
The extreme variation of temperature	..	24·5
The maximum temperature	...	103·7
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	..	21
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	6
		%
The mean relative humidity	...	68
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office	..	75
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th May 1885	...	0 09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office .	..	1·62
The total fall from 1st January to 30th May 1885	..	8·25
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office .	..	9·41

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 8 formerly at the Surveyor General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, d dust-storm.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 1st June 1885

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th May 1885.

Month.	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.							Inches.		%	Inches.
May ..	24th ...	89·6	102·0	22·2	79·8	79·5	·873	75·1	83	...
,, ...	25th ...	90·9	104·2	22·6	81·6	80·9	·921	76·7	83	...
,, .	26th ...	91·2	105·0	23·4	81·6	79·6	·856	74·5	80	.....
,, .	27th ..	89·0	104·0	22·2	81·8	78·5	·834	73·8	81	.....
,, ...	28th ...	88·8	100·0	19·0	81·0	77·2	·846	74·2	78	0·04
,,	29th ..	88·0	100·5	19·7	80·8	80·0	·917	76·6	83	...
,, .	30th ..	89·1	100·0	19·4	80·6	80·8	·940	77·3	83	.....

The mean temperature of the seven days .. .. 88·8
The extreme variation of temperature ... ... 25·2
The maximum temperature ... ... 105·0
The mean relative humidity ... ... %
65
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th May 1885 ... ... Ins. 0·04

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 1st June 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

The table annexed to this memoranda furnishes the following particulars in connection with the registration of births and deaths in the principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 16th May 1885 :—

1. That the mean birth and death-rates stood at 21·0 and 30·6 per 1,000 of population, respectively, in opposition to 23·4 and 31·0 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 9th May, indicating a noticeable diminution in the registration of births.

2. That the following towns furnished the highest proportions of births and deaths :—

Births.

	Ratio per mille.
Jessore	42·8
Ngrainguaj	33·1
Gya	31·5
Purneah	31 1
Bhagulpur	29 9
Patna	29 2

Deaths.

	Ratio per mille.
Burdwan	83·4
Durbhanga	50·4
Bhagulpur	43·4
Suburbs of Calcutta	40·7
Purneah	38·1
Patna	36·6
Gya	34·2
Darjiling	33·6
Chittagong	30·5
Dacca	29·8

3. That the mortality from none of the undermentioned principal diseases exhibits any noticeable difference in comparison with the death-rates from the same diseases in the preceding week :—

	Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
	16th May 1885.	9th May 1885.
Cholera	6·1	6·0
Small-pox	7	6
Fever	12·2	12 6
Bowel-complaints	4·5	4·2
Injury	·4	·5
Other causes	6 7	7·0

4. That of the above-mentioned death-causes, while injury proved nowhere severe, the Municipalities noted below suffered in the highest degree from the rest of the diseases :—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille	*Small-pox.*	Ratio per mille.	*Fever.*	Ratio per mille.	*Bowel-complaints*	Ratio per mille.	*Other Causes.*	Ratio per mille.
Burdwan ..	44 2	Dacca .	4 5	Purneah ..	34 6	Durbhanga	14·0	Durbhanga. .	16 5
Suburbs of Calcutta	13 6	Durbhanga	3 1	Burdwan ...	27 4	Patna .	9·4	Poori ...	12·6
Bhagulpur ...	7 2			Darjiling...	26 1	Burdwan .	9·1	Dacca ...	12.3
Dacca ...	7 1			Gya ..	21·1			Bhagulpur .	10·9
Mozufferpur ..	6 1							Suburbs of Calcutta ...	9 5
Hughli .	5·4								
Patna ...	3 2								
Howrah ...	2 9								

It is observable that while cholera prevailed with considerably abated severity in Bhagulpur and Hughli, in comparison with its incidence during the preceding week, it progressed in virulence in the Suburbs of Calcutta and in Burdwan, very notably in the latter. Fever also exhibited added severity in the Purneah Municipality.

5. That the death-rates in relation to *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as follows :—

According to Sex.

	Ratio per mille.
Males	31 4
Females	30·0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths. ..	117

According to Class.

	Ratio per mille.
Christians ...	... 21 7
Hindus ...	... 29 8
Mahomedans	.. 34 0
Other classes	... 72·9

According to Age.

	Ratio per mille.
Under 1 year ...	214·4
1 and under 5 years ...	59 7
5 „ 10 „ ...	21·0
10 „ 15 „ ...	14·9
15 „ 20 „ ...	25·1
20 „ 30 „ ...	16·7
30 „ 40 „ ...	18·2
40 „ 50 „ ...	24·6
50 „ 60 „ ...	32·3
60 years and upwards...	58·8

R. LAIDLERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 1st June 1885.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 16th May 1845

1	2	3			4			5			6	7							8							9	10		11		12
		POPULATION.			BIRTHS.							MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—																			
												Disease.																Sex			
					Number of—			Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.				Deaths from—							Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum.								Deaths.		Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum		
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injury	Other diseases	All causes	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 population per annum the previous week.	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
	Burdwan	18,963	16,076	34,039	9	9	18	13·7	13·7	27·4	100	39		15	6	1	6	51	44·2	—	27·4	9·1	1·5	—	82·4	47·3	26	26	80·6	84·4	107
	Midnapur	16,927	16,632	33,559	5	7	12	7·7	10·5	18·2	71			6	1	—	6	13		—	9·3	1·5		9·3	20·1	9·2	6	6	24·6	15·6	100
	Hughli and Chinsurah	19,179	19,539	38,718	5	12	17	6·7	16·1	22·5	41	4		6	4		3	19	5·4		10·7	5·4	—	4·0	25·5	30·9	5	11	21·7	29·6	73
	Serampore	13,560	12,937	26,496	4	9	13	7·8	17·7	25·5	44	3		2	2		2	9	5·9		3·9	3·9	—	9·4	18·9	9·4	2	4	24·1	—	No female deaths.
	Utterpara	3,665	2,664	5,510	1		1	9·4	—	9·4	No female births.	1					1	2	9·4	—	—		—	9·4	18·9	9·4	2	—	19	21·3	22·1	133
	Howrah	69,969	64,630	103,625	19	15	37	9·3	8·9	18·2	105	6	1	20	8	3	6	44	2·9	5	9·8	3·9	1·5	2·9	21·7	24·1	23	26	29·3	48·9	100
	Suburbs of Calcutta	167,295	164,234	331,529	55	36	91	11·4	7·4	18·8	152	66	1	57	26	1	46	197	13·6	2	11·8	5·4	2	9·5	40·7	37·4	111	86	39·3	44·9	129
	Kidderpore	13,300	14,214	27,477	4	1	5	7·8	1·9	9·4	400	3	—	7	—	—	1	11	5·6	—	13·2		—	1·9	20·8	15·1	7	4	27·4	14·6	175
	Metiaburuz	2,300	2,300	4,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24·0	—	—	—	—	—
	Ramghat	4,622	4,344	8,966	1	2	3	6·0	12·0	18·0	50																				
	Santipore	13,700	13,979	28,657	3	1	4	5·2	1·7	7·0	200	—	—	4	—	—	1	5	—		7·0			1·7	8·7	10·3	3	2	11·4	6·5	150
	Jessore	4,220	3,665	7,885	—	7	7	—	43·8	43·8	No male births.	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	6·1	—	—	6·1	12·2	18·3	—	2	—	28·4	No male deaths.
	Rampore Boaleah	16,700	9,625	19,791	5	3	8	15·1	7·9	21·0	166	3	2	2			1	8	7·9	5·2	5·2	—	—	2·6	21·0	15·8	3	5	14·5	29·0	60
	Darjiling	5,000	3,947	7,975	—	1	1	—	6·3	6·3	No male births.			4	1			5	—	—	26·1	6·5	—	—	32·6	6·5	2	2	31·9	26·3	100
	Hoora	40,702	37,979	80,181	9	6	15	5·8	3·9	9·7	150	11	7	6	3		19	46	7·1	4·5	3·9	1·9	—	13·2	30·6	26·4	24	23	29·2	29·6	100
	Serampore	7,005	4,956	12,561	2	6	8	8·3	24·3	33·1	33						2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8·3	8·3	20·7	2	—	12·7	—	No female deaths.
	Chitpore	12,240	8,790	22,130	3	3	11	13·2	7·9	23·8	266	2	—	8	1	1	1	13	5·7	—	18·9	2·3	2·3	2·3	30·5	22·6	6	5	21·2	28·6	140
	Cossipore	6,126	5,253	13,606	1	2	3	3·3	7·7	11·0	50	—	—	2	—			2	—	—	7·7	—	—	—	7·7	23·1	1	1	6·1	9·7	100
	Patna City	78,703	81,475	160,207	40	41	80	15·9	13·3	29·2	119	10	1	52	22	1	29	113	3·2	3	16·3	9·4	·3	6·5	35·6	26·4	27	23	26·7	21·6	117
	Dyn	39,290	37,881	76,171	27	19	46	18·4	13·0	31·5	142	1		21	5	—	12	50	·6	—	21·1	4·1	—	6·2	31·2	26·4	27	23	26·7	21·6	117
	Arrah	39,960	38,038	77,998	2	1	3	2·4	1·2	3·6	200	—		1			1	2	—	—	1·3	—	—	—	1·3	7·3	1	—	2·5	—	No female deaths.
	Monghyr	22,000	19,000	41,000	9	2	11	10·9	2·4	13·4	400	5	1	5	2	1	1	15	6·1	1·2	6·1	2·4	1·2	1·2	18·2	20·4	6	9	15·5	23·6	66
	Bhagulpore	22,000	19,000	41,000	9	2	11	10·9	2·4	13·4	400	5	1	5	2	1	1	15	6·1	1·2	6·1	2·4	1·2	1·2	18·2	20·4	6	9	15·5	23·6	66
	Dacca	39,774	36,322	69,096	21	15	36	16·5	11·6	28·3	140	3	4	22	14	—	21	64	2·9	3·1	17·3	11·6	—	16·5	50·4	39·1	25	20	32·9	45·7	120
	Chapra	36,065	37,906	73,971	13	7	20	12·7	6·5	19·5	185	—		10	1	—	6	17	—	—	9·3	·9	—	5·9	16·0	16·0	8	9	16·0	17·2	88
	Bhagulpore	22,000	37,013	37,000	17	16	33	15·4	14·5	29·9	106	8	—	21	7	—	13	49	7·2	—	19·0	6·2	—	10·9	43·4	33·2	27	21	27·4	29·2	128
	Monghyr	22,000	20,000	42,000	11	9	20	9·9	8·1	18·1	122		1	11	2	2	2	18	—	·9	9·9	1·8	1·8	1·8	16·2	20·7	8	10	14·6	17·2	80
	Patna	38,154	39,000	77,154	11	9	20	15·0	8·1	23·1	122	—	—	10	1	—	—	11	—	—	36·6	8·4	—	—	25·1	21·1	9	2	36·2	18·9	400
	Patna	6,000	6,000	12,000	5	4	9	17·3	13·3	31·1	125	—	—	3	1	—	6	10	2·1	—	4·2	2·1	—	15·6	21·0	21·0	4	6	13·7	27·6	66
	Puri	12,000	11,337	24,704	6	6	12	16·6	8·6	25·2	200	1	—	3	1	—	6	10	2·1	—	4·2	2·1	—	15·6	21·0	21·0	6	6	13·7	27·6	100
	Total	788,000	618,891	1,406,891	288	242	530	11·5	9·6	21·0	121	166	18	319	115	10	170	*779	6·1	·7	12·1	4·5	·5	6·7	30·6	21·0	422	388	31·5	29·7	109

* The number of the mahajan [illegible] in the Returns being not available owing to the Bunneahs having not a settlement in that quarter.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	13 Mortality according to— Class. Deaths among— Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	14 Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Other classes.	15 Age. Deaths. Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum. Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 and under 30 years.	30 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	50 and under 60 years.	60 years and upwards.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...		41	13	...	...		90·0	65·9			4	4	5		5	10	13	7	3	3	315·2	92·2	111·3	...	83·2	65·6	90·0	82·4	83·5	105·3
Midnapur ...	Midnapur ...	...	9	4	...	...		18·0	35·3	...	...	4	1		...		...	5	1	...	2	279·9	22·1	...		...	...	46·6	14·0	...	86·8
Hughli ...	Hughli and Chinsurah ...	...	17	2			...	27·9	15·2			2	1	2		...	5	...	1	...	8	110·3	13·5	29·8			33·9	...	19·1	...	173·6
Serampore ...	Serampore ...		9		...		...	18·3	...	...		1	2			1	2	2	1	...	...	73·2	57·6	...		23·8	19·3	29·9	13·4	...	...
	Utterpara ...	...	2	...				19·1		...	...				...			1	...	1	...			...			...	49·0	...	161·3	...
Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	30	12		2		19·1	25·6	...	344·4	6	9	4	1	5	8	3	5	1	2	129·7	71·6	28·3	6·7	36·1	16·0	7·0	19·0	6·9	23·2
24-Pergunnahs ...	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	4	108	85			51·4	37·5	43·3			30	24	13	9	13	30	25	14	8	25	327·4	77·3	34·3	26·1	51·9	26·3	23·2	21·4	24·5	95·8
Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ...	...	19	1	...	...	...	27·9	6·3	...			1	1	1		2	1	4	1		...	21·1	15·1	18·5	...	21·6	12·1	65·9	30·7	...
	Ranaghat ...	...		...		...	...						...							...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Santipore ...	...	2	3	...		...	5·0	17·4	...		1	...		1				1	2		61·5	...		17·9	...	...	...	14·3	46·2	...
Jessore ...	Jessore ...	...	...	2					27·2			1	1			...	...					205·8	105·3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	Rampore Beauleah ...	...	4	4	...			21·0	21·2		...	...		4	1		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	100·0	23·9	...	...	11·4	42·4	...	...
Darjiling ...	Darjiling ...		5					36·6		...			...	1	1	1			1	1	...	...	...	85·9	108·4	61·3	...	...	74·1	213·1	...
Dacca ...	Dacca ...		22	24			...	28·4	31·7	...		10	7	2	1	4	3	4	9	2	5	274·0	49·4	10·3	6·5	23·5	19·2	17·3	40·6	22·0	46·6
	Narainganj ...			2	...				15·9			2			...		...			...		372·6	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...		2	11	...	...	...	17·9	37·4	...	...	2	3		2	1	...	...	2	1	2	194·7	79·3	...	40·4	21·5	...	...	46·1	47·9	190·7
Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	8·7	7·0		...	...		...		...		...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·9	76·7
Patna ...	Patna City ...	1	88	24		...	146·3	38·5	30·5			13	29	10	5	8	6	11	13	9	13	131·0	90·9	30·9	15·0	14·0	19·8	24·6	25·9	33·1	49·9
Gya ...	Gya ...		43	8	...	...	...	38·4	25·9	...		10	14	2		...	3	5	3	6	9	290·3	81·5	14·8	...	...	10·6	30·4	15·0	65·3	90·9
Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	...	1	...		...	...	1·7	...		...	...	1									...	11·7	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	...	10	5		...		17·4	23·3	...			3	3	5		2			2	...	...	35·6	34·7	65·7		12·1	...	...	32·0	...
Durbhanga ...	Durbhanga ...		38	25		...		41·9	74·0			15	15	4	2	1	5	2	3	5	2	601·2	102·5	26·6	19·6	12·9	19·5	9·3	21·8	59·3	146·4
Sarun ...	Chuprah ...	...	12	5				13·2	21·6			1	3			...	3	2	2	1	5	56·0	29·4	...	...	...	18·4	13·9	14·6	17·3	74·7
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	...	32	16	...	...		41·8	48·3			12	8	1	2	5	6	2	2	3	6	322·6	78·9	8·5	16·5	62·2	37·6	16·8	16·2	34·6	96·6
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	...	15	3		...	...	17·4	12·4	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	4	1	1	79·0	14·5	7·4	9·1	...	10·1	5·3	32·6	13·1	18·3
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	...	5	6		...		38·3	55·1	...		1	...	...	1	3		1	2	3	...	153·7	...	...	43·5	156·9	...	13·4	36·1	108·5	...
Pooree ...	Pooree ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	21·3	...			3	...		...	...			...	7	...	516·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168·2	...
	TOTAL ...	8	516	256	...	2	21·7	22·3	34·9	...	72·9	125	128	53	33	40	57	[illegible]	76	36	21	214·4	59·7	21·0	14·9	25·1	16·7	18·2	28·6	32·5	58·8

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

The 1st June 1885.

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,*

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jellinghee River for the month of April 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs			Rs.	A.	P.
132	Paddy ..	31,975	47,962	66,700	2,167	455	4	0
33	Rice ..	3,725	13,037	7,200	257	54	0	0
161	Wheat	46,975	93,950	91,625	3,272	687	3	0
30	Gram	8,575	12,862	17,050	608	127	14	0
28	Pulses and other crops	6,875	13,750	12,175	434	91	5	0
1	Fruits and vegetables	175	350	425	15	3	3	0
2	Jaggery sugar .	85	1,020	325	11	3	4	0
43	Salt	10,125	32,906	19,475	695	194	12	0
1	Oil ..	125	500	325	11	3	4	0
1	Tobacco ...	100	600	375	13	3	12	0
17	Jute ..	4,925	18,468	8,525	304	85	4	0
2	Indigo seed .	300	1,800	575	20	4	5	0
30	Linseed .	9,175	29,818	18,250	651	136	14	0
4	Mustard seed .	1,075	3,493	2,100	75	15	12	0
2	Til seed	675	2,362	1,500	53	11	4	0
1	Ghooting lime ..	400	400	825	29	4	2	0
8	Ghooting ..	900	225	1,825	65	4	9	0
2	Bone	275	68	575	20	2	14	0
6	Unwrought timber and piles 23*d* and 5*g*	..	...	.....	.. .	9	9	0
35	Miscellaneous .	7,000	56,000	13,750	491	137	8	0
2	Coal and coke	475	178	975	34	4	14	0
2	Earthware and earthen pots.	75	18	275	9	0	5	6
604	Passenger boat ...	.....	.. ...	... .	... .	181	12	0
81	Empty do ...	.....	.	53,500	1,910	66	14	0
1	Straw .	50	12	150	5	0	12	0
2	Oil-cake ...	300	375	600	21	6	0	0
1,231	Total ..	1,34,360	3 30,154	3,13,100	11,170	2,296	7	6
974	Total of same month last year ...	87,690	2,20,766	2,95,700	10,552	1,709	11	9

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	..		
Amount of tollage for the month	2,296	7	6
Total	2,296	7	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,296	7	6
Balance at the end of the month	..		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of April 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	Local Traffic.	Mds	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
185	Paddy	34,022	51,033	68,600	2,540	514	8	0
3	Rice	439	1,317	650	24	4	14	0
21	Wheat	8,212	16,424	15,275	565	114	9	0
69	Gram	21,237	34,510	40,900	1,514	306	12	0
46	Pulses and other crops	13,298	19,947	24,400	903	183	0	0
11	Fruits and vegetables	521	521	1,250	46	9	6	0
20	Jaggery	1,194	5,970	3 375	125	33	12	0
23	Salt	4,619	13,857	10,575	391	105	12	0
3	Oil	7	70	475	17	4	12	0
17	Spices	954	9,540	6,500	240	65	0	0
2	Iron	95	427	500	18	5	0	0
2	Jute	425	1,275	900	33	9	0	0
50	Linseed	25,711	96,416	46,075	1,706	345	9	0
1	Mustard seed	20	75	125	4	0	15	0
1	Til seed	100	350	275	10	2	1	0
2	Tiles, 1,100	175	33	350	12	0	7	0
...	Stone lime	475	475	....	.....	.....		
1	Ghooting lime	150	37	375	13	0	15	0
..	Unwrought timber and piles 3 dokurs	60	180	...	.. .	1	2	0
1	Beams and burgahs	80	320	175	6	1	12	0
.....	Coal and coke	150	55		.....	.....		
9	Charcoal	1,790	895	5,100	188	25	8	0
164	Passenger boat		..	.. .	.....	48	8	0
231	Empty do	.....	.....	.....	... .	247	4	6
3	Straw	900	675	1,825	67	9	2	0
13	Oil-cake	2,044	2,044	4,600	170	46	0	0
1	Mats	150	400	300	11	3	0	0
17	Miscellaneous	2,641	26,410	5,000	185	50	0	0
. .	Fine	. . ..	... .	.. ...	. ...	2	8	0
896	Total ...	1,19,469	2,83,256	2,37,600	8 788	2,141	0	6
852	Total of same month last year ...	1,11,978	2,66,046	2,21,625	8,195	2,091	12	0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	75	5	10
Amount of tollage for the month	2,141	0	6
Total	2,216	6	4
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,216	6	4
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Nuddea Toll Station for the month of April 1885.

Number of Boats	Nature of Cargo	Approximate		Tonnage of Boats		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Maunds	Tons			
	Local Traffic.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
129	Paddy ...	34,250	51,375	65,650	2,344	492	6	0
7	Rice ..	1,040	3,640	1,850	66	13	14	0
30	Wheat ...	11,980	23,960	22,350	798	167	10	0
8	Gram ..	2,580	3,870	4,975	177	37	5	0
11	Pulses and other crops	3,310	6,620	6,325	225	47	7	0
9	Jaggery ..	1,795	5,833	3,675	131	36	12	0
77	Salt ..	18,975	61,668	36,475	1,302	364	12	0
2	Ghee ..	325	9,100	1,025	36	10	4	0
1	Oil ...	300	1,200	700	25	7	0	0
1	Sajee .	125	1,000	300	10	3	0	0
2	Tobacco ...	125	750	375	13	3	12	0
7	Brass ..	1,005	40,200	2 275	81	22	12	0
1	Iron ...	50	250	125	4	1	4	0
5	Jute ...	1,750	6,562	3,300	117	33	0	0
1	Hides ...	100	1,000	225	8	2	4	0
34	Linseed .	11,575	37,618	22,425	800	168	3	0
1	Til seed	125	437	325	11	2	7	0
3	Bone ..	275	68	500	17	2	8	0
	Unwrought timber and piles, 71) .	.....	... ..	... .	.....	2	10	0
16	Steamers ...	... ..	. ..	. ..	. . ..	15	12	0
5	Flats ...		..	..	.....	17	8	0
53	Miscellaneous ...	11,005	88,040	20,375	727	203	12	0
1	Coal and coke	200	75	400	14	2	0	0
5	Earthware and earthen-pots ...	275	68	825	29	1	0	6
725	Passenger boat ...	.....	. ...	.. .	... ..	243	4	0
160	Empty do. ..	.....	. .	3,49,850	12,194	437	5	0
2	Straw	450	112	850	30	4	4	0
6	Gunny ...	650	6,500	1,375	49	13	12	0
1,302	Total .	1,02,265	3,49,946	5,46,550	19,508	2,357	11	6
417	Total of same month last year ..	21,280	88,880	64,600	2,301	478	13	6

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			
Amount of tollage for the month	2,357	11	6
Total .	2,357	11	6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	2,357	11	6
Balance at the end of the month			

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagirathee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of April 1885.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Apprehmate		Tonnage of Boats.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
2	Paddy ...	62	80	125	5	0	15	0
7	Rice ..	1,441	2,937	3,200	117	20	4	0
5	Wheat ..	1,470	2,950	2,700	99	20	4	0
2	Gram ...	75	75	325	12	2	7	0
26	Pulses and other crops	7,038	13,774	12,025	441	90	3	0
24	Fruits and vegetables	4,975	8,020	10,000	367	75	0	0
2	Jaggery ...	259	664	575	21	5	12	0
1	Salt ...	103	226	250	9	2	8	0
16	Ghee ..	1,318	32,975	4,450	163	44	8	0
16	Tobacco ...	2,588	9,200	6,200	227	62	0	0
1	Brass ...	12	60	25	1	0	4	0
2	Silk ...	10	1,625	75	3	0	12	0
2	Jute ...	725	1,450	1,425	52	14	4	0
1	Linseed ..	360	900	575	21	4	5	0
80	Mustard seed ...	20,738	62,745	39,350	1,443	295	2	0
1	Other oil-seeds ...	300	750	550	20	4	2	0
3	Ghooting	280	22	575	21	1	7	0
10 rafts	Unwrought timber and piles (125½)	.....	3,700	.....	.....	42	15	9
1 raft	Bamboos (600 in No.)	.....	12	.....	.....	0	12	0
2	Earthware and earthen-pots.	40	7	125	5	0	2	6
180	Passenger boats (257 oars).	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	0	0
135	Empty boat ...	.....	.....	84,600	3,102	105	12	0
.....	Gunny	18	75	50	2	0	8	0
71	Miscellaneous (mixed cargo).	12,064	47,106	26,375	966	263	12	0
578 & 11 rafts.	Total ...	53,816	1,89,352	1,93,575	7,097	1,121	15	3
39 & 1 raft.	Total of same month last year.	336	1,459	1,825	67	13	1	0

MEMORANDUM

	Rs	A	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month			
Amount of tollage for the month	1,121	15	3
Total ..	1,121	15	3
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	1,121	15	3
Balance at the end of the month	..	..	

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1885.

	Traffic, 1885-86		Traffic, 1884-85.	
	During the month	To end of the month	During the month.	To end of the month.
Nuddea Rivers.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jellinghee river	2,296 7 6	2,296 7 6	1,709 11 9	1,709 11 9
Matabhanga river ...	2,141 0 6	2,141 0 6	2,091 12 0	2,091 12 0
Bhagiruthee river at Nuldea toll-station . .	2,357 11 6	2,357 11 6	478 13 6	478 13 6
Ditto at Jungypore toll-station	1,121 15 3	1,121 15 3	13 1 0	13 1 0
Total ...	7,917 2 9	7,917 2 9	4,293 6 3	4,293 6 3

Calcutta, *The 2nd June* 1885

G. F. E. S. Neill, *Major*, m.s.c.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of May 1885

Number of boats	Nature of Cargo	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
		Mds.	Rs.
317	Rice and paddy	65,160	1,073
13	Jute	7,175	134
122	Firewood	63,730	908
883	Other articles	1,88,846	2,964
1,335	Total ...	3,24,911	5,079

Statement of Fluctuation of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway for the month of February 1885.

Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the line during the month of February 1885, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1884.		1885.		Total in 1884	Total in 1885.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down	Up.	Down				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
Ale	21 71		26 45		21 71	26 45	4 74	.....
Food-grain	289 18	2,021 86	811 75	1,589 [illegible]	2,291 04	2,411 70	120 66	.. ..
Ginger	..	10 69	..	10 21	10 69	10 21	..	48
Gunny-bags	37 [illegible]	171 74	58 72	390 55	208 39	479 27	220 68	..
Jute	..	2,445 66	..	2,357 58	2,445 66	2,357 58	..	88 08
Miscellaneous	617 70	479 46	2,791 16	589 05	1,097 16	3,380 21	2,083 07	..
Piece-goods	347 19	2 53	459 58	1 08	349 72	460 66	110 92	..
Railway material	3 [illegible]	176 02	2,226 63	440 41	3,464 50	2 667 04	..	795 46
Salt	1,820 91	1 03	1,953 99	1 03	1,822 56	1,955 70	133 24	..
Sugar	52 82	1 72	85 01	20	54 04	85 30	31 26	..
Seed	42 54	164 58	73 62	729 65	207 12	803 40	596 27	.. ..
Tea	..	.1	..	27 44	.1	27 44	26 93	..
Tobacco	17 26	814 81	7 71	487 14	832 07	494 85	..	337 22
Total	6,718 04	6,299 37	8,478 63	6,635 37	13,003 37	15 108 99		

GENERAL REMARKS.

The result of the month's working again shows a fair increase in all the principal staples except railway material and tobacco, and slight decreases under the heads of ginger and jute The falling off in the weight of railway material lifted can be accounted for by the fact that less coal passed up for the Locomotive Department than during the same time last year; that under tobacco to bad prices

The increase actually stands at 2105 62 tons over and above the weight lifted during the corresponding period last year, giving a better working result of 16 19 per cent

Increases.

Ale ... . Tons 4 74

This increase is nominal

Food grain .. ... . Tons 120·66

The market for all sorts of rice has been active during the month Ballam has been in good demand for London, the West Indies, Mauritius Bourbon and Jeddah

Gunny bags .. 220 68

The demand for foreign exportation is again springing up

Miscellaneous ... .. Tons 2,083 07

The traffic in through booked consignments has been particularly brisk during the month.

Piece goods .. ... Tons 110·92

With the approach of the spring season a demand from local markets sets in

Salt Tons 133 23

This increase was to be expected in the face of last month's falling and cheap freight.

Sugar ... Tons 31·26

No transactions are reported in the Calcutta market. What passes up is the usual monthly supply for local consumption, and it depends on prices At present sugar is cheap

Seeds .. ... Tons 595 27

The demand for linseed for spring delivery continues The other kinds are neglected

Tea .. .. Tons 26·93

A strong demand for all descriptions at advanced prices has existed during the month

Decreases.

Ginger ... ... Tons 48

The season is now in, but there is no demand for this article.

Jute .. .. Tons 88 08

The market for loose jute is very quiet The demand is irregular and prices bad.

Railway material ... .. Tons 795·46

This decrease is due to less coal being carried for the Locomotive Department.

Tobacco .. .. Tons 337·22

Prices are bad, and there is little or no enquiry

G S. Leonard, *Traffic Superintendent.*

Traffic Superintendent's Office, *Saidpur, the 7th May* 1885.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 1,509½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	208,719	2,26,472 13 0	29,74,660 20	8,05 800 10 2	20,924 9 0	10,63,197 15 2	65,7[illegible]½	146,14[illegible]	211,867
Or per mile of railway		151 5 9		533 15 1	19 2 7	704 5 5			
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	4,536,502	56,27,758 14 0	5,02,51,396 10	1,29 29,118 3 9	3,68,947 10 5	1,99,21,824 12 1	1,327,280½	2,944,783½	5,272,163½
Total for 21 weeks	4,745 811	58,60,231 10 0	5,32,26,045 30	1,37,53,918 13 10	3,94,872 3 5	1 99,85,022 11 3	1,393,181	2,890,928½	2,784,330½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	215,648	2,11,872 4 1	25,54,663 20	7,15,879 13 8	17,444 11 2	9,44,696 12 11	69,619	119,689	179,678
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	..	140 5 9	..	475 14 8	11 8 11	625 13 4	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,681,226½	54,93,881 6 4	5,50,75,943 20	1,44,06,114 11 8	3,38,184 5 10	3,02,37,860 7 10	1,319,533	2,625,789	3,945,323

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1,509½	9,44 697	626	1,509½	10,63,198	704	1,509½	73,67,953	4 881	1,509½	80,16,782	5,311	6,46,830	.. ..

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 57½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A P	Mds. s	Rs. A P.	Rs. A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	8,030	4,855 3 0	44,984 20	3,471 14 6	58 10 0	7,385 11 0	1,399	935	2,334
Or per mile of railway	140	70 14 4	780 20	60 11 2	1 0 4	132 9 10	..	..	.. ..
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	245 906	1,38,131 8 0	12 81,772 10	81,998 5 0	1,356 11 0	2 21,480 8 0	33,522½	17,716½	50,963
Total for 21 weeks	254,706	1,42,186 11 0	13,26 756 30	85,464 3 0	1,415 5 0	2,29,066 3 0	34,921½	18,205½	53,457
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,392	4,389 13 9	44,346 0	3,339 2 0	41 9 0	7,670 10 9	1,602	732	2,334
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	182	78 0 0	773 20	58 8 0	0 11 '8	134 1 8	.. ..	.....	.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	244,687½	1,36,859 3 0	9,46,970 10	67 391 9 3	1,596 8 0	1,98,847 4 3	33,344	17,804	52,848

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No, XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885.			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	7,671	134	57½	7,666	133	57½	71,966	1,267	57½	82,722	1,446	10,832	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 12 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds S.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A P			
Total traffic for the week	2,493	300 12 0	21,043 0	990 6 0	50 0 0	1,331 4 0	97	389½	486½
Or per mile of railway		32 9 0		74 3 4	4 2 8	110 15 0	...	.	..
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	45 122	7 977 13 0	4,02 796 20	11 845 8 0	954 4 0	20,077 5 9	3,270½	2 926½	6,197½
Total for 21 weeks .	47 7 5	8,269 17 0	4,23,840 20	12,136 10 8	1,004 4 9	21,408 9 9	3 367½	3,341½	6,709
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,178	349 8 3	24,164 10	1,106 13 0	96 14 0	1,843 3 3	79	260	339
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		43 12 8	.	99 11 9	8 1 2	153 9 7	. ..	. ..	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	55,178½	9 780 14 3	4 22,719 20	12,703 15 0	1,164 6 3	23,711 5 6	3 003	4,005	7,008

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885			Total increase in 1885	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
12	1,843	154	12	1,331	111	12	12,089	1,007	12	9 285	773	.. ..	2,884

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 74½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total
		Rs A P	Mds S	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	4 720	4 819 15 0	76,356 20	2,702 9 0	116 4 0	7 038 12 0	1,138	1,246	2,444
Or per mile of railway		64 11 2		37 1 4	1 8 11	103 5 5	.	.	.
For previous 20 weeks of half year	112 180	1,01 596 5 0	17 59 468 0	61,317 4 0	2,866 3 3	1 97 679 12 3	20,400½	23 215	43 615½
Total for 21 weeks	116 420	1 08 416 4 0	18 35,844 20	63,979 13 9	2,982 7 3	1,05,378 8 3	21,538½	24,501	46,039½
Comparison									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,799	2,848 12 2	68 143 0	3,721 5 0	89 6 0	7,659 7 2	671	1,211	1,882
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		51 10 7		49 15 2	1 3 0	102 12 9	.	.	.
Total to corresponding date of previous year	104,724	89,165 7 9	12,01 996 10	72,767 15 0	2,337 0 0	1,03 270 6 9	11,648	24,216	35,864

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884.			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885			Total increase in 1885.	Total decrease in 1885.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	7,666	103	74½	7,020	103	74½	60,416	811	74½	67,361	904	6,945	...

TARKESWAR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 22 miles open

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	17 909	4,795 9 0	5,144 30	183 6 0	5 0 0	4,984 15 0	966	118	1,078
Or per mile of railway	814	218 0 5	233	8 5 4	0 3 8	226 9 5	...	...	...
For previous 20 weeks of half year	408 677	1 11 608 15 0	4,31 144 0	9,155 11 0	133 9 0	1,20,698 3 0	19,5331	6,667	25,6194
Total for 21 weeks	426,982	1,16 295 8 0	4,36,288 30	9,339 1 0	138 9 0	1,25,683 2 0	20,4994	6,139	26,6971

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeswar Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883

Receipts for week ending 18th			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 188 to 184			Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885			Total increase in 188	Total decrease in 188
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
			22	4,985	227	..			22	45,679	2,076		.....

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885, on 233 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated) including steam boat	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried	Receipts			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs A P	Mds s	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Total traffic for the week	80,180	32 980 0 0	2,61 880 0	83 779 0 0	4 641 0 0	71 389 0 0	11,280	6 800	18 080
Or per mile of railway	344	141 0 0	1,124 0	145 0 0		289 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half year	1,915 023	8,01 453 0 0	54,07,910 0	7 45,661 0 0	1,38 385 0 0	*17 77 490 0 0	232 606	142,141	374,837
Total for 20 weeks	1,995,203	9 21 422 0 0	56 69,190 0	7,79,440 0 0	1,43 026 0 0	18 48,888 0 0	243,976	148,941	392,917
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	73,138	30 500 0 0	2,74,636 0	85 539 0 0	7 817 0 0	71 923 0 0	9 314	7,491	17,005
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	314	131 0 0	1,179 0	153 0 0		244 0 0			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,816 051	8,24 208 0 0	52,56 151 0	8 09 003 0 0	1,23 437 0 0	17 58 650 0 0	198 576	148,078	346,654

* Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884.			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884			Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885.			Total increase in 1885-86.	Total decrease in 1885-86
Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	ks.		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
233	73,922	317	233	71,389	306	233	6 15,016	2,642	233	*6 22,826	2,673	7,307	.....

* Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd May 1885 on 126 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated)	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A P.			
Total traffic for the week	23,103	7 773 0 0	26,456 0	1,562 0 0	32 0 0	9,344 0 0	3,712	1,666	5,378
Or per mile of railway	183	62 0 0	210 0	12 0 0		74 0 0			
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	447,824	1 70,779 0 0	4 74,987 0	28,886 0 0	624 0 0	*2,04,289 0 0	74,119	25,469	100,988
Total for 20 weeks	470,927	1,78,553 0 0	5,01,443 0	30,448 0 0	657 0 0	2,13,637 0 0	77 831	27 135	105,965
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19 213	6,939 0 0	18 141 0	1,771 0 0	46 0 0	8 776 0 0	2,671	1,008	3,679
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	152	55 0 0	144 0	14 0 0		69 0 0			....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	375 998	1,90,933 0 0	2 84,941 0	16,440 0 0	1,039 0 0	1,18 412 0 0	45,074	11,710	56,887

* Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway

Receipts for week ending 24th May 1884			Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885			Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th May 1884			Total Receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd May 1885			Total increase in 1885-86	Total decrease in 1885-86.
Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked	Total receipts	Per mile worked		
	Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs. *	Rs.
126	6 776	70	126	9 348	74	121	54,876	454	126	*76,938	606	21,440	...

* Audited up to week ending 11th April 1885.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs A. P
Approximate earnings for week ending 16th May 1885	6,646 0 0
Corresponding week last year	8,125 7 3
Decrease	1,479 7 3
Receipts from 1st January to 16th May 1885	1,38,681 1 4
From 1st January to 17th May 1884	1,40 318 15 8
Decrease	1,637 14 4
	Miles
Miles open week ending 16th May 1885	50¾
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	¾
	Rs A P
Receipts per mile open week ending 16th May 1885	130 15 4
Corresponding week last year	162 8 2
Decrease	31 8 11

DARJEELING, *the 23rd May* 1885. W. STEVENSON, *Secy., Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry.*

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

	Rs A P.
	0
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd May 1885	9,044 0
Corresponding week last year	12,397 2 6
Decrease	3,353 2 6
Receipts from 1st January to 23rd May 1885	1,47,706 14 7
From 1st January to 24th May 1884	1,52,716 2 2
Decrease	5,009 3 7
	Miles.
Miles open week ending 23rd May 1885	50¾
Corresponding week last year	50
Increase	¾
	Rs. A P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 23rd May 1885	178 3 4
Corresponding week last year	247 15 1
Decrease	69 11 9

DARJEELING, *the 30th May* 1885 W. STEVENSON, *Secy., Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

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QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR INDIAN PILGRIMS TO THE HEDJAZ.

No. 8—164, dated Simla, the 20th May 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Political Dept.

I AM directed to state that intimation has been received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Quarantine Regulations to be applied to Indian pilgrims at Camaran during the season of 1885 are, with the exception of certain alterations which have been made by the Constantinople Board of Health, similar to those* in force last year.

*Vide Simla Department Notification No. 194, (Sanitary), dated 6th July 1884.

2. The alterations are as follow: Article 8 of the Regulations has been modified so as to enforce ten days' quarantine at Camaran instead of five days', and Article 12 has been made to include pilgrim vessels arriving from Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar in addition to those from Bussorah.

3. With reference to the modification made in Article 8, the British Delegate attached to the Constantinople Board of Health has represented to Her Majesty's Government the great hardship which will result from the detention of the pilgrims at Camaran for ten days, owing to the small supply of fresh water on that island, and the fact that the pilgrimage of this year is likely to be very numerously attended. Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople has consequently been instructed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to bring the matter to the notice of the Ottoman Government with a view to obtain a reduction of the period of quarantine in the case of pilgrim vessels arriving from India. Any such reduction, if obtained, will be duly notified hereafter.

4. In the meantime I am to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Notices may be widely issued to the effect that the

Quarantine Regulations applicable to the pilgrimage of 1885 will be similar to those in force last year, with the exceptions specified in paragraph 2 of this letter, which should be clearly set forth. Intending pilgrims should at the same time be informed that the supply of fresh water at Camaran is very limited, and that their detention on that island for ten days is likely to cause much hardship and suffering as well as additional expense.

NOTIFICATION.

(SANITARY)

No. 1942.—*The 4th July* 1884.—The following translation of the Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health for the Pilgrim Traffic of 1884, received by the Political Resident at Aden from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, are published for general information:—

TURKISH PILGRIM TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR 1884.

Article 1.

From the beginning of the month of Redjeb until the end of the month of Zilhidjé (April 27th to October 20th) the Lazaretto of Camaran is ready to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Camaran opens only on the 6th June up to which date pilgrim ships can land at Abow Saad

(L. S.) (Sd.) T. S. JAGO,
Her Majesty's Consul.

Article 2.

During the period of six months above mentioned (Redjeb, Shaban, Ramzan, Shawal, Zilcadé, Zilhidjé) pilgrim ships bound from outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, no matter what be the tenor of their bill-of-health, must go directly to the Island of Camaran without touching at any other port of the Red Sea coasts.

Article 3.

Pilgrim ships are those expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims going to Mecca.

Article 4.

Vessels bound to the Red Sea having on board only 1 pilgrim for every 100 tons register are not included in the class of pilgrim ships, nor are mail boats or vessels passing through the Red Sea bound to the Mediterranean and carrying such a number of pilgrims as does not exceed 5 pilgrims for every 100 tons register.

Article 5.

Vessels of the two categories mentioned in the preceding article are not obliged to go to Camaran They must go to Abow-Saad, where they will discharge their pilgrims as well as merchandise, subject to quarantine destined for the Hedjaz or for the Yemen.

Article 6

For this purpose a Lazaretto is established at Abow-Saad as a branch of the Camaran Lazaretto, and which for arrivals specified in Articles 4 and 5 of the present Regulation will work throughout the year.

Article 7.

Arrivals from Egyptian ports, sambouks and other coasters, navigating from one port to another of the Red Sea coast, will also perform quarantine at Abow-Saad, in case of necessity arising.

Article 8.

On the arrival of a pilgrim ship in Camaran Harbour, as also at Abow-Saad, according to circumstances all pilgrims shall be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the health of the ship is good and without anything suspicious having occurred on the voyage the ship and the pilgrims shall undergo five full days' quarantine, baggage and effects will be disinfected, the ship shall be washed and purified, but the cargo shall not be landed nor purified nor taxed.

Article 9.

Ships arriving from infected ports, but which have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, shall undergo, ship and pilgrims, a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from places contaminated by cholera shall remain on board the ship, if there has been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, and is exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees. Exception, however, is made for old personal effects and stuffs already used—unwashed wool, old cottons, hair and feathers, raw skins and hides, and other raw animal remains, as also rags.

Article 10.

Ships having had cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, or suspected of such, shall be subjected, ships and pilgrims, to a quarantine of at least 15 days. This quarantine shall be renewed each time a cholera case again occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival in Lazaretto, and shall date from the day of the last case of sickness. In this case the clauses in the Regulations of 1867 for cholera shall be strictly applied.

Article 11.

No pilgrim ship shall leave Camaran for good without having re-shipped, at the expiration of the quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her. Still vessels which have completed their quarantine without cholera cases or suspected cases among the crew, shall have a right to free pratique.

Article 12.

Sambouks coming from outside Cape Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims are in every way assimilated to vessels specially chartered for pilgrims; they must go directly to Camaran, and shall be repulsed from all other Arabian ports of the Red Sea.

By exception, vessels coming from Bussorah with pilgrims on board bound for the Hedjaz must also go to Camaran, where they will be treated according to the tenor of their bill-of-health and the general regulations.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th June 1885.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Div. 1	Burdwan, June 6 '85	0·37	Weather—very hot. Rain has improved prospects in parts of the district; more urgently wanted. Price of rice 12½ to 16 seers per rupee. Cholera still present, but decreasing
	Culna ..	0·90	
	Catwa ..	0·96	
2	Bankoora, „ 6 „	0·44	Weather—unusually hot Standing crops generally are being scorched up in many parts of the district; *aus* seedlings also are dying for want of sufficient moisture, ploughing is also retarded; price of rice has a tendency to rise. Public health good
3	Beerbhoom, „ 6 „	0·85	Weather—hot; a few slight showers Rainfall insufficient for ploughing and sowing of rice crop; prices unchanged Cholera unusually prevalent; drought excessive
	Rampore Hat	0·38	
4	Midnapore, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—hot Cultivation is going on, but rain is much wanted. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported; public health otherwise good
5	Hooghly, „ 6 „	1·16	Weather—very hot. Rain urgently wanted everywhere, especially in Jehanabad, where sugarcane is being damaged and sown rice parched up; prices steady with a tendency to rise. Public health generally good
	Howrah, „ 8 „	0·01	Weather—hot and cloudy. Rain urgently wanted Public health good.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Div. 6	24-Pergha. June 8 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot with passing clouds towards the evening. Early rice and jute seedlings are doing well; rain badly wanted. Public health generally good
7	Nuddea, „ 6 „	0·79	Weather—very hot Rain has done some good to standing crops, but more is still urgently wanted.
	Kooshtea ..	1·48	
	Meherpur ..	0·44	
	Chooadanga ..	2·58	
	Rana ghat ..	1·73	
8	Khoolna, „ 6 „	1·01	Weather—very hot, with slight rain on three days. Prospects are favourable; ploughing and sowing continue Public health good
9	Jessore, „ 6 „	1·72	Weather very hot Rain has done good to the young rice plants; prospects seem to be good; more rain is wanted in the Jhenidah sub division. Public health has improved
	Jhenidah ..	0·69	
	Magoora ..	3·03	
	Nawail ..	1·35	
	Bongong ..	3·35	
10	Moorshedabad, „ 6 „	0·44	Weather—very hot. There have been slight showers all over the district, but much more rain is urgently needed. The greater part of the *aus* crop is still to be sown, and where the crop has been sown, the young plants are suffering severely from the excessive heat. Common rice is selling at from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Public health fairly good.
Rajshahye Div. 11	Dinagepore, June 5 '85	0·09	Weather—a little cooler and cloudy Very slight rain in a few places; rain is much wanted for the early rice crop, sowings stopped in consequence of the want. Average price of rice 14 seers per rupee
12	Rajshahye, „ 6 „	0·65	Weather—very hot Harvesting of *boro* paddy continues, outturn generally poor; rain urgently wanted; much of paddy already sown is said to be withering; lands are being prepared as far as possible; prices rising Fever general and a few cases of cholera still reported.
	Nattore ..	0·40	
	Nowgong ..	0·03	
13	Rungpore ..	...	Return not received.
14	Bogra, „ 6 „	0·95	Weather—extremely hot and dry. Prospects of *aus* and jute are good. Rain is wanted for the sowing of the *aman* crop
15	Pubna, „ 6 „	1·66	Weather—sultry and oppressive. Prospects of crops good, though more rain would improve them.
16	Darjeeling, „ 6 „	1·35	Weather—very hot in the Terai; warm and bright in the hills with slight showers. Cultivation progressing favourably. Public health good
17	Julpigoree, „ 6 „	6·17	Weather—alternate showers, and hot, close weather Copious rain during the week. *Bhadoi* crop is well spoken of; sugarcane is good. Price of rice rising.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Division. 18	Dacca, June 6 '85	Nil	Weather—very hot. Harvesting of *boro* paddy is still going on; rain wanted for crops; prospects generally good. Sporadic cases of cholera in the town.
	Manickgunge ..	1·08	
	Munshigunge ..	0·70	
	Narsingunge ..	0·28	
19	Furreedpore, „ 6 „	4·05	Weather—very hot. Prospects of all crops good. Public health fair.
	Goalundo ..	2·62	
	Madaripore ..	2·15	
20	Backergunge, „ 4 „	3·09	Weather—very hot; rain attended with storms during the last three days Rain has done some good to crops; cultivation of *aus* paddy nearly complete General health fair; cholera prevails in parts of the Perozepore and Batuakhaly sub-divisions.
21	Mymensingh, „ 5 „	0·01	Weather—very hot. Rain is wanted. Public health good.
	Jamalpur ..	0·20	
	Kishoregunge ..	Nil	
	Atia ..	1·07	
	Bellabooa ..	0·89	

No.	District and date of return.				Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—*concld.*						
	Eastern Districts.					
Chittagong Div. 23	Chittagong,	June	9	'85	2·46	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops fair; sowing of *aus* paddy continues; price stationary. Cholera continues.
23	Noakholly, Feuny	,,	5	,,	0·58 0·57	Weather—very hot and sultry. More rain wanted; sowings on high lands are progressing Public health good
24	Tipperah Chandpore	,,	4	,,	1·45 2·45	Weather—excessively sultry. Rain is much wanted in the north of the district elsewhere the weather is all that could be wished as far as crops are concerned Sowings of *aman* rice nearly completed, and all crops in the ground are looking well, prices rising Public health still unsatisfactory; small-pox has appeared in the Brahmanbariah station.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	,,	2	,,	0·19	Weather—very hot and close throughout the week A slight fall of rain on the 1st instant. Rain badly wanted for sowing in *jooms* and for sugarcane and *aus* paddy. Public health bad.
	Hill Tipperah,	,,	3	,,	0·35	Weather—too hot for the season; rain much wanted. *Satya* paddy growing chillies getting ripe, prospects of *joom* cultivation good. Some cases of cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
BEHAR.						
Patna Div. 26	Patna,	June	6	'85	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain is urgently needed for *bhadoi* sowings which have commenced in some places A few cases of cholera and small-pox are reported public health otherwise good.
27	Gya,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot. Crops on the ground doing well; rain wanted for commencing *bhadoi* sowings Public health fair.
28	Shahabad,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot. Preparation of fields for autumn crops has commenced sugarcane and indigo doing well Sporadic cases of cholera reported from the Sasseram and Bhabua sub divisions
29	Durbhunga,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot; easterly winds prevailing Rain is urgently wanted for the early paddy and other *bhadoi* crops, which are suffering to a considerable extent; agricultural operations are greatly impeded for want of moisture prices continue stationary Cases of cholera are reported from the town and interior
30	Muzaffarpore,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—hot and close. Rain everywhere much wanted for the paddy and *bhadoi* crops, prices rising Public health fairly good.
31	Sarun,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot and sultry *Cheena* is being harvested with fair outturn indigo and sugarcane are being kept up by irrigation; rain much wanted for *bhadoi* sowings A few sporadic cases of cholera and small pox reported, public health otherwise good.
32	Chumparun	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot Rain wanted for sowings of *bhadoi* crops; prices stationary Public health generally good
Bhagulpore Div. 33	Monghyr,	June	6	'85	Nil	Weather—excessive heat, east winds Rain very urgently needed for the *bhadoi* crops, prices steady Public health good
34	Bhagulpore,	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather very hot, no rain in any part of the district Indigo, sugarcane, and the seedlings of the *bhadoi* and *aghani* crops are suffering from want of rain prices stationary Public health good
35	Purneah	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather hot and dry Crops suffering from drought. Public health fair.
36	Maldah	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—exceedingly hot and dry Harvesting of *boro* paddy is still going on, rain is urgently wanted all over the district for the sowing of *bhadoi* crops Some cases of cholera are still reported from the interior Coarse rice is selling at from 13 to 17 seers per rupee
37	Sonthal Perghs Rajmehal Jakour	,,	6	,,	0·01 0·23 0·31	Weather—very hot, rain threatening No remarks called for, as there is nothing in the ground
ORISSA						
Orissa Div. 38	Cuttack,	June	5	'85	Nil	Weather—very hot, occasionally cloudy Sowing of paddy is in progress common rice is selling at from 15 to 17 seers per rupee in the town, and at 19 seers in the average at Jajpur Public health generally good; cases of cholera still occurring in some places; it is reported to be violent at Sukerda.
39	Pooree, Khoorda	,,	4	,,	Nil 0·14	Weather—very hot *Sarad* paddy is being vigorously sown; late *dalua* paddy is being harvested, *bali* paddy has sprung up; common rice is selling at an average of 20 seers 13 chittacks in the Sudder sub-division, and 21 seers in the Khoordha sub-division per rupee Public health good
40	Balasore	,,	5	,,	1·84	Weather—very hot. Ploughing and sowing progressing actively. Public health generally fair, though a few cases of cholera are still reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE						
South West Frontier Agency. 41	Hazaribagh	June	5	'85	Nil	Weather—hot. Ploughing and sowing continue. Small-pox reported from the Semeria and Jugeshur thanas, and cholera from Burhi and Kodarma. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga.	,,	6	,,	Nil	Weather—warm and cloudy Rain wanted; sowing and ploughing going on Public health generally good.
43	Singbhoom.	,,	5	,,	Nil	Weather—very hot; occasionally cloudy. First sowings still proceeding, but rain is now generally required; sugarcane doing well General health good.
44	Manbhoom, Govindpore	,,	6	,,	0·12 0·17	Weather—hot and still. Ploughing is going on; sugarcane is growing; rain is very much wanted everywhere. Coarse rice is selling at Purulia at 19½ seers per rupee, and elsewhere from 12 to 18 seers. Cholera prevalent in several places in the interior of the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REV. DEPT.,
The 9th June 1885.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of June 1884.	1st week of July 1884.	1st week of August 1884	1st week of Sept. 1884.	2nd week of Oct 1884.	1st week of Nov 1884	1st week of Dec 1884.	1st week of Jan 1885	1st week of Feb 1885	1st week of Mar. 1885.	1st week of April 1885	1st week of May 1885.	1st week of June 1885.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghatta	3,03,000	3,05,000	3 20,500	3 01 200	4,30 000	3 45,500	3,43 000	3 75 000	4,59 000	6,20,000	7,00,000	6,87,500	7,10,000
Ootadanga	65,000	66,000	60,000	64,000	64 150	48,250	48,000	52,200	54 000	56 000	54,000	62,000	72,700
Chitpore, Goabagan, Coomertooly, Hathkola, and Culpe Ghat.	7,95,100	8,32,100	7 78,500	8,02,400	7 42,200	6 59 000	7 09 000	7,04,000	6,53,500	7,52,400	7,73,000	7,52,100	8,10,700
Pulburiaghatta, Pasta, and Jorabagan.	6,500	7,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	4,500	4,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Mouzahigunge.	1,29 250	1,30,250	1,34 300	1,16,850	1,02,300	81 050	77 250	88,200	1,01,550	1,21,100	1,27,000	91,200	86,000
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ..	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40 000	2,40 000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,128 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Bhidpahatty, Howrahgunge, Bhaddreswar, and Chandernagore.	19,165	19,665	22,067	24,642	3,743	22,150	1,650	13,964	12,212	9,961	8,961	12,236	12,000
Total ...	22,06,855	22,43,515	20,14,367	20,05,092	16,40,093	16,90,900	15,73,100	17,22,064	17,86,662	20,68,761	21,20,751	21,14,436	22,00,000
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	559 (on 4th June 84.)	830 (on 3rd July 84.)	2,902 (on 4th August 84.)	176 (on 4th Sept. 84.)	422 (on 16th Oct 84.)	844 (on 3rd Nov 1884.)	904 (on 4th Dec 1884.)	260 (on 3rd Jan 85.)	602 (on 4th Feb 85.)	1,767 (on 4th Mar 85.)	1,938 (on 4th April 85.)	640 (on 4th May 85.)	600 (on 3rd June 85.)
On boats in the landed. By Port Commissioners' returns.	8,718 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	13,253 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	99,958 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	16,631 (1st to 3rd Sept 84.)	18,359 (8th to 10th Oct. 84.)	21 331 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	56 991 (1st to 3rd Dec 1884.)	53.454 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85.)	51 934 (1st to 3rd Feb 85.)	46,969 (1st to 3rd Mar 85.)	61,245 (1st to 4th April 85.)	57,622 (1st to 3rd May 85.)	(1st to 3rd June 85.)
By Canal returns	13,069 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	24 628 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	25 475 (1st to 3rd August 1884.)	25 924 (1st to 3rd Sept 84.)	48 234 (1st to 3rd Oct 84.)	42,983 (1st to 3rd Nov 1884.)	17.441 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1884.)	8',211 (1st to 3rd Jan. 85.)	93,496 (1st to 3rd Feb 85.)	77,366 (1st to 3rd Mar. 85.)	89,114 (1st to 4th April 85.)	29,438 (1st to 2nd May 85.)	(1st to 3rd June 85.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	22,31,141	23,32,676	21,43,242	20,97,823	16,97,919	17,45,998	17,30,915	18,60,913	19,31,974	21,90,993	22,92,845	21,78,125	22,65,000
Probable stock available for exportation by rail.	12½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs	11 lakhs.	14½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs	7 lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	8 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	11½ lakhs.	12½ lakhs.	11½ lakhs	12½lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th June 1885.

J. WARE EDGAR,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULLUCK MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREEN MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	17 0	16 8	15 12			20 0	13 5	13 4	13 8	16 0	15 2	17 4						
2	Bankoora	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	19 0	14 8	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 0						
3	Peerbhoom	17 4	19 0	16 8				12 0	11 4	12 12	13 12	13 12	15 0						
4	Midnapore	12 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	18 0						
5	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	18 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	14 0						
	Howrah	16 12	16 8	14 8				11 4	11 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	14 4						
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 12	9 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	11 14	11 10	17 0
6	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 4	20 0	21 4	18 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 14	14 4						
7	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 12	22 15	22 15	20 0	11 6	11 6	12 5	12 0	12 0	13 5½						
8	Khoolna							13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	14 0						
9	Jessore	14 8	14 4	16 0				12 12	13 0	13 0	14 8	14 0	16 0						
10	Moorshedabad	17 12	17 0	19 0				10 8	10 8	13 0	13 4	13 0	14 0						
11	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 8		16 0	13 0	12 12	13 0	15 0	14	14 4	16 1						
12	Rajshahye	17 4 to 18 12	16 8 to 18 0		20 5	26 4	26 4	32 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	12 12	13 2					
13	Rungpore	20 0	18 0	16 0				10 0	9 0	10 0	10 9	10 8	13 4						
14	Bogra	16 8	15 0	12 12				9 0	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	15 0						
15	Pubna	19 8	20 4	16 0				8 4	8 4	8 4	12 12	14 4	15 0						
16	Darjeeling	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	11 0						
17	Julpigoree	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	13 8						
	Eastern Districts.																		
18	Dacca	21 0	21 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	17 12	15 0						
19	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	26 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	15 0						
20	Backergunge							12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0						
21	Mymensingh	13 4	13 4	14 0				13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	15 8	16 0						

A In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Curroa 13½ seers, and Sreepoor 12½ seers.
B In the interior the retail price of salt in some thanas was 13 seers and in others 12 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the retail prices of salt ranged from 10½ to 13 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.
D In the Ghattal sub-division the retail price of salt was 14½ seers per rupee.
E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contaipore 13 seers and Jubunabad 12½ seers.
F In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bapaun and Mogurnat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—10½ seers at Mangrahat and 12½ seers at Kulpihat—Baruseipore 12½ seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers.
G In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Mahmpore 10½ seers, Cheondanga 12½ seers, and Serooghat 12½ seers.
H In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Saltkhira 11 seers, and Bagerhat 11 seers.
I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ahmedpore and Naraiu 12 seers, Magoora 10½ seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were respectively 10½ seers, Jungipoore and Kandi 12 seers.

District of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1855.

RETAIL PRICES PER MAUND OF 80 SEERS.												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			
RICE OF SO VOLAIS.															
COMMON MIXED—RAGI OR MUNWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			PULSE.			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
...	..		...	..	.	90 0	20 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 5 [A]	13 5	13 0	2 15	2 15	2-15-6	Burdwan.
..	...		28 0	29 0	37 0	18 0	18 0	18 4	240 0	240 0	320 0	13 0 [B]	16 0	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 2	Bankoora.
...	.	.	.	..		20 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0 [C]	12 0	12 0	3 2-4	3-2-4	3 2-6	Beerbhoom.
..	..			..	..	16 0	17 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 12 [D]	12 8	12 12	2 1	2 1	2 14	Midnapore.
...			..	...	.	16 0	16 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 9 [E]	13 9	13 9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
...	.	.	.	.	...	17 12	17 8	16 8	80 0	90 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah
																		Central Districts.
...	...	..	13 4	11 14	19 8	19 0	19 0	16 10	90 0	90 0	100 0	13 4 [F]	13 4	13 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Calcutta.
...	...	.	20 0	22 14	20 0	17 8	17 8	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...		..		.	...	22 15	23 15	21 5½	..		.	11 10½ [G]	11 10½	11 10½	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nuddea.
..	.	..		..		16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	12 0 [H]	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.
...		.	.	.		19 0	20 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	11 12 [I]	11 12	10 12	3 2	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
...	.	.	...	.	.	23 0	23 0	23 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	11 0 [J]	10 12	10 0	3 5	3 12	3 6	Moorshedabad.
...	..		.	..	.	20 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 8 [K]	12 8	12 0		3 2	3 4	Dinagepore.
...	.		.	...	..	24 0	23 7	3 6	240 0	240	240 0	12 0 [L]	12 6	12 6	3 2-6	3 2-6	3-2-6	Rajeshye.
...	.	.	..		..	20 0	..	13 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	13 0 [M]	12 12	11 14	3 0	3 1-6	3 5	Hurgpore.
...	.	..	.			19 8	19 8	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 8 [N]	10 8	12 0	3 4	3 3	...	Bogra.
...	.		..	.	.	20 0	20 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6 [O]	12 6	12 6	3-1-6	3-1-6	3 2	Pabna.
12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	8 0 [P]	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.
-	-	-	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4 [Q]	12 4	12 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	..		...	...	..	16 0	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 5 [R]	13 5	13 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Dacca.
...	...	.	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 [S]	12 0	13 0	..	3 2	3 2	Furreedpore.
...	...	..	...	..	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 [T]	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 11	Backergunge.
...	..	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	3 2	3 3	3 0	Mymensingh.

R. The retail price of salt at Rhatgunge 10½ seers, and at Nithpore 10 seers per rupee.
L. In the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
M. In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ashkanda and Nilphamari 13 seers, and Kurigaon 12 seers.
N. In the Sonajeunga sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
O. The retail price of salt at Kurrutoog 8 seers, and at Sillighuri 11 seers per rupee.
P. The retail price of salt at Falacatta in the Alipore sub-division was .0 seers per rupee.
Q. In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Munickgunge 13 seers, Mucoubigunge 12 seers and 13½ chittacks, and Nurungunge 14 seers.
R. In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 13 seers, and Madaripore 12 seers.
S. In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Futtuckchi 13½ seers, Perojepore 11 seers, and Khoin 14½ seers.
T. In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 16½ seers, Attia 13 seers, Jeanspore 11½ seers, and Nusseabad 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULGARIA MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—Concluded	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong ..	16 0	16 0	13 0				13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	16 0						
23	Noakholly .							15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0						
24	Tipperah	14 8	15 8	16 0				14 14	13 14	13 4	15 8	16 0	17 4						
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.							12 4	12 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	12 4						
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0				13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0						
	BEHAR.																		
26	Patna .	21 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0						
27	Gya ..	17 8	17 8	15 8	23 8	23 0	21 0	10 0	8 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0						
28	Shahabad	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	
29	Durbhanga .	17 9	17 9	15 8	22 0	20 15	21 6	11 0	9 15	9 5	13 3	12 6	13 1						
30	Muzafferpore .	19 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0						
31	Saran ..	20 8	20 0	18 8	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 8	12 0				28 0	25 0	
32	Chumparun* ..	..	...	.															
33	Mongyr .	21 0	21 0	17 13	25 3	27 9	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 9	12 13	12 9						
34	Bhagulpore ..	19 9	19 9	17 10	25 4	26 8	21 7	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14						
35	Purneah ..	20 0	20 0	18 0				14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	14 0						
36	Maldah .	21 0	21 0	20 0				11 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	13 8						
37	Sonthal Pergs.	16 0	16 0	15 8				11 0	12 0	13 8	14 8	14 13	15 0						
	ORISSA.																		
38	Cuttack ...	15 12	15 13	15 12				13 2	13 2	13 2	17 1	17 1	16 6						
39	Pooree ..	15 12	15 12	13 12				14 7	14 7	15 13	21 0	21 0	23 10						
40	Balasore .	18 0	18 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	21 6	21 0						
	CHOTA NAGPORE *South-Western Frontier Agency*																		
41	Hazareebagh .	16 4	14 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0						
42	Lohardugga ...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0						
43	Singbhoom .	20 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0						
44	Manbhoom ...	14 8	17 0	13 0				13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	21 0						

*Return not received.

U In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
V In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 8 to 12½ seers per rupee.
W In the Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12½ seers per rupee.
X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad and Aurungabad 11½ seers, and Nowada 10 seers.
Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram and Benaram 11½ seers, and Shahabad 11 seers.
Z In the Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
Z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bettiah 13 seers, and Hajeepore 12½ seers.
Z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11½ seers and Gopalgunge 12½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th June 1885.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st May 1885.—(Concld.)

PRICE OF 80 TOLAS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 82⅔ SEERS.			
LOCAL MARKET—RARE OR MUNDA AND ORISSA			MAGISTRATE IMMEDIATE CODE			GRAM.			FIREWOOD			SALT.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—Concluded.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0 U	13 0	10 0	3 0	3 0	3 14	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0 V	10 0	11 0	...	...	3 6	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	13 8 W	12 8	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 4	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 6	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	120	90 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 0	3 0	3 2	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	20 0	90 0	280	180 0	11 0 X	11 0	11 0	3 3	3 5	3 4	Gya.
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	23 0	23 0	4 0	140 0	140 0	110 0	13 0 Y	13 0	12 0	3 1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
...	...	20 5	0 15	20 15	0 5	20 15	20 15	21 3	176 0	176 0	176 0	13 0 Z	13 0	13 8	0 6	3 0 6	3 1 1	Durbhunga.
..	..		22 0	27 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	110 0	110 0	13 0 Z1	13 0	13 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Muzufferpore.
4 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	3 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0 Z2	11 0	11 8	3 3	3 2-8	3 0	Sarun.
...	...																	Chumparan.
.			23 1	23 0	21 0	23 1	23 0	3 1	126 0	126 0	126 0	13 0 Z3	13 9	13 1	2 11 6	3 1 6	3 2 6	Monghyr.
..			23 11	23 4	18 5	21 7	20 13	21 7	161 8	161 0	161 8	12 10 Z4	13 1	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Bhagulpore.
.						20 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0 Z5	10 0	10 8	3 1	3 1	3 10	Purnea.
.						23 0	24 0	23 0	160	160	160 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	3 4	3 6	3 8	Malda.
.	..		9 0	21 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	210 0	210 0	210 0	11 0 Z6	11 5	9 0	3 1	3 6	3 14	Santhal Pergns.
																		ORISSA.
16 6	16 6	15 12				17 1	9 6	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	3 12	2 13	Cuttack.
...	...					18 6	8 0	2 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	10 0 Z7	10 0	8 0	3 0	3 6	3 6	Pooree.
.	...					15	6 0	4 0	130	120	30 0	10 0 Z8	9 12	9 0	3 11	3 12	3 12	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE, *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
20 0	20 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	8 0	15 4	15 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0 Z9	10 0	10 0	3 8	3 8	3 11	Hazareebagh.
28 0	28 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	20 0	30 0	11 0 Z10	11 0	8 0	3 10	3 4	4 10	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	60	0	9	9 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	4 0	0 11 Z11	10 0	10 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	Manbhoom.

Z3 In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hagamsai 11 seers and Jamui 14 seers.
Z4 In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sonka 12 seers, Mudjumpore 10½ seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
Z5 In the Kishengunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
Z6 In the sub-division the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12 seers, Godda and Rajmahal 11 seers, and Pakur 10½ seers.
Z7 In the Khoorda sub-division the retail price of salt was 16 seers per rupee.
Z8 In the Bhadruck sub-division the retail price of salt was 9½ seers per rupee.
Z9 The retail price of salt at Khurrumdiha in the Ranchi sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.
Z10 The retail price of salt at Chaibassa is 10 seers per rupee.
Z11 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt, in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number	MARTS	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BOILED MILLET—CONDEE BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
1	Calcutta ..	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 6 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
2	Serajgunge .	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	.	.		4 12 0	4 11 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	..	..	...
3	Dacca ..	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0		2 14 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 10 0		...	...
4	Naraingunge			.	.	..	..	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	..	...	...
5	Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0		.	.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 4 0	..	...	...
6	Patna ..	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 9 6	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ..	..	.	...	...	.	.				1 14 0	1 14 0	1 8 3	..	...	...
9	Cuttack ..	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	.	.	.	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	..	...

CALCUTTA,
The 9th June 1885.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31*st May* 1885.

OF 40 SERS.

Gram Kulai—Common Jowar			Linseed Tillee—Kast or Murwa and C-reba.			Maize or Indian-corn			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 0 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	.	.	.	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 5 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Calcutta.
..	..	..	..				..	.	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	.	.	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	..	..	.		..	.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Dacca.
..	...	..	..	.			.	.	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	7 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	Naraingunge
..	..	..	..			.	...	..	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	Chittagong.
..	...	..	..	..		1 6 0	1 4 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Patna.
..	...	...	..	...		.		.	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	5 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
..	...	.	..		.				.	..	..	..			2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	Poorea.
...	..	..	2 2 0	2 0 2	5 0	..	.	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	0 8 0	8 0 0	8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

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A. P. MacDonnell,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

Meteorological Division	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations.													
			Air Pressure			Wind		Temperature.								
			Last barometric reading, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea level.	Variation from normal.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	
Orissa.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29·741	29·791	–	S	302	96·2	1st June	80·8	2nd, 3rd, 4th June	89·9	81·3	85·1	—	
		Palse Point	29·778	29·799	+·139	SW	310	91·3	2nd, 3th June	78·0	31st May	91·8	80·8	85·8	—1·1	
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·707	29·746	+ 139	Calm	80	104·9	31st May	79·4	4th June	102·6	81·8	92·2	+1·7	
	Balasore	Balasore	29·725	29·784	–	SW	173·0	107·4	1st June	70·9	2nd ,,	99·4	78·8	89·1	—	
South-West Bengal.	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	29·770	29·78	+·137	SSW	360	95·2	1st, 2nd 3rd June	83·5	3rd ,,	94·7	83·6	89·2	+3·6	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·67	29·76	–	S	176·1	110·9	1st ,,	78·8	4th ,,	106·8	81·7	94·3	—	
	24-Pergunnahs Howrah Hooghly	Calcutta	29·747	29·768	+·125	SSW	202	103·5	3rd ,,	77·2	2nd ,,	100·9	79·6	89·9	+4·4	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·66	29·758	+ 102	S	134	110·7	1st ,,	77·4	3rd ,,	106·8	80·6	93·7	+6·2	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Observations incomplete.													
	Beerbhoom West Burdwan	Ranigunge	29·418	—	—	SSW	131·2	111·5	1st ,,	79·6	3rd ,,	109·1	82·3	95·7	—	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29·705	29·772	+ 114	SSW	140·6	106·2	30th May	70·0	5th ,,	102·9	76·6	89·8	+2·1	
	Nuddea	Krishnagore	Out of order.	—	—	Sbe	In com plete	105·8	1st ,, 1st June	69·8	2nd ,,	101·7	76·5	89·1	—	
	Jessore Khoolna	Jessore	29·759	29·79	+ 124	S	1·0	103·8	31st May	73·0	30th May	97·7	77·8	87·8	+2·1	
East Bengal.	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·740	29·8??	+ 115	SSW	98	91·2	31st, 3th Jun	74·0	30th ,,	89·8	76·7	83·3	+0·8	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	Observations not received													
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29·783	29·771	—	SSW	117·0	91·1	30th ,,	71·9	1st 2nd June	89·9	76·1	83·1	—	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	—	—	—	Calm	117·0	84·0	30th ,,	72·0	2d ,,	91·6	75·3	84·0	—	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29·74	—	—	S	309	94·0	31st 2nd	69·9	1st 2nd	94·1	73·8	83·9	—	
	Dacca	Dacca	29·788	29·810	+ 140	SSE	89	94·1	4th ,,	72·1	31st May	93·3	75·7	84·5	+0·8	
	Comrullah	Comrullah	29·747	29·8??	—	SE	61·1	94·0	3rd 4th,	72·3	2nd June 2nd ,,	93·8	76·0	84·3	—	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·788	—	—	ESE & Calm	62·1	96·1	4th 5th	70·1	1st ,,	94·1	74·3	84·2	—	
North Bengal.	Bogra Serajgunge	Bogra	29·?6	—		ESE	23·6	97·8	5th ,,	73·5	3rd ,,	95·6	79·1	85·8	—	
		Serajgunge	29·?55	29·8?1	—	SE	17·8	93·0	5th ,,	74·-	2nd ,,	94·2	75·4	84·8	—	
	Rajshahye	Rampore Boaulea	29·?6?	29·771	—	NW	10·2	104·4	30th May	76·0	3rd ,,	99·2	80·6	89·9	—	
	Maldah	Maldah	Observatory not started													
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	29·662	29·782	—	ENE	180·9	100·6	30th 31st	72·0	1st ,,	100·1	75·5	88·0	—	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29·690	29·811	—	Sbe	85·0	94·8	30th ,,	69·1	1st ,,	98·9	72·5	85·7	—	
	Julpigoree Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	29·622	29·803	—	Sb	103·5	92·0	5th June	70·1	1st, 5th	96·1	72·6	84·3	—	
	Darjeeling Hill District	Darjeeling	29·61?	—	—	Sbe	251·5	67·8	3rd ,,	54·6	1st, 2nd, 3rd	66·3	55·1	60·7	—	
North Bhagulpore	Purneah North Bhagulpore	Purneah	29·659	29·?8?	+ ·??	E & Calm	31·0	104·7	3rd, 4th, 5th	71·9	1st ,,	102·9	75·5	89·2	+3·1	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	29·56	29·757	—	Records lost	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29·?04	29·7??	+ ·??	Sbe	127	104·9	9th 10th	73·5	1st ,,	101·5	80·5	92·0	+6·6	
	Chumparun	Motihari	29·?08	29·?3?		Sb	91·?	107·0	6th ,,	74·3	4th ,,	100·4	77·?	91·7	—	
	Sarun	Chupra	29·62	—	—	Calm	91·?	105·?	5th ,,	79·0	30th May	107·0	78·0	93·3	—	
Shahabad	Dehree	29·?42	29·?74		W	130·2	102·?	30th May	84·0	4th June	101·6	83·?	95·4	—	
	Buxar	29·497	29·751	-	WNW	1·1·4	108·?	??	8?·?	3rd ,,	107·4	82·6	93·0	—	
	Arrah	29·?03	29·?63	-	W	60·1	109·4	5th ,,	?	—	105·4	?	?	—	
Patna	Gya	Gya	29·451	29·?15	+ ·08·?	NW	80	111·2	5th ,,	6?·2	3rd ,,	103·9	83·?	93·6	—3·??	
	Patna	Bankipore	29·?80	29·?39	+ ·??	Variable	51	103·1	5th ,,	7?·7	4th ,,	100·?	80·9	90·8	+3·?	
South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29·?77	29·?07	—	E	8·0	104·4	30th May	77·0	2nd ,,	102·3	80·3	91·3	—	
Monghyr																
Southal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	Deoghur	2?·?09	—	—	SW	104·6	103·?	31st ,,	7?·?	?? ,,	1??·?	81·6	96·4	—	
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	27·??	29·?3?	+ 1·??	Variable	139	100·?	30th 31st	??·?	3rd ,,	103·3	79·4	91·?	+4·?	
Lohardugga	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	28·?84	29·?6?	—	E	4·?	102·?	30th 31st	76·8	3rd ,,	101·4	78·?	90·0	—	
Manbhoom	Manbhoom	Manbhoom														
Singbhoom	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	28·?83	—	—	E	4·?	103·2	31st ,,	??·?	5th ,,	107·1	81·?	94·?	—	

* Means for six days.
† Means for two days.

Note by Editor.—Summary.—The normal results of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the ... The Humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturation or being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast ... Values of rainfall," the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the values so obtained determined from the returns sent in by the ... from the districts (vide ...), the total rainfall on the sub-divisional quantities in each district recorded by the stations of that ...

the week ending Friday, the 5th June 1875.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Average daily amount of sunshine for the week.	Average daily amount of cloud.	Rainfall of the week.	RAINFALL.								Representative station.	DISTRICT.	Average daily amount of sunshine for the week.
			The week.		Since 1st of May.			Since 15th May.					
			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
7·7	7·6	*261	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Puorie	
7·8	8·2	Nil	0·46	0·87	4·74	3·45	+1·29	0·31	2·20	−0·89	0·5	1·6	False Point		
8·5	7·6	Nil	0·15	1·13	5·76	5·47	+0·29	1·63	3·75	−1·25	0·6	1·7	Cuttack	Cuttack	
8·8	7·8	1·00	0·51	1·28	5·50	5·42	−1·92	1·26	3·28	−2·04	0·7	2·1	Balasore	Balasore	
7·2	7·8	Nil	Nil	1·64	2·56	6·25	−3·69	0·02	3·79	−3·77	0·6	2·5	Sangor Island	South-West Midnapore	
4·6	8·2	Nil.	Nil	1·49	3·47	6·29	−2·82	Nil	3·44	−3·44	0·0	2·5	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs	
5·6	6·7	Nil	0·66	2·17	5·25	7·45	−2·19	0·59	4·64	−4·05	0·9	2·7	Calcutta	Midnapore	
5·7	6·2	0·20	0·73	*1·69	2·65	6·06	−3·41	0·76	3·83	−3·07	1·7	2·2	Burdwan	24-Pergunnahs	
													Bankoora	Howrah	
														Hooghly	
														Burdwan	
														Bankoora	
														Beerbhoom	
5·0	6·5	Nil	0·16	1·93	1·71	5·20	−3·49	0·47	3·34	−2·87	0·6	2·3	Ranisunge	West Burdwan	
														Moorshedabad	
6·1	6·4	0·44	0·39	1·79	2·22	6·26	−4·04	0·96	4·02	−3·06	2·2	2·5	Berhampore	Nuddea	
5·9	7·2	0·16	1·82	2·25	4·76	8·00	−3·25	1·99	5·32	−3·33	2·7	3·8	Krishnaghur	Jessore	
														Khoolna	
7·5	6·8	1·20	1·44	2·10	7·42	8·51	−1·09	2·70	5·21	−2·51	3·0	3·9	Jessore	Chittagong	
7·7	6·9	1·48	0·12	0·45	6·14	14·28	−8·14	0·88	9·61	−8·73	0·5	3·9	Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			0·56	4·77	6·52	14·10	−7·58	1·91	8·56	−6·65	1·5	4·8	Domagiri	Backergunge	
7·3	8·1	3·07	1·22	3·59	9·80	19·97	−8·45	2·55	7·28	−5·03	2·0	3·7	Barrisal	Noakholly	
7·1	6·1	0·89	0·56	5·86	8·29	19·06	−7·27	1·18	10·66	−9·48	2·0	3·8	Noakholly	Furreedpore	
7·5	5·8	0·03	3·01	2·62	11·30	10·44	+0·86	3·05	6·50	−1·25	2·7	2·9	Furreedpore	Dacca	
7·2	7·7	1·10	0·78	2·67	10·37	11·50	−1·13	1·22	6·81	−5·59	3·0	3·2	Dacca	Comillah	
7·7	6·7	0·67	0·58	3·01	9·38	13·79	−4·41	3·64	7·89	−4·25	1·0	4·1	Comillah	Mymensingh	
7·3	4·9	Nil	3·36	2·24	8·43	12·12	−3·69	1·35	7·36	−6·01	1·3	3·5	Mymensingh	Bogra	
7·1	2·0	1·79											Bogra	Bogra and Pubna	
6·7	3·9	0·56	0·76	2·33	6·03	9·57	−3·53	2·50	6·06	−4·06	2·5	3·9	Serajgunge	Rajshahye	
6·3	6·4	0·27	0·35	1·75	2·03	6·03	−4·00	0·50	4·36	−4·01	1·0	3·2	Rampore Beauleah	Maldah	
													Maldah	Dinagepore	
6·1	1·4	0·01	0·02	3·42	3·06	8·60	−5·54	0·01	6·05	−6·04	0·3	2·9	Dinagepore	Rungpore	
7·3	2·9	0·72	1·39	3·70	7·41	15·11	−7·70	1·07	10·49	−9·42	2·3	3·0	Rungpore	Julpigoree	
7·0	3·4	5·08	4·97	4·69	13·24	18·25	−5·01	6·04	13·97	−7·93	5·4	6·0	Julpigoree	Cooch Behar	
6·9	7·3	1·28	3·00	4·27	13·87	17·44	+1·23	9·57	12·23	−2·66	3·5	4·5	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
7·5	6·9	Nil	Nil	1·25	3·60	5·23	−1·63	Nil	3·33	−3·33	0·0	1·5	Purneah	Purneah	
														North Bhaugulpore	
													Monghyr	Monghyr	
		Nil											Mosufferpore	Mosufferpore	
7·5	6·3	Nil	Nil	0·84	2·31	2·71	−0·40	Nil	1·39	−1·39	0·0	1·0	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	
7·5	6·9	Nil	Nil	0·69	0·94	3·39	−2·45	Nil	1·76	−1·76	0·0	1·1	Mozufferpore	Chumparun	
7·4	6·8	Nil	Nil	0·42	0·99	1·67	−0·71	Nil	1·46	−1·46	0·0	0·9	Chupra	Saran	
7·5	6·6	Nil											Dehree		
7·5	6·4	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·97	1·19	−0·22	Nil	0·67	−0·67	0·0	0·6	Buxar	Shahabad	
7·5	6	Nil											Arrah		
7·5	6·6	Nil	Nil	0·39	0·59	1·98	−1·39	Nil	1·48	−1·48	0·0	0·8	Gya	Gya	
7·5	6	Nil	Nil	0·39	1·28	3·00	−0·72	Nil	1·31	−1·31	0·0	0·9	Bauleah	Patna	
														South Bhaugulpore	
7·5	6	Nil	Nil	0·62	1·02	2·56	−0·80	Nil	1·75	−1·75	0·0	1·1	Bhaugulpore	Monghyr	
7·5	6	0·01	0·19	0·37	1·14	4·26	−2·16	0·19	2·47	−2·27	0·2	1·5	Doomka	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
7·5	5·7	Nil	Nil	0·39	1·59	2·95	−1·36	Nil	1·99	−1·99	0·0	1·5	Hazareeaugh	Hazareeaugh	
														Lohardugga	
7·5	5·7	Nil	0·07	0·34	1·70	2·95	−1·25	0·19	1·96	−1·77	0·2	1·5	Ranchee	Manbhoom	
														Singbhoom	
7·5	6·7	Drought	0·03	0·25	0·74	0·17	−0·43	0·07	0·93	−0·43	1·0	0·7	Singbhoom		

...ages for the week and year. The cumulus are superior when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The ... showing cloud amounts, represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "Station" ... observations for the period in question during the past 15 years. The words of the "districts" and the numerical averages of the rainfall returns refer ... of the districts, which are given as headings of the tables.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (8 p.m.), the 5th June 1885.

Provincial Division	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Saturday, 30th May.	Sunday, 31st May.	Monday, 1st June.	Tuesday, 2nd June.	Wednesday, 3rd June.	Thursday, 4th June.	Friday, 5th June.	Regn. Number rainy days.	Regn. Rainfall week.	Total rainfall since 1st of May.	Average total rainfall from 1st of May.	Total rainfall 15th May 1885.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
	Pooree	Pooree								Nil	Nil	4·36	5·76	0·00	1·79
		Khurdah			0·07			0·13		Nil	0·20	4·36	5·76	0·00	2·00
		Banpur								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·22	Nil	2·19
		False Point								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·22	0·00	2·19
		Hooghtola													
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore												0·00	1·76
		Banki					0·05	0·07							
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	3·74	4·98	0·00	2·19
		Kendrapara								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·22	0·00	2·19
		Jajpore			0·24	0·11				2	0·45	3·92	5·22	0·00	2·19
	Balasore	Chandbali	0·70							1	0·70	4·62	6·15	1·76	2·87
		Bhuddruck								Nil	Nil	3·71	5·01	0·00	2·19
		Sorah	0·30							1	0·30	3·97	5·28	0·00	2·19
		Balasore				1·84				1	1·84	5·81	7·74	1·84	4·03
		Jellasore								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·22	0·00	2·19
		Baripodah			0·15					1	0·15	4·07	5·42	1·67	3·87
	Midnapore	Contai								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·21	0·00	2·19
		Sangor Island								Nil	Nil	3·79	5·04	Nil	2·06
		Tumlook								Nil	Nil	4·10	5·45	Nil	2·47
		Midnapore								Nil	Nil	3·92	5·22	Nil	2·19
		Ghattal								Nil	Nil	3·44	5·75	Nil	3·69
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Harbour.								Nil	Nil	1·29	0·72	Nil	0·71
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil	3·47	7·79	0·00	3·98
		Barrackpore				0·65				1	0·65	3·71	7·35	0·31	4·27
		Dum-Dum				0·27				1	0·27	3·77	7·13	0·27	4·04
		Barasat				0·93				1	0·93	3·97	8·03	1·21	4·78
		Basserhat			0·13	0·41				2	0·54	3·83	7·83	0·51	4·58
	Howrah	Howrah				0·01				1	0·01	4·41	6·67	0·01	4·11
		Mohurerka (Jehaberiah)								Nil	Nil	3·43	5·27	1·01	4·06
	Hooghly	Serampore				0·35	0·06			2	0·41	3·49	7·13	0·34	4·85
		Hooghly				1·16				1	1·16	3·97	7·35	1·16	4·71
		Jehanabad								Nil	Nil	2·81	6·25	Nil	3·61
	Burdwan	Culna			0·20		0·70			2	0·90	3·15	6·11	0·91	3·88
		Burdwan					0·30			1	0·30	1·69	5·06	0·23	3·04
		Cutwa			0·16	0·80				3	0·96	3·07	6·44	1·26	4·17
		Ranegunge								Nil	Nil	1·44	3·31	0·00	1·40
	Bankoora	Bankoora				0·44				1	0·44	2·41	5·80	0·04	3·20
		Indas								Nil	Nil	1·98	?	0·75	?
		Bishenpore								Ni	Nil	4·08	7·80	0·13	4·63
		Kotulpur								Nil	Nil	2·45	?	Nil	?
		Mallira								Nil	Nil	0·92	5·01	Nil	2·37
		Onda								Nil	Nil	0·55	?	Nil	?
		Khatra								Nil	Nil	1·55	4·99	0·00	2·97
		Gangajalghati								Nil	Nil	0·37	?	Nil	?
		Onamukhi				0·02				1	0·02	2·23	?	0·48	?
	Beerbhoom	Bh Sbory			0·43	0·22			0·20	3	0·85	1·06	4·44	0·76	3·20
		Hetampore								Nil	Nil	0·32	4·31	0·34	3·78
	Nuddea	Rongong			1·80	0·70	0·30			3	2·80	6·77	7·43	2·83	4·76
		Ramghat			0·08		0·70			2	1·74	3·05	7·30	1·46	4·55
		Kishnaghur			0·60	0·10				2	0·70	3·45	7·30	1·70	4·61
		Chooadanga		0·60		0·75	0·06			2	1·35	4·26	9·37	3·38	6·20
		Meherpore			0·20	0·20	0·05			3	0·45	4·10	7·10	0·44	4·61
		Koushtea	0·80		0·13	1·33				3	1·93	4·81	9·04	2·38	6·48
	Khoolna	Satkira			1·06	0·30	0·05			2	1·40	3·90	6·04	1·76	4·73
		Bagherhat					0·60			1	0·60	3·85	5·15	2·25	4·23
		Khoolna				0·16	0·30			2	1·01	7·39	7·00	1·36	6·47
	Jessore	Narail	0·12		0·66	0·81	0·16			4	0·75	6·00	6·71	2·16	5·03
		Jessore			0·27	0·53	0·23			3	1·73	5·12	6·42	2·15	5·74
		Jhenidah		0·24	0·42	0·06	0·04			4	0·76	6·53	8·42	2·25	5·51
		Magoorah	0·11		1·27	0·55	0·08			4	2·01	10·31	9·19	4·57	5·76
	Moorshedabad	Kandi			0·66	1·45		0·21		2	1·51	3·55	5·04	1·21	5·26
		Rampore Hat			0·17				0·05	3	0·53	4·03	6·78	2·78	5·22
		Berhampore				0·44				3	0·44	3·46	6·44	2·44	4·38
		Lalbagh		0·11		1·08				3	1·13	3·98	7·21	1·13	4·89
		Asimaunga		0·07	0·90	0·72				3	1·69	3·72	6·55	1·05	4·20
		Jungipore			0·13	0·04				3	0·19	4·66	6·92	0·12	3·74
	Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar								Nil	Nil	6·79	13·80	0·31	10·78
		Chittagong							0·20				13·65		9·47
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Ramramati			0·19				0·24	2	1·16	6·80	13·48	2·26	7·76
		Rainka				0·57							10·78		6·08
		Agartala		0·26						1	0·26	5·73	13·66	1·76	7·24
	Backergunge	Patuakhally					0·50			1	0·50	6·05	12·81	2·90	6·96
		Perozepore				0·20				2	0·20	6·28	8·78	0·76	5·16
		Burisal			0·31	0·45	2·12			3	2·88	10·73	9·78	4·77	5·13
		Bhola			0·26	0·23	0·48			3	1·77	6·48	12·59	2·63	6·24
	Noakholly	Noakholly			0·45	0·13				2	0·58	6·76	13·76	0·58	6·22
		Feuny			0·36	0·23				2	0·59	6·28	13·16	1·77	6·98
	Furreedpore	Madaripore				2·15				1	2·15	10·28	11·73	0·00	7·18
		Furreedpore			3·26	0·07	1·20	0·20		3	3·53	13·10	10·37	0·00	7·15
		Goalunde			0·70	0·24	1·28			3	2·22	9·81	9·68	0·00	6·58
	Dacca	Munshaguage					0·15			1	0·15	6·88	13·16	0·57	7·36
		Dacca				0·10	0·03			2	0·13	6·88	11·73	1·76	7·36
		Narainguage				0·14	0·46			3	0·60	7·48	12·19	2·36	7·96
		Manicgunge			0·10	0·22	0·68			4	1·00	13·88	19·04	0·24	9·24
	Tipperah	Comilla			1·15					1	1·15	11·26	14·98	2·76	8·16
		Chandpore			0·15	0·78				2	0·93	6·46	13·73	1·76	7·93
		Brahmanberia								Nil	Nil	9·76	12·98	1·76	7·93
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge						0·11					13·73		8·13
		Attia	0·05	0·12						2	0·17	6·93	13·73	0·76	8·13
		Mymensingh											13·73		8·13
		Jamalpore			0·20	0·24									
		Netrokona			0·17	0·27									

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (8 p.m.) the 5th June 1895—*concluded.*

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total.		Total rainfall since 1st January last.	Average total rainfall from 1st January to 31st May.	Total rainfall since 1st March last.	Average total rainfall from 1st March to 31st May.
			Saturday, 1st June.	Sunday, 2nd June.	Monday, 3rd June.	Tuesday, 4th June.	Wednesday, 5th June.	Thursday, 6th June.	Friday, 7th June.	Number of rainy days.	Inches.					
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	0·45	0·35	0·20	0·01	0·44			4	1·00	1·00	4·76	2·44	1·00	0·50
		Serajgunge	....	0·17	....	0·14				2	0·31	0·31	5·46	2·73	0·31	0·16
	Dacca	Dacca	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·46	2·73	0·00	0·00
		Sherpore	0·60	....	0·21	....	....	....	....	1	0·81	0·81	6·27	3·13	0·81	0·40
		Mymensingh	....	....	0·23	....	....	....	....	1	0·23	0·23	6·50	3·25	0·23	0·11
		Sunsk	....	....	0·27	....	....	....	....	1	0·27	0·27	6·77	3·38	0·27	0·13
		Panchabhi	....	0·33	....	....	....	....	....	1	0·33	0·33	7·10	3·55	0·33	0·16
	Rajshahye	Rampore Boalia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	3·74	1·87	0·00	0·00
		Ismailah	....	0·07	....	0·05	....	....	....	2	0·12	0·12	3·86	1·93	0·12	0·06
		Nattore	0·46	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	0·46	0·46	4·32	2·16	0·46	0·23
		Bowrung	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	4·32	2·16	0·00	0·00
	Malda	Malda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·41	2·70	0·00	0·00
		Chanchai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·41	2·70	0·00	0·00
	Dinagepore	Mohadeopore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·41	2·70	0·00	0·00
		Churamon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·41	2·70	0·00	0·00
		Raiguare	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	5·41	2·70	0·00	0·00
		Dinagepore	....	....	0·09	....	....	....	....	1	0·09	0·09	5·50	2·75	0·09	0·04
		Balooghat	....	0·21	....	....	....	....	....	1	0·21	0·21	5·71	2·86	0·21	0·10
	Rangpore	Shawgunge (Gyabanda)	....	0·74	0·06	....	....	....	....	2	0·80	0·80	6·51	3·26	0·80	0·40
		Rangpore	....	0·05	0·05	....	....	0·07	0·35	4	0·52	0·52	7·03	3·52	0·52	0·26
		Kurigram	....	1·55	1·40	....	....	....	....	2	2·95	2·95	9·98	4·99	2·95	1·48
		Boodpore (Nilphamari)	....	....	0·55	....	....	....	....	1	0·55	0·55	10·53	5·26	0·55	0·28
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	....	0·55	0·76	0·05	0·44	....	1·24	5	3·04	3·04	13·57	6·78	3·04	1·52
	Cooch Behar	Dhubhatta	0·07	1·05	1·75	....	....	0·41	1·91	5	5·19	5·19	18·76	9·38	5·19	2·60
		Cooch Behar	....	1·55	0·55	0·55	....	0·55	1·55	4	4·65	4·65	23·41	11·71	4·65	2·33
		Mekliguage	....	1·15	1·40	0·10	....	....	0·25	3	2·90	2·90	26·31	13·16	2·90	1·45
		Mathabhanga	0·15	0·05	1·20	0·10	0·15	1·20	1·05	6	3·90	3·90	30·21	15·11	3·90	1·95
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	2·53	....	....	....	0·17	1·45	0·19	4	4·34	4·34	34·55	17·28	4·34	2·17
		Silliguri	0·23	0·25	0·25	0·20	0·07		0·07	4	0·77	0·77	35·32	17·66	0·77	0·39
		Darjeeling	....	0·12	0·01	....	....	....	0·02	2	0·15	0·15	35·47	17·74	0·15	0·08
		Kalimpong	....	0·34	....	....	....	....	0·20	2	0·54	0·54	36·01	18·01	0·54	0·27
SOUTH BENGAL	Purneah	Kissengunge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	8·45	4·23	0·00	0·00
		Arrareah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	8·45	4·23	0·00	0·00
		Purneah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	8·45	4·23	0·00	0·00
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·17	1·09	0·00	0·00
		Soopool	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·17	1·09	0·00	0·00
	Durbhunga	Tajpore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·00	1·00	0·00	0·00
		Durbhunga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·00	1·00	0·00	0·00
		Madhubani	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·00	1·00	0·00	0·00
	Muzufferpore	Sitamarhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·60	0·80	0·00	0·00
		Muzufferpore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·60	0·80	0·00	0·00
		Hajipore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·60	0·80	0·00	0·00
	Chumparun	Motihari	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·02	0·51	0·00	0·00
		Bettiah	1·00	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1·00	1·00	2·02	1·01	1·00	0·50
	Sarun	Gopalgunge	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·44	0·22	0·00	0·00
		Sewan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·46	0·73	0·00	0·00
		Chuprah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·97	0·48	0·00	0·00
	Shahabad	Buxar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·79	0·39	0·00	0·00
		Dehree	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·20	0·60	0·00	0·00
		Bhumoosh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·42	0·71	0·00	0·00
		Sasseram	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·42	0·71	0·00	0·00
		Arrah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·97	0·48	0·00	0·00
	Gya	Aurungabad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·20	0·60	0·00	0·00
		Gya	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·20	0·60	0·00	0·00
		Nowadih	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·81	0·40	0·00	0·00
		Jehanabad	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·01	1·00	0·00	0·00
	Patna	Behea	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	0·67	0·33	0·00	0·00
		Dinapore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·42	0·71	0·00	0·00
		Behar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·85	0·92	0·00	0·00
		Barrh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·85	1·42	0·00	0·00
	Monghyr	Begoosarai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·37	0·68	0·00	0·00
		Monghyr	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·05	1·02	0·00	0·00
		Jamui	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·26	0·94	0·00	0·00
	South Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·26	0·94	0·00	0·00
		Banka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	2·26	0·94	0·00	0·00
	Santhal Parganas.	Rajmahal	....	0·12	....	0·11	....	....	....	2	0·23	0·23	2·49	1·07	0·23	0·11
		Godda	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·07	0·54	0·00	0·00
		Pakour	....	....	0·17	0·14	....	....	....	2	0·31	0·31	1·38	0·69	0·31	0·15
		Aya Doomka	....	....	0·01	....	....	....	....	1	0·01	0·01	1·39	0·70	0·01	0·00
		Deoghar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·39	0·70	0·00	0·00
		Jamtara	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·39	0·70	0·00	0·00
CHOTIA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	Puchamba	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·40	0·70	0·00	0·00
		Hazaribagh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·40	0·70	0·00	0·00
		Ramgurh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·71	0·86	0·00	0·00
		Bahadi Hills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·71	0·86	0·00	0·00
		Jheemrah Hills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·70	0·85	0·00	0·00
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·46	0·97	0·00	0·00
		Ranchi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·46	0·97	0·00	0·00
		Palamow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·20	0·60	0·00	0·00
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa	....	....	....	....	....	....	0·08	1	0·08	0·08	0·74	0·37	0·08	0·04
	Manbhoom	Purulia	....	....	....	0·17	....	0·13	....	2	0·30	0·30	0·80	0·40	0·30	0·15
		Gobindpore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0·00	0·00	1·46	0·97	0·00	0·00

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the several rainfall columns are left blank.

Calcutta, the 8th June 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE 1885.

At the close of the previous week the wind systems over the Province showed that the dry westerly hot-weather winds were being steadily driven back by southerly and easterly winds, and on the last day of the week the westerly current was confined to a few stations in the extreme west of South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The southerly and easterly currents were, however, comparatively feeble ones, and they were bringing up only small quantities of moisture into the Province. These conditions continued to hold good throughout the first four days of the week, but on Wednesday, the 3rd, winds became somewhat irregular in direction, and the southerly and easterly currents were not so strongly pronounced. These winds have of course brought up the largest amounts of moisture into East and North Bengal, and into the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, and during the first four or five days of the week rain showers were fairly general over considerable portions of these districts, and in some cases the amounts of rain received were rather large.

One of the most prominent features in the meteorology of the week has been the establishment of moderately strong monsoon winds over the south and centre of the Bay. On Friday, the 5th instant, decidedly strong monsoon winds were blowing at the Ceylon stations, and this advance of the Bay of Bengal monsoon current was accompanied by the setting in of the Bombay branch of the monsoon current on the south-western coast of the Peninsula. The western branch of the monsoon was ushered in by a small but rather feeble storm which reached the south-west coast at the close of the week, and which brought with it the first heavy rain to that coast. So far as the present indications go, the Bay of Bengal current is setting in rather more feebly than usual.

The pressure changes during the week have not been of a very marked character. For the previous week pressure had been uniformly above the normal, and the average excess pressure over the whole Province equalled about 0·11″. On the Saturday pressure decreased rather decidedly, and the excess pressure was reduced to 0·05″, but on the Sunday pressure again commenced to increase, and the excess rose to 0·1″; on the following day a further increase took place, and the excess became 0·12″. On the following three days pressure changes were small, but still with an upward tendency, and the excess pressure became thirteen, fourteen and sixteen hundredths of an inch respectively. On Friday, however, the increasing tendency ceased, and a fall set in, and excess pressure was reduced to 0·13″. The average excess for the week over the whole Province has therefore been 0·12″, and so long as the pressure continues so largely in excess, it does not appear probable that a strong monsoon can set in over the Province.

Temperature has continued decidedly high in most districts throughout the week, but with the occurrence of rainfall the tendency in certain districts has been for it to decrease. In Orissa, East Bengal and South Behar temperatures have not been far removed from the normal, but in South-West Bengal temperature has been 3·5° in excess, in Chutia Nagpur it has been 4·3° in excess, and in North Behar 4·9° in excess.

Rainfall, as has before been explained, has been to a great extent confined to East and North Bengal, and to the eastern districts of South-West Bengal. Showers, however, have also fallen in the western districts of South-West Bengal, in Orissa and in the Sonthal Perguunahs. In East Bengal almost all stations received rain on two, three, and in some cases on four days in the week, and the average amount recorded was 0·96 inch as against a normal fall of 3·64 inches. In North Bengal the Maldah, Rajshahye and Dinagepur districts have received little or no rain, whilst the Julpigoree, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts received comparatively large amounts. The whole area of North Bengal received an average fall of 1·64 inches against the normal fall of 3·28 inches. In South-West Bengal, the Nuddea, Khoolna, Jessore, and Moorshedabad districts received rain on three and at some stations on four days in the week, and in many cases the rainfall has heavy. The stations in these districts received an average fall of 1·29 inches. Of the western districts of South-West Bengal, Midnapore and Bankoora received practically no rain, and the stations in the western districts generally only averaged 0·24 inch of rain for the week. The normal fall in South-West Bengal for the week is 1·96 inches. In other districts the falls have been of little practical importance. Orissa reports 0·27 inch against an average of 1·8 inches, South Behar reports 0·02 inch against the normal 0·64 inch, Chutia Nagpur reports 0·03 inch against 0·86 inch, while North Behar has received no rain at all.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 5th of June 1885 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.								
			Averages for week.				Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of May.		Since 1st May 1885.	
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	107·4	70·9	98·5	80·6	89·6	+0·3	0·27	1·11	−0·84	0·6	1·8	−1·2	6·49	6·57	1·11	3·60
South-West Bengal ...	111·5	69·8	102·5	79·8	91·2	+2·8	0·71	1·96	−1·25	1·5	2·6	−1·1	4·11	6·96	1·07	6·36
Rarh Bengal	99·3	69·9	93·0	75·6	83·4	+0·7	0·90	3·64	−2·64	1·9	3·6	−1·7	8·50	13·56	2·80	7·91
North Bengal	...	68·1	96·4	73·4	85·4	—	1·84	3·33	−1·39	2·5	3·1	−0·6	9·72	11·33	2·25	5·41
North Behar	...	...	99·4	73·8	91·8	+4·9	Nil	0·77	−0·77	0·0	1·3	−1·3	2·19	3·50	Nil	0·59
South Behar	111·2	67·1	100·2°	80·0°	93·1°	+0·91°	0·03	0·64	−0·61	0·2	1·1	−0·9	1·11	2·96	0·04	1·78
Chutia Nagpur	104·6†	74·9†	102·4†	78·9†	90·7†	+4·3†	0·03	0·48	−0·45	0·3	1·8	−1·5	1·15	3·0	0·20	2·00

* Arrah not included | † Chyebassa not included.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;
The 8th June 1885.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 31st May to 6th June 1885.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr	Temperature				Hygrometry				Wind.		Rain.	Weather
					Mean	Maximum.	Range	Minimum	Mean wet bulb	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
		°		Inches.	°	°	°		°	Inches.	°	%			Inches	
May	31st	157·7	11·0	29·681	90·9	102·4	19·5	82·1	81·8	0·941	77·4	66	SSW and S×E ...	215	Nil	Day chiefly clear nights cloudy, c
June	1st	156·5	9·5	687	89·2	103,1	23·4	79·7	79·3	874	75·2	65	S and variable	221	"	Chiefly cloudy, c t, /, ≮, <
"	2nd	157·5	11·3	707	88·9	103·3	26·1	77·2	78·9	830	74·6	64	S and S×E	200	"	Partially cloud t, lr.
"	3rd	164·5	6·8	704	88·5	98·6	20·1	78·5	79·0	865	74·8	65	S×E and S by E	183	"	Chiefly cloudy, t
"	4th	15·,5	11·6	731	90·1	99·7	19·7	80·0	79·9	886	75·6	64	S and S×W	116	"	Partially cloudy
"	5th	158·6	11·6	719	89·5	98·5	18·6	79·9	80·1	902	76·1	67	S by W and S	192	"	Clear
"	6th	157·0	11·8	708	88·7	99·5	19·1	80·2	79·4	881	75·4	65	S and S×W	230	"	Partially cloudy, t

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·702
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office		29·583
		Hours
The total number of hours of bright sunshine		7·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine		9·7
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days		89·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G.'s Office		86·0
The extreme variation of temperature		26·1
The maximum temperature		103·3
		Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour		21
		lbs.
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot		11
The mean relative humidity		65
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office		76
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 31st May to 6th June 1885		Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S G 's Office		1·58
The total fall from 1st January to 6th June 1885		8·95
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office		10·94

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, t thunder, lr. lightning reflection, / strong wind ≮ dust-storm, < lightning.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th June 1885.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of May 1885.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·731		
The average pressure of May from 24 years' registers ...	29 656		
The highest pressure in the month	29 944	9th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29·572	31st	16h.
The range of pressure	0 372		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	324·6		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	408 3		
	☉		
The mean temperature of the month ...	85·3		
The average temperature of May from 24 years' registers ...	86·1		
The highest temperature in the month	103 7	26th	
The lowest temperature in the month	67 2	7th	
The range of temperature during the month	36 5		
The mean daily range of temperature . .	19·6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27·9	18th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	71		
The average humidity of May from 24 years' registers ...	73		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month . ..	0 855		
The average vapour tension of May from 9 years' registers ...	0·933		
The mean cloud proportion of the month .	3 25		
The average cloud proportion of May from 8 years' registers ...	4 59		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	4 84		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	4 56		
The average fall of May from 48 years' registers	5 40		
The greatest fall in 24 hours . .	1·72	8th	
	Days		
The number of rainy days in the month ..	10		
The average number of rainy days in May from 24 years' registers	13		
	☉		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	152 8		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ..	56·4		
The greatest sun temperature	164 7	28th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature . .	66·5	11th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	71·3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	5·6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9 6	18th	
	Miles		
The mean movement of the wind per day	187 8		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	295 0	4th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	27·0	5th, 6 to 7 p. m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 16, NE. 20, E. 35, SE 96, S. 276, SW 238, W. 33, NW. 28, Calm 2.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of former years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·5 higher; and, finally, the thermometer, which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor General's Office during 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th June 1885.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 31st May to 6th June 1885.

Month	Date.	Temperature.				Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometer.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1885.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	31st	90·5	103·5	21·7	81·8	74·8	·653	66·6	46	...
June	1st	89·9	104·0	24·7	79·3	80·4	·911	76·4	65	...
,,	2nd ...	87·4	103·0	26·2	76·8	79·3	·843	75·8	69	.....
,,	3rd ...	86·9	101·0	22·4	78·6	78·8	·877	75·3	69	.....
,,	4th ,,	89·3	101·0	21·0	80·0	78·5	·830	73·6	60	.....
,,	5th	88·7	100·2	19·9	80·3	79·9	·908	76·1	67	...
,,	6th	89·0	100·5	19·7	80·8	80·9	·947	77·6	69	.....

The mean temperature of the seven days ... ... 88·8°
The extreme variation of temperature ... ... 27·2
The maximum temperature ... ... 104·0°

The mean relative humidity 64%

The total fall of rain from 31st May to 6th June 1885 ... ... Nil Ins.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th June 1885.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of May 1885

		Date.
The mean temperature during the month ...	84·8°	
The highest temperature during the month ..	105·0	26th.
The lowest temperature during the month ...	66·8	7th
The range of temperature during the month ...	38·2	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	20·9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	27·1	18th
The mean humidity during the month ...	68%	
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	815 Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	5·24	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·85	7th
The number of rainy days in the month	11 Days	

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 8th June 1885.